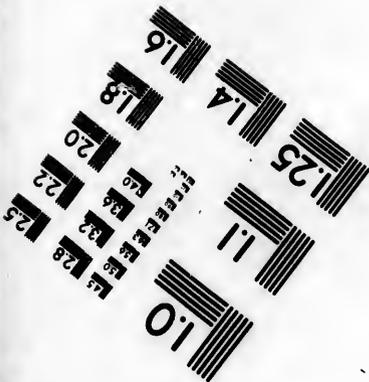
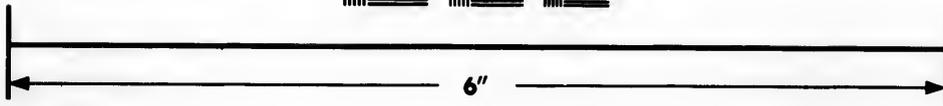
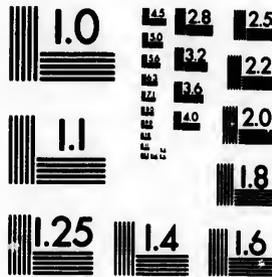


**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4303

**CIHM/ICMH
Microfiche
Series.**

**CIHM/ICMH
Collection de
microfiches.**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

© 1984

Technical and Bibliographic Notes/Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages detached/
Pages détachées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Showthrough/
Transparence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents | <input type="checkbox"/> Includes supplementary material/
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la
distortion le long de la marge intérieure | <input type="checkbox"/> Only edition available/
Seule édition disponible |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blank leaves added during restoration may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont
pas été filmées. | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata
slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to
ensure the best possible image/
Les pages totalement ou partiellement
obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure,
etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à
obtenir la meilleure image possible. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires: | |

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
				✓							

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

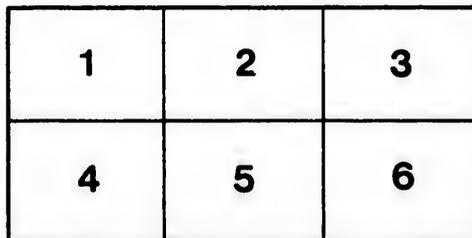
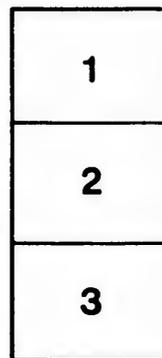
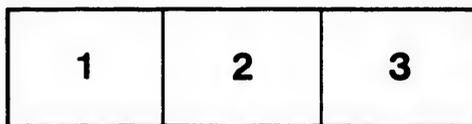
Seminary of Quebec
Library

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol \rightarrow (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ∇ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

Séminaire de Québec
Bibliothèque

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole \rightarrow signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ∇ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.

é
étails
s du
modifier
r une
image

es

errata
to

pelure,
n à



32X

COM

ROUT

210 B

A

DICTIONARY

TRADE PRODUCTS

COMMERCIAL, MANUFACTURING, AND TECHNICAL TERMS:

WITH A DEFINITION OF THE

MONEYS, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES,

OF ALL COUNTRIES,

REDUCED TO THE BRITISH STANDARD.

BY ROSE SIMMONDS, F.R.G.S., F.S.S.,

AUTHOR OF "THE COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS OF THE VEGETABLE KINGDOM,"
"WASTE PRODUCTS AND UNDEVELOPED SUBSTANCES,"
"THE CURIOSITIES OF FOOD," ETC., ETC.

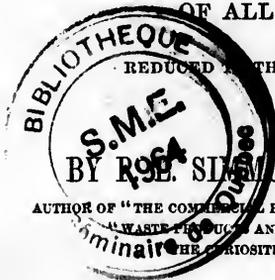
New Edition, Revised and Enlarged.

LONDON:

ROUTLEDGE, WARNE, & ROUTLEDGE, FARRINGTON STREET;

AND 56, WALKER STREET, NEW YORK.

1863.



OF Bibliothèque,
Séminaire de Québec,
3, rue de l'Université,
Québec, QUE.

PI

FROM I

TO

DR. LYON PLAYFAIR, LL.D., C.B., F.R.S.,

PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH,
ETC., ETC., ETC.,

WHO,

FROM HIS LONG-CONTINUED AND SUCCESSFUL LABOURS IN THE INTEREST

OF

Science, Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce,

WILL READILY APPRECIATE ITS EXTENDED RANGE AND
GENERAL UTILITY,

THIS LITTLE WORK IS DEDICATED,

BY HIS FAITHFUL AND OBLIGED SERVANT,

THE AUTHOR.

Tr
new
diffu
and
reaso
Com
inter
coun
Com
throu
estab
and s
it is c
keep

We
to on
merci
into t
graph
work
consu
raw m
have

PREFACE.

THE present is especially a practical, commercial, and industrial age: newspapers, lecturers, popular authors, all lend their efforts towards the diffusion of sound and useful knowledge among the masses; and the commercial and industrial element has become the leading feature of instruction. The reason of this is obvious, if we but glance at the amazing strides of British Commerce, the wide range of Products and Manufactures in which we are interested, the constant and rapid inter-communication carried on with Foreign countries, and the progress of settlement in our Colonies. The Trade and Commerce of all Nations are now daily brought before us prominently through the press; new Products are continually introduced, new Trades are established, and the Raw Materials of Commerce now imported, are so numerous, and so widely different from what they were a quarter of a century ago, that it is difficult for those who are not specially engaged in a particular trade, to keep pace with the general information necessary to be acquired.

We have scientific dictionaries in abundance, purely technological, or devoted to one or other of the arts and sciences. We have popular and useful commercial and nautical dictionaries, and cyclopedias—works, entering elaborately into the discussion of the laws, history, and regulations of trade, the geography of countries, &c.—but we have hitherto had no popular and concise work of reference on Trades and Trade Products, which might be conveniently consulted for the simple explanation of some strange term, some undefined raw material, or some new manufacture. The several International Exhibitions have rendered such a handbook more than ever necessary.

As the city editor of a daily paper, and contributing largely to many class journals, I especially found the want of a work of easy reference, defining the moneys, weights, and measures of the foreign countries with which we are engaged in trade. On the arrival of any foreign mail, extracts are made from the journals and prices-current thus received, in which such words as arrobas, piculs, maunds, garces, contos, milreis, &c. are mentioned; or products are named and quoted, probably under their local or native designations, of which the majority of readers know nothing, but to which they can now readily turn for a definition. Any one who glances through the various foreign tariffs will be especially struck with the number of articles which are perfectly unintelligible by the names in which they appear, and yet a word or two of explanation would suffice to point them out clearly and intelligibly. The attention which India has lately attracted, and the abstracts from letters and Eastern journals, led also to the continual recurrence of names and terms which were not understood by the ordinary reading public, and an explanation of which appeared to be exceedingly necessary.

Commencing with a limited list of definitions for my own use as a journalist, I was gradually led to extend it, and have been induced to include in the work many foreign names for trades and products, which it appeared desirable to define, and to render accessible to those who had not various foreign dictionaries at hand.

The scope and objects of the work are specially stated on the title-page; and I trust it will be found useful to many classes young and old, and supply a want as yet unfilled by the bulky and expensive books previously published; for of the 22,000 words and upwards given, the greater proportion could not be found in any other work of reference. It is especially a dictionary of substances or articles manufactured, imported, bought, sold, or dealt in, at home or abroad, and of the makers or dealers in these.

It professes to define only the ordinary and popular names—English or foreign; and consequently an article must be sought for under its common designation. If an animal or vegetable product, its scientific name is given, and as much general information relating thereto as the limited space at command, in order to secure a cheap and portable volume, would allow. The statistics have been brought down, in all cases, to the latest period; and this feature alone

will
sulta
ment

I
such
exter
long
Journ
term

As
to the
of Ag
Gazet
Build
and
techn
there
specir
which
many

A
range
techn
scarce
work
shoul
volum
a sm
and y
in all

Du
ful se
lexic
for n

will be found exceedingly valuable for the ordinary purposes of ready consultation, by saving much time and trouble in referring to bulky Parliamentary papers and numerous trade reports.

I may state, without fear of contradiction, that few persons have possessed such peculiar facilities for the completion of a work of this kind. From my extended connection with periodical literature, and receiving regularly, for a long period, nearly all the brokers' circulars, the principal foreign and colonial journals, and prices-current, I have become familiarized with the products, terms, and customs of different countries.

As one of the editors of the *Farmer's Encyclopedia*, and a regular contributor to the *Mark-lane Express*, the *Farmer's Magazine*, and the *Edinburgh Journal of Agriculture*—as a writer for many years past in the *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette*, the *Engineer*, the *Mining Journal*, the *Civil Engineer's Journal*, the *Building News*, the *Journal of the Society of Arts*, the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, and other class publications, I have necessarily become acquainted with the technicalities, the subjects, and the products brought under discussion; and there is scarcely a trade article named which has not come under my notice, from specimens in my own private collection, or in the South Kensington Museum, at which I am engaged. The information and materials thus derived from so many original sources, have been carefully weighed, compared, and tested.

A work like this, however, can never be complete. With the extending range and wants of Commerce, new articles are brought in, new trades arise, new technical terms are introduced in the arts and manufactures, with which it is scarcely possible to keep pace, unless by an annual edition. Yet the groundwork has been here laid for a more extensive and comprehensive work, should it be considered desirable; and those readers into whose hands this little volume passes, will, at least, have the advantage of much useful information in a small compass, which has only been acquired by very extensive research, and years of assiduous plodding over volumes and journals and trade circulars in all languages.

During the progress of the work, I have experienced the advantage of a careful second revision of the proof sheets by Dr. P. A. Nuttall, an experienced lexicographer; and amongst numerous other friends to whom I am indebted for much valuable information, are Dr. Lyon Playfair, F.R.S.; Mr. Hyde Clarke,

the author of a new and comprehensive dictionary of the English language; Mr. P. Le Neve Foster, Secretary of the Society of Arts; Mr. Daniel Hanbury; Messrs. Adam Spielmann and Co., foreign bankers and London merchants; and Messrs. Spon, of Bucklersbury. Nor, must I omit to mention my especial indebtedness to Mr. John Christie, the well-informed Reader in the office of Messrs. M'Corquodale and Co., who has, from time to time, suggested many additions, modifications, and corrections, and bestowed the most careful revision on the work, while passing through the press, so as to contribute in every respect to its accuracy and completeness.

Notwithstanding all the attention and care, however, which have been given to the work by myself and friends, I can scarcely expect that a dictionary of so novel a character, and embracing so wide a range of subjects, can be wholly free from error. I shall therefore be glad to be favoured with any suggestions or corrections for adoption in future editions.

P. L. SIMMONDS.

8, WINCHESTER STREET, FIMLICO,
February, 1858.

TRADE

A 1, a
the
racter
ness;
in rig
imply
AAL, a
Mort
AAM, a
whit
corres
rangin
AB, the
ABA, a
ABAB, t
of rev
ABACA,
is term
obtain
the pl
ABACUS
arithm
ABAD,
tract
ABADES
thoric
ABAST
meth
ABABE
charc
ABAMU
ABAND
a sh
rellin
estab
ABAS, a
occas
Easte
grain
ABASSI
ABATE
FROM
Other
ABATT
ABBAJ
ABBAS
jority

A DICTIONARY

OF

TRADES, TRADE PRODUCTS, COMMERCIAL, MANUFACTURING, AND OTHER
TECHNICAL TERMS: MONEY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, &c.

~~~~~  
Whenever additional information or further explanation of a word is given  
in the SUPPLEMENT, a \* is appended.  
~~~~~

A.

A 1, an affix to a vessel's name at Lloyd's, the letter denoting the first class character of the hull for build and sea-worthiness; the figure 1 that she is well-found in rigging, gear, &c.; the figure 2 would imply that she was insufficiently found.

AAL, an Indian name for the root of the *Morinda citrifolia*, a dyeing substance.

AAM, a Dutch liquid measure, in German written *Alme*, sometimes *Alme* and *Aum*, corresponding to the English tierce, and ranging from 29 to 39 gallons.

AA, the Hindustanee name for water.

ABA, a woollen stuff made in Turkey.

ABAB, the government proportion or share of revenue accounts in the East Indies.

ABACA, a name in the Philippines for what is termed Manila hemp, which is the fibre obtained from *Musa textilis*, a variety of the plantain.

ABACUS, a counting machine for performing arithmetical calculations.

ABAD, an Eastern term for a cultivated tract of country, or settled village.

ABADES, the Spanish name for the cantharides, or blistering flies.

ABAESUM, an oxide of iron formerly used in medicine.

ABAISEE, a name for ivory black, or animal charcoal.

ABAMURUS, a buttress or support to a wall.

ABANDONMENT, in navigation, the leaving a ship as dangerous or unseaworthy; a relinquishment of vessel and cargo to establish a claim on the underwriters.

ABAS, a Persian silver coin worth about 10d., occasionally called *Abajcer*; also an Eastern weight for pearls equal to 2½ grains troy.

ABASSI, a Persian coin. See *ABUSHEE*.

ABATEMENT, a rebate or discount allowed for prompt payment, damage, overcharge, or other reasons. [house.]

ABATTOIR, the French name for a slaughter-house.

ABRAJEEER. See *ABAS*.

ABBAS, coarse woollens worn by the majority of the people in Turkey.

ABBE, a term in the wool-trade for the yarn of a weaver's warp.

ABDA, land in the East, which is held rent free.

ABEE, a woven stuff of wool and cotton made in Aleppo.

ABEER, an Indian incense.

ABELMOSCHUS, the mask seed of the Hindoos, the *Hibiscus Abelmoschus*, used by the Arabs to flavour coffee.

ABELMOORDEEF, the Persian name for sponge.

ABGANGS-RECHNUNG, in German commerce the amount of tare allowed on goods.

ABHIR, in India one engaged in pastoral occupations, as herding cattle and tending sheep.

ABHUL, an Indian name for the common juniper berries.

ABI, or **ABISTANI**, in the East, land artificially watered.

ABIR-UBEER, a yellowish red powder, with which the natives in the East stain their flesh and clothes.

ABKAR, a maker or retailer of spirituous drinks in India.

ABKARY, revenues in the East Indies derived from various duties or licences on spirits, opium, and from gaming-houses, &c.

ABLETTE, a French name for the bleak fish (*Leuciscus alburnus*); from a solution of the bright silvery scales of this fish and the dace, artificial pearls are made.

ABNOOD, an Eastern name for ebony wood.

ABORDAGE, the French term for a collision between ships at sea.

ABRA, a Polish silver coin about the value of a shilling; also a Spanish mining term for a fissure in a mountain, or a cavity in the rock or lode.

ABRAC, **ABRAKA**, names for talc, of which in India there are several kinds obtained from Bengal, Behar, Ghattai, &c.

ABRAUM, a red ochre used to darken new mahogany.

ABRONZADO, the Spanish name for sulphuret of copper.

B

ABROTANUM, a name given by Pliny to the southernwood, a species of *Artemisia*, *A. abrotanum*; hence its specific name.

ABSINTH, or wormwood, is the produce of *Artemisia absinthium*, which is much used in medicine for its bitter properties.

ABSTEHMESSER, a German butcher's knife.

ABSTERGENTS, lotions and other cleansing medicines.

ABUCCO, a Burmese weight which is less than half-a-pound avoirdupois, viz., 2969 grains.

ABUQUELP, another name for the griseol, an Egyptian coin, worth 90 aspers, or about 7s.

ABUSIEE, a money of Persia and Arabia, worth about 1s. 8d.

ABESIVA, an undefined money of account, employed in minor trading operations in Genoa.

ABYSSINIAN TEA, the dried leaves of the *Catha edulis*, used by the Arabs.

ACACIA, the Mimosa tribe of trees, which furnish to commerce various gums, extracts, and barks for tanning.

ACADEMY, in popular phraseology a school: thus there are educational academies, dancing academies, &c.

ACAJOU, the French name for mahogany.

ACAJOU-NUT, a German name for the cashew-nut.

ACAYOBA, a Spanish name for mahogany.

ACCEPTANCE, in commercial transactions agreeing to the price or terms proposed; the acknowledgment of a debt, equivalent to a promise to pay; the debtor's name written on a bill of exchange, usually with the word accepted.

ACCOMMODATION-BILL, a fictitious bill of exchange, drawn and accepted to raise money on, and not bona-fide given in payment of a debt.

ACCOMMODATION-LADDER, a set of suspensory steps fixed at the side of a large ship when lying high out of the water, to facilitate ascending from or descending to boats.

ACCON, a small French flat-bottomed boat.

ACCORDION, a small keyed wind instrument played by the hand.

ACCORDION NOTES, printed music for the accordion, which is largely imported from the continent into London.

ACCOUSEUR, a man's midwife.

ACCOUNTANT, a professional or official calculator, skilled in posting and balancing the books of tradesmen or joint-stock associations.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, a comptroller of accounts; superior public officers of the Crown, having charge of the finances of the Navy, &c.

ACCOUNT-BOOK, a ruled book for entering details of receipts and expenditure.

ACCOUNT-BOOK MAKER, a stationer who makes account-books, such as ledgers, journals, day-books, &c.

ACCOUNT-CURRENT, a plain statement of account, or bill of particulars rendered to a party, showing his transactions with another.

ACCOUNT DAY, a half-monthly settling day on the Stock Exchange, when differences are adjusted between stockbrokers.

ACCOUNT-SALE, a statement of particulars of details rendered by a merchant to his consignee, of the disposition of a parcel of goods.

ACCOUTREMENTS, the military dress, fittings, and equipage of a soldier.

ACCUMULATOR, an India-rubber spring, either simple or compound; which accumulates lifting force and can be applied to many useful purposes in ships, machines, work-shops, &c.

ACEITE, the Spanish name for oil; also for a resin which exudes from the fir-trees.

ACEMITE, grits; a pottage made of parched half-ground wheat in Spain.

ACENE, an ancient Greek measure of length; the Olympic acene being equal to 3½ English yards.

ACERO, the Spanish name for steel.

ACETABULUM, an ancient Roman dry and liquid measure, the former = 0.00191 bushel, the latter to 0.0178 gallon.

ACETATES, crystallisable salts, formed by the combination of any salifiable base with acetic acid; thus there are acetates of copper, of lead, of potash, &c., which bear other names in commerce, as verdigris, sugar of lead, &c.

ACETIC ACID, or pyroigneous acid, a concentrated vinegar obtained by distillation from wood.

ACETIFIER, an apparatus for acidifying fermented liquors.

ACETIMETER, a species of hydrometer, for testing the strength of acids.

ACETONE, a name for pyro-acetic spirit.

ACH, an Indian name for the *Morinda tinctoria*, which furnishes a red dye-stuff.

ACHANA, an ancient Greek grain measure, equal to rather more than 1½ English bushel.

ACHAR, the Malay name for pickles.

ACHARI, skilled artisans, mechanics, smiths, &c., in the East; masters or teachers of the arts.

ACHAT, the French name for a purchase.

ACHCHA, a name in parts of India for a printer, or pressman, and for the mould or press for taking impressions.

ACHETEUR, the French name for a purchaser.

ACHIAS, the young shoots of the bamboo pickled, imported into Holland from the Eastern Archipelago.

ACHIDAITAN, the Tamil name for a barber.

ACHIOTE, an American name for the seeds of the arnotto plant, *Bixa orellana*.

ACHIRA, a plant with a large esculent root, a species of *Canna*, which yields a quantity of starch superior to the ordinary arrow root, or *Maranta arundinacea*.

ACHITA, in the East a cartload of ten buvaras, or about two tons.

ACHRA, the Bengalee name for rice-straw.

ACHRO, an Indian drug.

ACHROMATIC GLASSES, object lenses which collect light without producing coloured images.

ACHTEL, in Germany, the eighth part of a weight or measure; also a grain measure equal to 1.69 Imperial bushel; in Austria and Holland it is occasionally known as achteling.

ACHTER
land,
applied
Dutch
ACHTER
the el
rather
ACHU-K
in In
crops.
ACICUL
term i
ACIDIM
streng
ACIDIM
streng
ACIDS
sour t
large,
tance
order.
that t
the st
to the
a wea
ACIDUL
contai
ACIER
1000 k
freigh
ACINO
trapes
one
ACINOM
tainin
by we
ACKER
variab
rangin
rather
ACKIE
valent
about
ACKNOW
ACKROO
wainu
ACKRI
quant
ACKRO
use of
ACKRO
of the
ACORUS
sweet
in repu
ACOTARS
the fr
French
ACOUME
the ex
ACOW
for wo
ACQUIT
or rece
ACRE
acre is
ACROSP
the gr
germ
ACRIBIT
ACRIBIT
the int

of particulars of merchant to his on of a parcel of

y dress, fittings,

rubber spring, and; which acid can be applied in ships, ma-

for oil; also for a the fir-trees. made of parched ain.

measure of length; equal to 3½ Eng-

for steel. Roman dry and = 0.00191 bushel,

salts, formed by allifiable base with a are acetates of , &c., which bear re, as verdigris,

ous acid, a coned by distillation

s for acidifying

hydrometer, for acids.

acetic spirit. the *Mordida tinc-* red dye-stuff.

rk grain measure, than 1½ English

for pickles. mechanics, smiths, ers or teachers of

for a purchase.

ta of India for a and for the mould

essions. me for a purchaser. of the bamboo

Holland from the

name for a bar-

ame for the seeds *iza ovaluna*.

arge esculent root, ch yields a quan-

ter to the ordinary *arundinacea*.

load of ten bharas,

ne for rice-straw.

ject lenses which producing coloured

the eighth part of a to a grain measure

bushel; in Austria sionally known as

ACHTENDEKEL, an old dry measure of Holland, about 8 gallons; the name was also applied to the old schepel or bushel of the Dutch towns.

ACHEBEL, a dry measure in Switzerland, the eighth part of a maess, and equal to rather more than three English pints.

ACHU-KAVALL, a grant or allowance given in India to one who watches growing crops.

ACICULAR, needle-shaped, a Cornish mining term for slender, straight crystals.

ACIDIMETER, an instrument for testing the strength of acids.

ACIDIMETRY, the process for measuring the strength of acids.

ACIDA, chemical preparations of a sharp and sour taste, of which the number is very large, but those of commercial importance will be found in their alphabetical order. It may be here stated, however, that the termination of the suffix denotes the strength of the acid, *ic* being applied to the stronger acids and *ous* to those of a weaker kind.

ACIDULOUS WATERS, mineral waters which contain free acids in solution.

ACIER, the French name for steel; in France 1000 kilogrammes of steel go to the ton of freight.

ACORNO, the twentieth part of the Neapolitan *trapezo*, which is the thirtieth part of their ounce, and equal to 0.687 English grains.

ACTROMETRY, the chemical process of ascertaining the quantity of acid in a sample by weight.

ACKER, a German superficial measure of variable proportions in different states, ranging from half an English acre to rather more than two acres.

ACKIE, an African monetary term, the equivalent of 1600 cowry shells, and worth about 4s. 2d. English. See *AKE*.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT, a receipt, an admission.

ACEROOT, or **AKEROOT**, the Indian name for walnuts.

ACORI, **ACORUS**, an African blue coral.

ACORN, the seed or fruit of the oak, frequently used for food.

ACORN CUPS, a large article of import for the use of tanners. See *VALONIA*.

ACORN OIL, an oil expressed from the seed of the oak.

ACORUS CALAMUS, the aromatic root of the sweet flag, imported as a drug, and also in repute in the bazaars in India.

ACOTARS, pieces of wood filled in between the flooring timber under the keelson in French ships.

ACOUIMETER, an instrument for measuring the extent of hearing power.

ACOW, a name in some of the Pacific Islands for wood.

ACQUITTANCE, a release, a written discharge or receipt in full for money due.

ACRE, a land measure; the English standard acre is 4840 square yards.

ACROSPHIRE, a name given by the maltster to the sprout or plumule of barley when germinating. [coated black.

ACRUSITE, a crystal of carbonate of lead

ACTINOMETER, an instrument for measuring the intensity of the rays of the sun.

ACTION, a suit of law; also the name for shares in French and other Continental companies, hence the owner is styled the *actionnaire*—equivalent to our term shareholder.

ACTOR, a player; one who takes a part.

ACTUARY, a skilled calculator, an officer of an insurance company.

ACTUS, an ancient Roman superficial measure applied to a slip of ground, 120 Roman feet long by four broad = 39.65 yards.

ACEXICO, the Spanish name for a ball of coca leaves, &c. prepared for mastication.

ACUMBRRE. See *AZUMBRRE*. [sing'r.

ADA, the Hindoo and Bengalee name for ADADA, the Indian name for a bark canoe made in Demerara. See *WOOD-SKIN*.

ADAHAGI, the Hindoo name for an unbroken steer.

ADAMANTINE SPAR, a brown species of corundum. See *CORUNDUM*.

ADAM'S NEEDLE, a name for the dagger-plant (*Yucca aloifolia et gloriosa*), useful for its fibre.

ADARME, or **ARIENZO**, the sixteenth part of the Spanish ounce, agreeing very nearly with the English drachm, although only half a Spanish drachm.

ADAB-MANIS, the Malay name for aniseed.

ADAT, the Bengalee name for a wholesale store or monopoly warehouse.

ADA, a measure in India, equal to 83 pints; also a station where people assemble for business or pleasure. In some places it is applied to a salt-heap.

ADDACA, a name for betel-nut in Travancore.

ADDANA, an Indian measure equal to half a pita.

ADDA-SUNKA, a duty collected in India from those who sell sheep.

ADDE, an Indian name in some localities for rent or wages.

ADDENDUM, something added to.

ADDI, a Bengalee money-changer.

ADELANTADILLO, red wine, made of the first ripe grapes in Spain.

ADELMADOR, the Spanish name for a carpenter, or workman employed in lining the sides of mines with planks.

ADEANTHERA, the small red seeds of a leguminous tree, weighing almost uniformly four grains, which are frequently employed by jewellers in the east as weights; so are those of *Abrus precatorius*.

ADENOS, the Spanish name for a kind of cotton.

ADEFS, a concrete oily matter contained in the cells of the adipose tissue; the fat about the loins and kidneys of animals.

ADHACA, an ancient Hindoo measure of capacity, equivalent to 7½ English pints.

ADHAK, an Indian dry measure, the 18th part of a kharl; of variable capacity; for grain ranging from 7lbs. to 7lbs. 11oz. avoirdupois. It is also called a *marcal*.

ADELLI, an Indian term for half, as half a rupee.

ADIELO, a name for the half pice, a petty Indian copper coin less than a farthing.

ADHESIVE PLASTER, a preparation for holding the edges of wounds together.

ADHESIVE SLATE, a yellow or gray mass found in the gyssum beds of Paria.

ADII, or **ADI**, a Bengalee dry measure equal to two maunds, 156 to 164 lbs.; also the Tamil short foot, equal to about 10½ inches.

ADHOLY. See **ADOWLY**.

ADIKE, a Karnatic name for the betel-nut.

ADIKOL, an Indian measuring-rod.

ADILLAH, an imaginary money of Malwa, the half of a pice, or less than a farthing.

ADINOLE, a fusible horn-stone, or compact feldspar.

ADIPOSE, fat in general, the fat of the kidneys.

ADITT, a horizontal shaft or sough for draining or ventilating a mine.

ADJALI, an undefined oil obtained in the East Indies.

ADJOURNMENT, the postponement of a meeting; or putting off till another time.

ADJUDICATION, a legal decision or sentence.

ADUTAGE, the tube through which a fountain is played.

ADJUTANT, **ADJUTANT-GENERAL**, officers who have charge of the discipline of an army.

ADL, an eastern term for a stamp or impression. [stone.]

ADLER-STEIN, the German name for eagle.

ADMINISTRATOR, a person empowered by the Ecclesiastical Court to manage the estate of a deceased individual.

ADMIRAL, the leading or directing ship in a fleet of merchantmen; also a superior officer of the Royal Navy.

ADMIRALTY COURT, a supreme marine tribunal which holds jurisdiction over causes arising on the high seas and coasts. *

ADMIRALTY DEETS, pieces of wreck and other articles without owner, found at sea, claimed by the Admiralty.

ADOBADO, the Spanish name for pickled pork.

ADOBES, unburnt bricks made of straw, earth, and dung dried in the sun.

ADOWLY, **ADHOLY**, an Indian dry measure, which varies both as a weight and measure in different localities; as a weight it ranges from 4 to 5½ lbs. avoirdupois.

ADPAO, **ADPOWE**, a weight in the Bombay presidency, the half of the pao seer, and equal to 1725 grains; in Bangalore and Mysore it is 1849 grains.

ADRÆK, the vernacular name in Bengal and many parts of the East for ginger, which is sold either rough or seraped.

ADRIAN, the Spanish name for corn.

ADRIATIC OAK, the *Quercus cerris*.

ADRUCK. See **ADRAK**.

ADSEER, or **ASHWA**, the half of a seer in Bombay, and equal to nearly one pound avoirdupois.

ADU, or **ATTU**, an Indian name for goats and sheep.

ADUCAR, a coarse kind of silk stuff formerly used in Spain.

ADULARIA, a name for the moon stone; a transparent gem used for ornaments.

ADUL OIL, a medicinal oil obtained in Travancore, and shown at the Great Exhibition in 1851; the botanical name of the plant producing it is not yet given.

ADULTERATION, the injuring or debasing by foreign and spurious admixtures. In commerce there are several kinds of adulteration: conventional, to suit the

taste and demands of the public; fraudulent, for deceptive and gainful purposes; and accidental or unintentional adulteration, arising from carelessness in the preparation of the staple or commodity at the place of growth or shipment.

AD-VALOREM, according to the value, an assessment by the Customs for duty.

ADVANCE, a sum of money paid on account of goods, or before receiving the work to be done, &c.

ADVANCE-NOTES, authorized drafts on the owner or agent of a vessel, executed by the master, generally for one month's wages, given to the seamen on their signing the articles of agreement.

ADVENTURE, an enterprise or doubtful speculation of any kind, commercial or financial. *

ADVENTURER, in mining phraseology, a shareholder in working a mine; in commerce a speculator, or one who undertakes a risk.

ADVERTISEMENT, a business announcement in a public journal or periodical.

ADVICE, due notice given in respect of any monetary or commercial transaction; notice of a bill drawn or sent.

ADY, the name of the Malabar foot, equal to about 10½ English inches.

ADZE, a sharp-edged tool for shaping timber; an axe with an arched edge, and its blade athwart the handle.

AEM, a local mode of spelling the Aum.

AEMGEN, a liquid measure of Prussia, equal to 64 imperial gallons.

AERATED WATERS, soda water, lemonade, and other waters artificially impregnated with carbonic acid.

AERATING MACHINE, a syphon and apparatus for making soda water and other gaseous drinks.

AERATOR, a blower or contrivance for fumigating wheat, and other corn, to bleach it and destroy fungi and insects.

AEROMETER, an instrument for ascertaining the mean bulk of gases.

AERONAUT, a traveller in the air, one who ascends in or manages a balloon.

AEROPHANE, a kind of light gauze, or imitation crape.

AERUGO, a name for carbonate of copper.

AETTE, a name for eagle-stone, formerly used in medicine.

APEEM, a vernacular name in some parts of India for opium.

AFFA, a weight on the Guinea coast of Africa, equal to an English ounce.

AFFICHE, the French name for a posting bill.

AFFIDAVIT, a declaration in writing made on oath before a magistrate or some competent officer.

AFFINAGE, a refining of metals.

AFFIRMATION, a declaration made in courts of law by those who object to taking oaths.

AFFRETEUR, in French, one who charters or freights vessels.

AFIM, a Hindustance name for opium.

AFLATOON, the Arabic name for gum bdellium.

AFRICAN HEMP, one of the names of the fibre obtained from the leaves of the *Sansivera Guineensis*.

AFR
sol
fro
AFSU
AF
AFT
wa
ata
AFTA
par
AFTE
AGAR
ma
AGAT
Eas
nan
AGAL
AGAL
the
or e
best
lari
aga
carp
of a
also
AGAPH
quo
AGAR
an o
AGAR
strik
beln
GAIN
fearn
incin
ing o
ing,
AGARIN
for th
AGAST
lonia
AGATE
of qu
ter, s
AGAVE
and f
KNOW
AGAYA
plant
AGEND
busir
AGENT
buys
there
lar le
India
agent
passe
&c.;
land.
AGENT
stock
AGER,
AGHAN
is re
vent
AGI, A
India
capsl
SABOC
GILLA
aloe-

AFRICAN OAK OR TEAK, a valuable wood for some purposes of ship-building, obtained from the *Oldfieldia Africana*.

AFSUNTEEN, a vernacular name among the Arabs for asbalth.

AFT, **ABAFT**, a nautical term, denoting towards or near the stern; hence we have after-part, after-body, after-timbers, &c.

AFTAB-GIR, a large portable sun-shade or flat parasol used in the East.

AFTERMATH, the second crop of grass.

AGABANEE, cotton embroidered with silk made in Aleppo.

AGAITI, a plant cultivated for its oil in Eastern Africa, believed to be the *Didymania gymnosperma*.

AGALLA, a Spanish name for the nut gall.

AGALLOCHUM WOOD, a celebrated wood of the ancients, the lign aloes, calambak, or eagle-wood of Eastern commerce; the best is supposed to be obtained from *Aquilaria Malaccensis*, while the *Aleoerylum agallochum* of Loureiro and the *Excoecaria agallocha*, also furnish other kinds of aloes wood. It is used medicinally, and also for inlaying cabinet work.

AGAPHITE, a mineralogical term for turquoise.

AGAR, an Eastern name for a salt-pit; also an orchard or plantation of palms.

AGAR-AGAR, a sea-weed forming a large article of commerce in the Eastern seas, being used for making jellies, and for stiffening purposes.

AGARIC, a generic name for many fungi, including the *Polyporus igniarius*, growing on the larch, oak, &c., and used for dyeing, and in medicine as a styptic.

AGARIKOOK, the name in the Indian bazaars for the agaric fungus.

AGASTERA, a liquid measure in some of the Ionian Islands, equal to about 2 pints.

AGATE, a siliceous stone, chiefly composed of quartz variegated with colouring matter, as in the Scotch pebble.

AGAVE, a genus of plants producing fibre, and furnishing an intoxicating beverage, known in Mexico as pulque.

AGAYADI, a small rice nursery for transplantations.

AGENDA, a list or memorandum-book of business to be done.

AGENT, one who represents a principal, or buys and sells for another. In large cities there are many special agents for particular localities or separate trades, as East Indian, colonial, Australian, and American agents—news-agents, advertising-agents, passenger-agents, custom-house-agents, &c.; the manager of an estate in Ireland.

AGENT DE CHANGE, the French name for a stockbroker.

AGER, a Roman acre of land, a field.

AGHANI, the grain harvest in India, which is reaped during the cold season of November and December.

AGI, **AJI**, a name for the Guinea or red Indian dwarf bird-pepper, a species of capsicum, grown in Peru; also a sort of sauce made of it in America.

AGILLA WOOD, the name in Siam for the aloe-wood.

AIGO, a term on the Continent for the premium or percentage allowed between two sorts of money, one being of a superior mintage value to the other, or between paper and specie.

AGIOTADOR, the Spanish name for a bill-broker.

AGIOTAGE, stock-jobbing, speculation on the rise or fall of the public funds.

AGIOTEUR, the French name for a stock-jobber.

AGIRAGUE, a weight on the Guinea coast of Africa equal to sixty-two grains.

AGISTMENT, taking in cattle to pasture.

AGITO, the fourth part of a vis, a weight used in Peru, and equal to 5387 grains; it is sometimes called a giro.

AGNEL, an ancient French coin worth less than 1s.

AGNESITE, a name for carbonate of bismuth. AGNET, in Bengal the flowering shoot or upper part of the sugar cane.

AGREES, certain special advocates, employed in pleading before the tribunals of commerce in some of the large cities of France.

AGRES, the French name for the rigging and tackle of a ship.

AGRIAZ, the Spanish name for cinnamon.

AGRICULTURAL AGENT, one who attends to the business of farmers, receiving and executing orders for purchases and sales.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMIST, one skilled in the chemistry of agricultural products, and who makes it a business to analyze and report upon soils, manures, the component parts of plants, &c.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, various mechanical implements and tools for tillage, &c., as ploughs, harrows, horse-hoes, thrashing-machines, &c., made for home use and export.

AGRICULTURIST, a farmer or husbandman.

AGROPIA, a Spanish name for the German bezour.

AGTENDEEL. See **ACHTENDEEL**.

AGUAJAQUE, the Spanish name for a kind of iron ammoniac.

AGUAMEL, **HYDROMEL**, a name given to the sap of the American aloe, as it flows from the leaves, which has the flavour of honey-water.

AGUANAPA, orange-flower water made in Spain.

AGUADIENTE, a name for alcohol, principally applied to brandy in Spain.

AGUARRAS, the Spanish name for spirits of turpentine.

AGUILA, the Spanish term for a gold coin—the American eagle, worth nearly £2, 2s.

AGUSTITE, a scientific term for the emerald.

AHAK, in India siaked lime.

AHAN, an Eastern name for iron.

AHAR, in Bengal a small pit; also a channel for irrigation.

AHI, a name in the Pacific islands for sandal-wood.

AHILA WOOD, a name for the aloe-wood.

AHKU, an Eastern name for the sugar-cane.

AHM. See **AUM**.

AHMEDI, an old Indian gold coin of five pagodas, value £2 5s. [&c.

AIGRETTE, a pointed tuft of feathers, jewels, &c.

- AIN**, a large French fishing-hook.
- AIP**, a Brazilian edible root, from which a beverage is also extracted.
- AIR-BED**, an Indian-rubber or other air proof case or mattress inflated with air for the use of invalids.
- AIR-BLADDER**, the floating organ of many fishes. See *ISINGLASS* and *FISHMAW*.
- AIR-CANE**, usually an atmospheric gun fitted in a walking-stick.
- AIR-CUSHION**, an inflated seat for railway carriages, chairs, &c.
- AIR-FUNNEL**, a cavity formed in the openings of the timbers of a ship to admit the free passage of air.
- AIR-GUN**, a pneumatic machine, whose propelling force is condensed air.
- AINSHI MOW**, a contrivance for the preservation of corn in rainy seasons.
- AIR-PIPES**, tubes of iron or wood for ventilating a mine.
- AIR-PUMP**, a pneumatic machine for producing a vacuum; part of a steam-engine which draws off the water from the condenser.
- AIR-VALVE**, the safety valve fixed at the top of the boiler of a steam-engine.
- AJI**. See *AGI*.
- AJINA**, in India a tiger's or antelope's skin dressed for a seat.
- AJIR, AJURA**, a slave or hired servant in India.
- AJMUD**, the Hindoo name for a species of *Aplum*, *Aplum involucreatum*.
- AJONJOLI**, an oily purgine grain, in Central America; the small seeds closely resemble the seed seed of India, *Sesame orientalis*.
- AJOUAN, AJOWAN**, one of the vernacular names in India for the *Ptychotis Ajowan* of Roxburgh, a useful umbelliferous plant. The fruits have an aromatic smell and warm pungent taste, and are used medicinally. It is also called *lova*.
- AK**, one of the Hindoo names of the *mudar*, *Calotropis gigantea*, a large shrub, the roots and milky juice of which have medicinal properties.
- AKANVARTM**, the vernacular name in India for the pellitory root (*Anthemis pyrethrum*), which is esteemed as a masticatory, and for its excitant properties; also written *Aknurra*.
- AKE**, an abbreviation of *Ackle* or *Akey*, the monetary standard of the Gold coast of Africa. As a weight for gold dust it is considered to be equal to 20 grains. See *ACKLE*.
- AKEEK**, an Indian name for *carnellan*.
- AKENA**, an ancient Greek superficial measure equal to 0.0023 acre.
- AKHA**, water-bags or panniers carried by a horse or bullock in the East.
- AKKI**, husked rice for boiling in India.
- AKRA**, the Eastern name for the vetch (*Vicia sativa*), used in India for fodder.
- AKROT, ACKROOT**, an Indian name for walnuts.
- AKSIUATA**, coloured grains of rice, presented by way of compliment to guests in India.
- AKU**, the Eastern name for a leaf, as of the betel, &c.
- AKUND**, a Sanscrit name for the *mudar*, *Calotropis* (or *Asclepias*) *gigantea*. See *AK*.
- AL**, or **AAL**. See *AWL*.
- ALABANDINE**, a name for sulphuret of manganese.
- ALABASTER**, a species of granular gypsum, or massive sulphate of lime, semi-transparent and resembling marble, used for statuary and ornamental purposes, of which we import several hundred tons. Also the name of an ancient liquid measure, containing 9 oz. of oil, or 10 of wine.
- ALAGA**, a species of Spanish yellow wheat.
- ALAGAL**, a kind of silk with a little cotton interwoven, imported into Turkey from the Black-Sea ports.
- ALAM**, the Hindoo name for sticks or supports for climbing plants.
- ALAMODE**—fashionable; the name of a thin glossy black silk, formerly made, used chiefly for women's hoods and men's scarfs.
- ALAMODE BEEF**, a thick gravy soup or bouilli made from ahins of beef.
- ALANJES**, a large sort of grapes in the Peninsula.
- ALARUM**, an alarm-bell or warning applied to witches, tinpeices, bells, &c.
- ALASANDI**, the Karnatic name for a common pulse in the East, the *Dolichos catjang*.
- ALATA**, one who measures land and grain in Mysore.
- ALAVI**, a ryot's lease or agreement in India.
- ALAWA**, the Indian name for a fire-place.
- ALB**, another name for a Turkish asper.
- ALBA**, in low Latin, a lighthouse or sea beacon; a white surplice of muslin worn under the vestment, used by Catholic priests.
- ALBAAJEER**, another name for the *abas*, a Persian silver coin worth about 10d.
- ALBANOKA**, the Malay name for a crowbar.
- ALBANIL**, the Spanish name for a mason or bricklayer.
- ALBARICOQUEBO**, the Spanish name for the apricot (*Armeniaca vulgaris*).
- ALBARIJO**, a variety of Spanish wheat.
- ALBARIUM**, a pure white lime or stucco, obtained from burnt marble.
- ALBATA**, a name for British plate, also called *German silver*.
- ALBATOZA**, a small Spanish covered boat.
- ALBATER**, the French name for alabaster.
- ALBENTOLA**, a slight net made of very thin twine, for catching small fish.
- ALBERT CHAIN**, a short gold chain for attaching to a watch in the waistcoat pocket from the buttonhole.
- ALBERT COAL**, a beautiful carbonaceous product from New Brunswick, which is referred to both coal and asphaltum.
- ALBERTUS**, or **ALBERT'S DOLLAR**, a Dutch silver coin, and money of account in Russia, worth 4s.
- ALBICORE**, a large sea-fish (*Auxis Sloanei*) much resembling the tunny.
- ALBITE**, a variety of felspar.
- ALBORGA**, a kind of sandal made of mat-weed.
- ALBOBNOZ**, a sort of coarse Spanish woollen cloth; a cloak.
- ALBUM**, a Danish superficial measure of 0.0063 acre, also a book kept for the writings and inscriptions of friends.
- ALBUMEN**, a constituent of the animal and vegetable fluids and solids, which enters

into commerce in a dried state; chiefly the albumen of the egg and of blood. The principal use of albumen is in photography, and in the print manufactories at Manchester and in other districts.

ALBUM-GRÆCUM, a name given to the white faeces of dogs, collected in kennels, consisting chiefly of bone earth, which is used by tanners for one or two commercial purposes.

ALBUMINOUS, consisting of albumen.

ALBUS, a petty silver German coin, the Hessian albus being worth about one-fifth of a penny, and the imperial albus of some of the other states about one penny.

ALCALDE, **ALCAIDE**, a Spanish judge; a parish officer, a governor, and jailer.

ALCANDIA, the Spanish name for millet.

ALCANFOR, the Spanish name for camphor.

ALCAPARRA, the Peninsular name for the caper bush, *Capparis spinosa*.

ALCABAUEYA, the Spanish name for the caraway seed.

ALCARAZAS, the Spanish name for porous unglazed earthenware coolers.

ALCAVALA, a customs duty levied on foreign goods at the Spanish ports.

ALCHEMY, the art of transmuting metals.

ALCHEMBA, a Jamaica tree, to which has been ascribed the alcornoko bark.

ALCOHOL, a term frequently given to spirituous liquors, but properly applied only to highly rectified spirits of wine; also the Spanish name for antimony, and galena or sulphuret of lead.

ALCOHOLMETER, an instrument for ascertaining the strength of spirits.

ALCOHOMETRY, the process for ascertaining the quantity of alcohol in a fluid.

ALCORAN, in the East, a high slender tower or minaret.

ALCOBNOQUE, the Spanish name for the cork-tree, *Quercus suber*.

ALCOBNOCO BARK, a bitter and astringent medicinal bark derived in Venezuela from the *Boudichia virgilioides* of Kunth.

ALCORQUE, clogs or soles made of cork wood.

ALCOSEA, in Spain, a paste of sugar and starch for sweetmeats.

ALCEPEN, a manufacture of silk and cotton, imported at the Danubian ports.

ALDER, the wood of the *Betula alnus*, much used by turners, and also valuable for punips, pipes, &c. The bark can be used for tanning.

ALDERMAN, a civil magistrate of a corporate city.

ALE, a fermented liquor, made by infusing malted barley and hops in water. The mercantile varieties of ale are very numerous, comprising old ale, mild ale, bitter or pale ale, Burton ale, Stogumber ale, Scotch ale, &c.

ALE ALAL, the name for a sugar-mill or cane-press, in some parts of the East Indies.

ALEATORY SALE, a contingent sale, the completion of which depends upon the passing of some uncertain event or events.

ALE CONNER, a legal officer appointed to inspect measures used by publicans.

ALEK, **ALI**, a Hindustanee land measure of four bisils, or 19,200 square yards.

ALLEGAB, sour ale or beer used for dyeing and other manufacturing purposes.

ALE HOOF, a common name for the ground ivy (*Vegeta Glechoma*), owing to its use for preserving ale before the bitter property of hops was known.

ALLEJAS, a Spanish name for soup made of barley.

ALBEMBO, a vessel used in distillation; the head of a retort or still.

ALEN, **ALN**, a Danish long measure of 24½ inches; in Iceland it is rather less.

ALENCÓN LACE a kind of French lace, with a six-sided mesh of two threads, made with pure hand-spun linen thread; it is the richest, finest, strongest, and most expensive of the French laces, and second only to Brussels lace.

ALBUROMETER, an instrument for determining the quantity of gluten in flour.

ALEWIFE, a name in the British North American colonies for a fish of the herring family (*Alosa tyrannus*).

ALEXANDRIAN LAUREL, the *Ruscus racemosus*, from which an oil is obtained.

ALENCHA, a name in Portugal for the legume, or pods of the carob-tree (*Ceratonia siliqua*), used as food.

ALENQUE, a sugar paste in Spain flavoured with oil of sweet almonds.

ALFLETE, dough made with coarse flour of wheat.

ALFOLI, the Spanish term for a granary, and a depository of salt.

ALFONSO, the Spanish name for the pistacio nut.

ALFORON, a name for buck-wheat in Spain.

ALGE, a general name for sea-weeds.

ALGAROTH POWDER, an oxychloride of antimony, used in the preparation of tartar-etic.

ALGAROVILLA, the agglutinated seeds and husks of the legumes of *Prosopis pallida*, occasionally imported in mass from Chile. It contains a good deal of tannin.

ALGARNOCO, the Spanish name for the carob-tree (*Ceratonia siliqua*); the legumes contain a large proportion of saccharine, and are consumed to a considerable extent as cattle food in Spain, Portugal, &c.

ALGATRANE, a kind of pitch.

ALGODON, the Spanish name for cotton wool, or pods; Algodonal being a cotton-plantation, and Algodonero, the cotton-plant.

ALGORIN, a place in the oil-mills in Spain, for receiving the olives for expressing.

ALHOCIGO, another name for the pistacio-tree.

ALHONDIGA, the Spanish name for a public granary or corn market.

ALI AKOO, an Indian tree, the *Memeylon tinctorium*, the leaves of which are used for dyeing yellow.

ALIAS, a false name.

ALIEN, a foreigner, or person not naturalized, not a denizen or subject of the state, and therefore incapable of inheriting land, or acquiring or succeeding to property.

ALIJAR, a Spanish term for separating the wool of cotton from the seed.

- ALIMENT**, any substance which may be used as food.
- ALIZARI**, a name in France and Tripoli for madder-root.
- ALIZARINE**, a fine red volatile colouring matter, in the form of crystals, found in madder, and which yields the Turkey-red dye.
- ALJEZON**, the Spanish name for gypsum.
- ALK**, a resinous gum of Northern Africa, which flows from the *Pistacia terebinthus*, also called Lek.
- ALKALIES**, saline bases, of which the principal entering into commerce are AMMONIA, POTASH, and SODA.
- ALKALIMETER**, a graduated glass tube divided into one hundred parts for measuring and determining the quantity and strength of free alkali in the potash and alkali of commerce, first invented by M. Descrozelles; much more simple instruments, such as Dr. Ure's and Mr. Griffin's, are now in general use.
- ALKALUJ**, a striped shawl material of Cashmere wool, worn by the nobles of Lucknow in the cold season in India.
- ALKANET**, the commercial name for the root of *Anchusa tinctoria*, a species of bugloss, from the South of Europe and the Levant, which imparts an elegant red colour to oils, and is used for staining wood.
- ALKERMES**, a confection of kermes berries (*Coccus ilicis*), used in Tuscany, also imported as a liqueur.
- ALKOOL**, a black dye used by females in eastern countries to tinge their eyelids. See HENNA.
- ALLEGH**, the French term for a tender or lighter for a ship.
- ALLIGATOR PEAR**, a vulgar name for the Avocado pear, the succulent fruit of *Persea gratissima*.
- ALLIGAZANT**, a kind of black rosewood.
- ALLMICHLEE**, an old Turkish silver coin worth 3s.
- ALLODIAL TENURE**, a free tenure of land among our ancestors, by which the tenant had no quit-rent to pay.
- ALLOTMENT NOTE**, an order for periodical payment of a portion of a seaman's wages to some second party.
- ALLOTTEE**, one to whom an allotment is made, as in the case of the holder of an allotment note of newly issued shares in a joint-stock company, &c.
- ALLOY**, in coinage a mixture of baser metal added to gold or silver; there are other alloys also in trade manufactures, consisting of the fusion of metals, such as bronze, brass, and printing-type.
- ALLSPICE**, the popular name for the dried berries of *Eugenia pimenta* of Decandolle, used as a spice in cookery.
- ALLU**, an Indian name for a handful of grain or merchandise, taken as a cess or payment.
- ALLUBODAN**, a common building wood of Ceylon, obtained from the *Calypranthes jambolana*.
- ALLUVIUM**, the earthy deposits left by rivers.
- ALMACEN**, the Spanish name for a warehouse or store-room.
- ALMACENAGE**, housage or warehouse rent.
- ALMACIA**, one of the Spanish names for mastic.
- ALMADRABA**, a general name in the Peninsula for the tunny fishery.
- ALMADY**, a bark canoe, or fishing vessel of Africa; a larger boat, bearing the same name, is common in Southern India.
- ALMAGRA**, a purplish red ochre, formerly used in medicine and as a pigment.
- ALMANAC**, a book or sheet containing a calendar for the year, with other useful details for reference.
- ALMANCEE**, a Spanish fishing-boat.
- ALMANDINE**, a name for the carbuncle or precious garnet of mineralogy.
- ALMARA**, the Hindoo name for a cabinet or wardrobe, probably derived from the Portuguese *almara*.
- ALMARRAES**, combing instruments in the Spanish colonies by which the cotton wool is separated from the seed.
- ALMAA**, the Arabic name for the diamond.
- ALMATREBO**, a fisherman in the Peninsular ports who fishes with nets for shad.
- ALMAZARA**, an oil-mill in Spain.
- ALMECHA**, the Spanish name for shell, and for some shell-fish.
- ALMENDRO**, **ALMENDRON**, woods of Central America, the produce of varieties of the almond-tree.
- ALMENE**, an Indian weight of about 2lbs., formerly used for weighing saffron.
- ALMBAB**, the Spanish name for syrup, and for succades or fruits preserved in sugar.
- ALMIDON**, the Spanish name for feculas or starches.
- ALMIBAH**, an Indian name for a wardrobe or clothes' press. See ALMABA.
- ALMIZCLE**, the Spanish term for musk.
- ALMOGRATE**, the Spanish name for sal-ammoniac.
- ALMOJABA**, smoked tunny fish.
- ALMOJABANA**, a kind of omelet or cake made in Spain, of cheese and flour, or of butter, eggs, and sugar.
- ALMONA**, the Spanish term for the shad fishery, also for a soap manufactory.
- ALMOND, COUNTRY**, a name in the East for a kind of myrobalan, the fruit of *Terminalia catappa*, used for tanning and dyeing.
- ALMOND, JAVA**, a name in the east for *Camarium commune*.
- ALMOND-OIL** is obtained both from the bitter and sweet almonds, but the former are chiefly turned to account for that purpose; on the Continent, sweet almond oil is largely used for its medicinal properties.
- ALMONDS**, the fruit of some varieties of *Amygdalus*, which enter largely into commerce, and are ranged under two great classes, the sweet and the bitter.
- ALMUDO**, variable measure for liquids and grain in the Peninsula, ranging for liquids from 3½ to 5½ English gallons; for grain from 3½ to 11 pints.
- ALMUDADA**, in Spain, a piece of ground which takes half fanega of grain to sow it; the fanega weighs about half a hundred-weight. See FANEGA.
- ALMUDO**, a Spanish dry measure containing six cahices or bushels. [pints.]
- ALMUT**, a grain measure of Majorca, of 3½

ALM,
equ
ALMA
cloz
ALMA
sue
ALO,
lard
ALOS
obit
leav
in A
the C
der
a cot
ALOF-
ALOJA
com
ALCO
ALSO
See S
ALON-
ALPAC
Peru
a ml
the h
ALPAM
of th
very
ALPARG
made
worn
ALPHAB
index
ALPIST
ALQUI
2½ to
in diff
ALQUIF
for an
ALQUOT
canth
ALROTA
ALGI, at
ALTA, a
lac dy
ALTIME
taking
geom
ALTIM,
copec
3-5ths
ALMNIC
value
ALZOME
Instru
tances
ALTO-R
ALUBO,
the C
comm
ALCUM
believ
malic
ALUDE
the A
and I
witho
ration
ALUM,
rocks
vario
dyein

ish names for
e in the Penin-
fishing vessel of
saring the same
he India.
ochre, formerly
pigment,
containing a
with other useful
ng-boat.
ne carbuncle or
logy.
for a cabinet or
ed from the Por-
uments in th
ch the cotton
e seed.
the diamond.
e the Peninsular
s for shad.
ain.
ne for shell, and
oods of Central
varieties of the
t of about 2lbs.,
g saffron.
e for syrup, and
erved in sugar.
e for feculas or
for a wardrobe
MARA.
n for musk.
name for sal-
sh.
et or cake made
ur, or of butter,
n for the shad
nufactory.
n the East for
ut of *Terminalia*
ng and dyeing.
the cast for
oth from the
but the former
or that pur-
weet almond oil
medicinal pro-
ne varieties of
largely into
ed under two
d the bitter.
for liquids and
ng for liquids
ons; for grain
ece of ground
rain to sow in;
alf a hundred-
ure containing
oints.
Majorca, of 3

ALU, the Swedish ell, or sume of two feet; equal to 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

ALMAGE, a toll or due paid for measuring cloth.

ALMAGER, a continental term for an ell measure.

ALO, a name in the Pacific islands for hogs' lard.

ALOSA, a drastic drug of large consumption, obtained from the inspissated juice of the leaves of several varieties of the aloe plant in Asia, Africa, and the West Indies; the drug is, however, usually classed under four commercial denominations, Socotrine, Barbados, Cape, and Hepatic.

ALOE-WOOD. See AGALLOCHUM WOOD.

ALOJA, the Spanish name for metheglin, a common sweet beverage.

ALOO, the Persian name for prunes.

ALOSA, the generic name for the shad fish. See SHAD.

ALONSA, the Spanish name for worm-ALPACA, the wool of the llama, or goat of Peru and Chile; also a fabric made from a mixture of the silky goat's hair with the harsher fibre of sheep's wool.

ALPAMBUCA, a kind of honey made in some of the districts of the river Plate by a very small bee.

ALPARGATA, a light kind of sandal or shoe, made of rushes (*Microchloa tenacissima*), worn by the Valencian peasantry.

ALPHABET, a set of letters or types; the index to a ledger.

ALPISTE, the Spanish name for canary seed.

ALQUIERE, a Portuguese wine measure, of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons, but varying considerably in different parts of Portugal and Brazil.

ALQUIFOUX, AQUIFOUX, a continental name for an ore of lead, used in glazing pottery.

ALQUITIRA, a Spanish name for gum tragacanth.

ALROTA, in Spain a very coarse sort of tow.

ALSI, an Indian name for flax.

ALTA, an Indian name for cotton steeped in lac dye.

ALTIMETER, a quadrant or instrument for taking altitudes, or measuring heights geometrically.

ALTM, a Russian money equal to three copecks, worth about threepence and 3-8ths of a penny sterling.

ALZMICHIKER, a silver Turkish coin of the value of 2s. 6d.

ALZOMETER, a name for the theodolite, an instrument for measuring heights and distances. [relief.

ALZO-RELIEVO, sculptured works in high ALUBO, a Ceylonese name for the wood of the *Calyptropranthes jambolana*, used for common house buildings.

ALUCHI, a resin obtained from Madagascar, believed to be the produce of *Winteria aromatica*.

ALUDEL, a name in Ceylon for the wood of the *Artocarpus pubescens*, used for boats and buildings; also an earthen vessel without a bottom, used in chemical operations.

ALUM, an efflorescence found in aluminous rocks and lava, used in medicine, and in various manufactures of leather, paper, dyeing, &c.

ALUM, FACTITIOUS, a powerful astringent salt in crystals, a bisulphate of alumina and potash, used in medicine and dyeing; of which many thousand tons are annually manufactured.

ALUMINA, a kind of earth, which consists of pure clay or argil; in its crystalline form it is the base of corundum, emery, and other hard polishing substances used in the arts; combinations of it yield fuller's earth, pipeclay, ochres, &c.; a dyo for calico-printers is procured from it, and it enters into the manufacture of porcelain.

ALUMINIUM, a new metal, on which much experimental research has recently been expended in France, by M. Deville, at the chemical works at Javel.

ALUM MEAL, the granular alum which occurs in the manufacture of salt.

ALUM SLATE, a bituminous slate of a dark colour.

ALUM STONE, a crystalline rock from which alum was formerly made.

ALUNITE, a hard variety of alum stone, which in Hungary is used for millstones.

ALVA, a conserve of quinces, forming an article of commerce in the East.

ALVA-MARINA, a commercial name for certain dried sea-weeds used for stuffing beds, &c.

ALVERJA, the Spanish name for the common velvet or tare.

AMADA, a vernacular name in Bengal for the root of *Curcuma amada*, also known as mango ginger.

AMADOU, a species of fungus, *Polyporus igniarius*, which, after having been beaten with a mallet, and dipped in a solution of saltpetre, forms the s,unk or German tinder of commerce; it is also used as a styptic, and made into razor straps.

AMADUM, a vernacular name in some parts of India for the castor-oil plant, *Ricinus communis*.

AMALACA, the Sanscrit name for the Emblic myrobalan, or fruit of the *Emblia officinalis*.

AMALDAR, an Indian revenue or tax collector.

AMALGAGAR, the Hindoo name for a government revenue officer.

AMALGAM, a mixture of metals, as of quicksilver with gold or silver, zinc, sulphur, &c. An amalgam of tin and mercury forms the coating of glass for mirrors.

AMALGAMATION, the process of extracting gold and silver from their ores by means of quicksilver or mercury.

AMAN, an Indian name for the winter crop of rice; a blue cotton cloth from the Levant.

AMANBLUCE, a kind of calico made in France.

AMANDE, the French name for almond; *amandes cassées* being shelled almonds, and *amandes en cogues*, unshelled.

AMANJI, AMJI, compulsory service exacted from the natives in the East.

AMATEUR, an unprofessional actor, one who works for amusement.

AMA-TSJA, the Japanese name for the dried leaves of *Hydrangea Thunbergii*, figuratively meaning the sea of heaven.

AMAZON STONE, a variety of feldspar of a beautiful apple-green colour.

- AMBALO**, an article of merchandise in the Netherlands' Indian trade; the fruit of an undefined tree, believed to cure the ear-ache.
- AMBAR**, a common name in many of the Indian dialects for a store or heap of any thing, as a granary.
- AMBARAI**, in India a grove of mango-trees.
- AMBAREE**, a vernacular name for the fibre of the brown Indian hemp (*Hibiscus cannabinus*).
- AMBASHTA**, a Sanscrit name for the three-leaved sorrel (*Oxalis corniculata*).
- AMBASSADOR**, a delegate, but in ordinary acceptation the representative of his sovereign in a foreign country, and thence enjoying, with his staff, special immunities and privileges.
- AMBBE**, a valuable fossil resin used in the arts, in pharmacy, and for articles of personal decoration.
- AMBERGEE**, an odoriferous substance obtained from the sperm whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*), valued as a perfume and as a stimulant aromatic. In the East it is used in cookery.
- AMBIL**, an Indian name for the tamarind.
- AMBOOSEE**, an Indian name for dried mangoes.
- AMBOYNA-WOOD**, a beautiful mottled and curled wood, obtained from the *Pterospermum Indicum*, a tree of India.
- AMBRA**, a mode of spelling amber in some of the Continental states; also, in Saxon times, a measure of salt.
- AMBREINE**, a peculiar fragrant fatty substance contained in ambergris, soluble in alcohol, to which its use as a perfume is owing.
- AMBRETTE**, a kind of French pear.
- AMBULANCE**, a travelling medical carriage for transporting invalids or wounded persons.
- AMBULANTS**, uncertificated brokers in Holland.
- AMELCORN**, a name given to corn used for starch.
- AMELEON**, the French name for weak elder.
- AMENEA**, the Singhalese name for the seed of the castor-oil plant (*Ricinus communis*).
- AMERICAN-ALOE**, the *Agave Americana* or *Mexicana*, from which the intoxicating liquor named pulque is made.
- AMERICAN-DOLLAR**, a silver coin in large circulation in various countries, of the intrinsic value of about 4s. 2d., but in many localities at a high premium. See DOLLAR.
- AMERICAN-LEATHER**, a kind of varnished or enameled cloth, prepared in imitation of leather for covering ch.airs, sofas, &c.
- AMERICAN-POLISH**, an invaluable powder of silica, made from a calcareous rock in Vermont, and used for the same purposes as emery.
- AMERICAN-VERMILION**, an incorrect name given to a red pigment, which consists principally of subchromate of lead.
- AMERSFOORT**, a kind of tobacco used for cigars and snuff.
- AMETHYST**, a precious stone, a species of quartz, of a purple or violet colour.
- AMPUK**, a name given locally to the cloth made in India from the reticulated bark of *Celtis orientalis*.
- AMIANTHUS**, one of the names for asbestos.
- AMIDINE**, the soluble part of starch.
- AMIDONNIER**, a starch-maker in France.
- AMIDULINE**, a modified starch.
- AMINEUR**, a French salt meter.
- AMINCLAS**, thin sheepskins prepared for the lining of hats in Spain.
- AMLA**, the Bengalee name for the fruit of the *Embilca officinalis*, used in tanning and dyeing.
- AMLIKA**, one of the Sanscrit names for the three-leaved sorrel (*Oxalis corniculata*).
- AMMA**, MAS, a weight in the Sunda Islands, the 16th part of the tael or Eastern ounce, rather more than 39 grains.
- AMMAH**, an ancient Hebrew measure of length, equal to about half a yard.
- AMMAS**, a weight for gold and silver in Madras, equal to 30½ grains.
- AMMOLITE**, a mineral from Chile in sea powder, which appears to be an antimonite of quicksilver.
- AMMOMUM**, a dry measure of Ceylon, containing 8 parabs — rather more than 5½ bushels.
- AMMONIA**, a volatile alkali, a compound of azote and hydrogen; several combinations of it enter into commerce, as liquid or caustic ammonia, spirits of hartshorn, and sulphate of ammonia from the liquor of gas-works.
- AMMONIACUM**, a fetid gum-resin, having properties similar to asafetida, obtained from *Dorema ammoniacum*.
- AMMONITES**, spiral fossil shells, collected for cabinets, &c.
- AMMUNITION**, a general term in commerce for certain military stores, such as powder, shot, shells, &c., required for large and small arms.
- AMOLA**, a liquid measure of Genoa, equal to about a quarter of a gallon.
- AMONTILLADO**, a dry kind of sherry of a light colour, much used to reduce the colour of other sherries when too high.
- ANOMUM**, a land measure in Ceylon equal to about two acres and two roods. [AJOUAN.
- AMOOS**, the Arab name for lovenge. See AMORGIS. See ARCHIL. [fund.
- AMORTIZATION**, the redemption by a sinking fund.
- AMPELITA**, the Spanish name for cannel coal.
- AMPELITE**, a generic name given to slates.
- AMPHIBIOUS**, living in or frequenting land and wat'.
- AMPHIGENE SPAR**. See LAPIS LAZULL.
- AMPHIOEN**, a name in some parts of the Eastern archipelago for opium.
- AMPHITHEATRE**, a building of a circular form, arranged for large audiences.
- AMPHORA**, an ancient Roman liquid measure of about 6½ gallons. See ANFORA.
- AMPHOREUS**, an old Greek measure for liquids equal to 10½ gallons.
- AMPUTATION**, the act of cutting off a limb.
- AMRA**, a name in Bengal for the fruit of the mango (*Mangifera Indica*).
- AMT**, a land division in Norway.
- AMULET**, articles of various kinds sold as imaginary charms to ward off evil from the wearer.

locally to the cloth
reticulated bark of

names for asbestos.

of starch.

maker in Franco.

tarch.

meter.

is prepared for the

me for the fruit of

used in tanning and

script names for the

tralis corniculata).

of the Sunda Islands,

of or Eastern ounce,

rains.

chew measure of

half a yard.

gold and silver in

rains.

from Chile in rea-

to be an antimo-

ure of Ceylon, con-

thenter more than $\frac{5}{4}$

call, a compound of

several combina-

commerce, as liquid

spirits of hartshorn,

onia from the liquor

gum-resin, having

asafoetida, obtained

taecum.

shells, collected for

term in commerce

stores, such as pow-

der, required for large

ure of Genoa, equal

a gallon.

kind of sherry of a

used to reduce the

es when too high.

re in Ceylon equal to

two roods. [AJOUAN.

he for lovage. See

[fund.

emption by a sinking

name for canal coal.

me given to states.

or frequenting land

LAPIS LAZULI.

some parts of the

or opium.

ng of circular form,

ences.

Roman liquid meas-

See ANFORA.

Greek measure for

lions.

cutting off a limb.

al for the fruit of the

dica).

Norway.

rious kinds sold as

ward off evil from



AMULSARAT, an Indian name for crystallized sulphur.

AMURCA, a name in Sardinia and Italy for the cake or grounds of the olive remaining after the oil is expressed; used as manure, and for cattle food.

AMUCOUS, full of dregs or lees. [starch.

AMYLACIOUS, resembling or appertaining to AMYLATA, a compound of starch with a base.

AMYLINE, **AMYLUM**, the fecula or crystallized starch of wheat.

ANA, an Indian name for the sixteenth part of any thing, as the link of a measuring chain; the 16th of the gouta, a land measure, or $7\frac{1}{2}$ square yards.

ANABASSES, a coarse blanketing formerly used in France for bartering on the African coast.

ANACOSTA, a sort of woollen dslaper for the Spanish market, made in Holland.

ANALYSIS, a close examination.

ANALYT. one who analyzes articles; an examiner.

ANAN, an Indian name for the pomegranate.

ANAPAIMA, a tree of great size which abounds in the rocky districts of British Gulana, and possesses a close-grained wood.

ANASTASIA PRINTING, a mode of copying engravings and printed matter by suturating the print or drawing with an acid; it is then transferred on a plate.

ANASTRE. See ARASTRE.

ANATOMIST, one who dissects and examines animal bodies.

ANATRO, one of the modes of spelling the eye-stuff Annatto.

ANAYAN, the Malay name for a herdsman or shepherd.

ANBAUER, the German name for a cultivator or planter. [of a crop.

ANCHARA, an Indian term for the estimate

ANCHETA, in Spain a shipment on private adventure of goods to India.

ANCHOIS, the French mode of spelling anchovies.

ANCHORAGE, a roadstead or suitable holding-ground where ships can cast anchor.

ANCHORAGE DUES, charges payable by ships in certain ports for anchoring.

ANCHORS, wrought iron holdfasts for ships, which range in weight from a quarter of a ton to five tons according to the size of the vessel to be held or secured by them.

A vessel of twenty tons burden requires an anchor of a cwt., and so on in proportion; the largest ships have as many as seven anchors, which bear different names as sheet, bower, stream, kedg, &c. There are about six commercial varieties of anchors, many thousands of tons weight of which are annually exported.

ANCHOR-SMITH, one engaged in the forging of ships' anchors.

ANCHOR-STOCK, the cross bar of wood or iron at the upper end of the shank.

ANCHOVY, a small and delicate pickled fish of commerce, the *Engraulis encrasicolus*;

belonging to the *Clupeus* or herrings, and chiefly obtained in the Mediterranean. It may be readily distinguished from the sprat and other kindred species by the anal fin being remarkably short.

ANCHOVY PEAS, *Pea Persa gratissima*, an esteemed pea of the country about the tropics. See AVOCADO.

ANDALUSITE, a mineral from Tyrol, also found in Canada.

ANDARAC, an Indian name for an ornament.

ANDEON, a name in Nagpur, India for the *Pholis involucri*, a fish, and a substitute for porphy.

ANDRE, a tree in Ceylon for the wood of

ANDRINE. See FELDAR.

ANDRONS. See LEWDIERN.

ANEMOMETER, an instrument for determining the velocity or force of the wind, erected in insurance offices, exchanges, and observatories, &c.; the most common forms are those of Dr. Whewell and Mr. Osler.

ANEMOSCOPE, a weather vane and register to indicate the changes of the wind and weather.

ANFORA, a Venetian liquid measure containing about 114 imperial gallons. Also an ancient Roman and Greek measure; sometimes written Amphora.

ANGA, in India, a pace or stride of three feet.

ANGADI, an oriental name for a moveable stall or booth.

ANGADIA, a trust-worthy person employed in some parts of India to convey valuables concealed about his person. [India.

ANGAN, an enclosed area or court yard in

ANGARILLAS, the Spanish name for large wicker baskets or panniers for horses.

ANGARIPOLA, a kind of coarse linen in Spain.

ANGEL, an ancient gold coin of England, of 60 grains, worth, according to "fineness", from 8s. to 10s.

ANGELT, or half angel, a common coin in the reigns of the Tudors, valued then at forty pence.

ANGELICA, the candied green stems of the *Archangelica officinalis*, which enter into commerce as an aromatic condiment.

ANGELOT, a sort of cheese.

ANGEL-WATER, a name for eau de Portugal.

ANGLE, a small measure of length in Bangalore, represented by three grains of Rice, equal to about one inch.

ANGLE-BARS, pieces of iron for forming the edges of iron sates, bridges, and ships, or to be riveted to the corners of iron boilers, tanks, &c., to connect the side plates.

ANGLER, a fisherman, usually applied to one who fishes only for pleasure with rod and line.

ANGLESITE, a sulphate of lead, produced by the decomposition of GALENA, which sometimes contains silver.

ANGOLA, a light and fashionable cloth, made from the Ancora goat's wool, which is also made into plush, and from its repelling heat is used for puleotots, cloaks, and overcoats. See ANGORA-WOOL.

ANGOLA-WEED, the name of a licien, *Ramalina furfuracea*, from which ARCHIL and CUTBEAR are made.

ANGOOB, the Malay name for grapes.

ANGORA-WOOL, the long white hair of the Angora goat (*Capra Angorensis*), which is highly prized in manufactures, having a silky appearance, which fits it for lace, shawls, braids, and other decorative purposes.

ANGUSTURA-BARK, an aromatic bitter bark, obtained in South America from the *Galipea cusparia*, or *officinalis*; a false Angostura bark, of dangerous properties, is peeled from the *Strychnos nux vomica* in India.

ANGRAI-BARK, an undefined bark mentioned in the tariff of exports from Siam.

ANGSTER, a small money of account in Switzerland, 240 going to the florin of 1s. 8d.

ANGULA, a Singhalese long measure, equal to seven grains of paddy or rice, and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; the carpenter's angula being equal to the space between the second and third joint of the forefinger; also a division of the Indian cubit, varying in different localities from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 inch.

ANGUIC, an Indian term for a weir or dam across a river; an embanked channel for irrigation.

ANILEBIA, the Spanish name for an Indigo manufactory.

ANIMAL CHARCOAL, principally carbonized bone, used by sugar-refiners and by iron-makers in blistering steel; when obtained cheap, it forms a valuable fertilizer for land.

ANIMAL FAT. The chief animal fats of commerce are tallow and lard, but horse grease, bear's grease, and blubber, are other articles of trade.

ANIMAL JELLY. See GELATIN.

ANIMAL MANURES, hair, blood, bones, fish, and other substances, bought or collected by farmers, and used to fertilize land.

ANIMI, a fossil African resin of great value in commerce, some of which is believed to be obtained from the *Hymenaea courbarii* of South America.

ANISEED, the fruit of *Pimpinella anisum*, very generally used as a condiment in the East, and in Europe for essential oil, for flavouring in medicine, &c.; star anise, the capsule and seeds of *Illicium anisatum*, constitutes an important article of commerce in the Eastern bazaars, and is imported into this country.

ANISETTE, a cordial made from aniseed.

ANJAN, a fodder grass in the north-west provinces of India.

ANJANA, the Hindustanee name for a common kind of rice.

ANJE, in India cotton prepared or cleaned, ready to be spun.

ANJIL, an Arab name for the marshmallow.

ANKARA, an Indian name for discount.

ANKER, a small cask or runlet containing $8\frac{1}{2}$ gallons, which in this country is now obsolete. The anker is still, however, a common liquid measure in many of the Continental states, varying from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $9\frac{1}{2}$ gallons.

ANKERITE, a mineral highly prized as an iron ore, and as a flux for smelting.

ANK-KAR, a money changer, or assayer in the East, also one who marks or stamps.

ANKLET, a band for the leg, made of silver, gold, cane, or glass, worn by the Indian women. See BANGLES.

ANKOOSE, an elephant-driver's weapon, having a spear head and hook.

ANNA, an Eastern name for rice boiled for food. An Indian coin worth 1d.; also a salt measure in the East, weighing $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons.

ANNEALING, a process of tempering or seasoning glass and metals, by graduating the heat to which they are subjected.

ANNOTTO, a dye-stuff prepared from the red pulp of the seeds of the *Bixa orellana*, which enters into commerce under two forms, flag and roll.

ANNUITY, a sum paid or received annually, or after a yearly rate; a portion of the English government stocks or funds, divided into long or terminable, and irredeemable or perpetual annuities.

ANNUL, to cancel or render void, as an agreement, proposition, or entry.

ANNUNCIATOR, a kind of bell telegraph used in North America.

ANOLA, a name in India for the myrobalanter, one of the *Terminalia*; the fruits of the *Emblica officinalis* are used as a tanning substance.

ANORTHITE, a variety of feldspar.

ANOU, a name in Samatra for the coarse black bristly ejo or gomutu fibre obtained from the *Arenga saccharifera* palm, the *Saguerus rumphii* of some authors.

ANT, the native name in some parts of India for a credit account.

ANTACIDS, medicines used to correct acidity in the stomach; alkalies are those chiefly used; but crabs'-eyes, calcareous concretions of the cray-fish, cuttle bones, &c., are sometimes vended for the purpose.

ANTAL, a wine measure used in the Tokay district of Hungary, about 116 imperial gallons.

ANTE, the Spanish name for a dressed buck or buffalo skin.

ANTHAL. See ANTAL.

ANTHRACITE, a valuable kind of stone coal, for steam fuel, obtained in Wales, and largely in Pennsylvania and other parts of America, being there used for other purposes; it is also called blind or glance coal.

ANTHRAKOMETER, an instrument for measuring the carbonic acid in the air.

ANTIAR, a poison obtained in Java from the acrid juice of the upas tree, *Antiaris toxicaria*.

ANTIFATO, the Spanish name for black coral.

ANTI-FRICTION GREASE, a composition for lubricating machinery and wheels.

ANTIGROPELOS, spatterdashes, long riding or walking boots for wet weather.

ANTI-MACASSAR, an open worked napkin or loose fancy covering, to preserve a chair or couch.

ANTIMETER, an optical instrument for measuring angles with precision.

ANTIMONIAL-WINE, a preparation of tartaric acid.

ANTIMONITE, the grey ore or sulphuret of antimony, which is largely used for commercial purposes.

ANTIMONY, a mineral substance which enters into commerce, in the form of regulus or ore, crystals, powder, &c.; the ore is imported to a considerable extent now from Borneo.

ANTIM
mor
and
ANTIC
mea
ANTIC
tin.
ANTE
dec
chis
ANTIS
dies
the
king
cive
prop
king
niac
ANTLA
HOR
ANTE
port
prob
solve
vine
ANTW
tint
ANTW
from
ANTW
suffi
work
from
are t
and
ANZEN
ment
APART
color
silve
APATTI
mine
with
phos
way
apat
a m
APPEL
for ci
APHTE
APIAB
APIAL
neck
APIOS
faca
cutli
the c
nly.
APLOM
APOST
seve
APOTH
com
who
Blac
vend
char
sing
cour
APOTE
drug
subd
See

rice boiled for
with 1 lb.; also a
oz, weighing 2 1/2

impering or sea-
by graduating
be subjected.

red from the red
Bixa orellana,
orce under two

belved annually,
portion of the
ecks or funds,
nable, and irre-
quities.

er void, as an
entry.
telegraph used

the myrobalan-
la; the fruits of
used as a tau-

lsparr.

for the coarse
mutu fibre ob-
Charifera palm,
some authors.
the parts of India

correct acidity
are those chiefly
aceous concre-
ticle bones, &c.,
the purpose.

d in the Tokay
ut 116 imperial

a dressed buck

d of stone coal,
in Wales, and
and other parts
used for other
blind or glance

ment for mea-
the air.

Java from the
Antiaris toxic-

for black coral.
omposition for
wheels.

es, long riding
feather.
ked napkin or
reserve a chair

ment for mea-
n.

tion of tartar-

r sulphuret of
used for com-

nce which en-
form of regulus
&c.; the ore is
e extent now

ANTIMONY-YELLOW, a preparation of anti-
mony, of a durable colour, used in enamel
and laccolin painting.

ANTICARTRAS, a large kind of drawing paper,
measuring 56 by 28 inches.

ANTIGUE-BRONZE, an alloy of copper and
tin, used for statuary, casts, &c.

ANTISEPTIC, any substance which prevents
decomposition, as glycerine, charcoal,
chloride of lime, &c.

ANTISPASMODICS, tonics and stimulant reme-
dies, used in certain debilitated states of
the nervous system; from the animal
kingdom, musk, hyraceum, castoreum,
civet, ambergris, &c., are supposed to have
properties of this kind; in the vegetable
kingdom, asafoetida, galbanum, amino-
niacum, myrrh, &c., are employed.

ANTLERS, the branched horns of a stag. See
HORNS.

ANTS'-BROOD, ANTS'-EGGS, an article of im-
port in some of the northern countries,
probably for making formic acid; dis-
solved in water they serve the purpose of
vinegar in Norway.

ANTWERP-BLUE, a colour rather lighter in
tint than Prussian blue.

ANTWERP-BROWN, a painter's colour made
from asphaltum ground in drying oil.

ANVIL, a heavy block of iron with a smooth
surface, used by smiths, farriers, and other
workers in metals; anvils range in weight
from 25 lb. to 6 cwt.; several hundred tons
are made yearly in South Staffordshire,
and they are exported to some extent.

ANZEIGE, the German term for an announce-
ment or advertisement.

APARTADO, a smelting-house in the Spanish
colonies where gold is separated from
silver.

APATITE, a fibrous and compact translucent
mineral, a compound of phosphate of lime
with fluoride of calcium; the beds of
phosphate in Estremadura and in Nor-
way, have been largely drawn upon for
apatite, for the use of agriculturists as
a manure.

APFELMOST, APFELWEIN, the German name
for elder.

APHEE, a name for the windgall in Aus-
tralia, a place for keeping bees.

APILADA, the Spanish name for dry and
peeled chestnuts.

APIOS, a South American name for the *Ar-
racacha esculenta*, an edible root largely
cultivated for culinary purposes, uniting
the flavour of the potato and the pars-
nip.

APLOME, a mineral of a deep orange colour.

APOSTALES, in Spain, planks from five to
seven inches thick.

APOTHECARIES' COMPANY, one of the city
companies of London, incorporated in 1606,
whose hall is situated in Water Lane,
Blackfriars, where genuine medicines are
vended to the public; they have by
charter the power of examining and licen-
sing dispensers of medicines in town and
country.

APOTHECARIES'-WEIGHT, the weight by which
drugs are dispensed, differing only in its
subdivisions from the common troy weight.
See AVOIRDUPOIS and TROY WEIGHT.

APOTHECARY, a compounder and dispenser
of medicines.

APALACHIAS TEA, a name given in North
America to the leaves of *Viburnum cas-
sioides*, and of *Prinos glabry*, which are
occasionally used as substitutes for the tea
of China.

APPALTO, a Turkish licence to sell articles,
or an exclusive right to any particular
revenue or branch of trade.

APPARATUS, a term usually applied to
a complete set of chemical vessels or in-
struments for experiments.

APPAREL, in the official returns of exports
numberless small articles of dress are
grouped under this name; but in trade
the term is usually applied to slops and
negro clothing. Haberdashery, millinery,
ready-made clothing, and other items of
export, come under this general classifica-
tion, although treated of under other
heads.

APPARTOR, a public officer in a law court in
France.

APPAAM, a name in the northern Circars,
India, for a water channel.

APPLE, a well-known fruit, the numerous
varieties of which are obtained by grafting
on the *Pyrus malus*; apples form an im-
portant article of commerce in most tem-
perate countries, both in their green and
dried state, and for the cider made from
them.

APPLIQUE LACE, a name given to lace when
the patterns have been cut by cut and sewn
on a foundation of net; by this means the
same patterns may be transferred from a
veil to a scarf or lappet, and they will
wear out several foundations.

APPOINTE, the French name for a cabin or
state passenger in a ship.

APPRaiser, a sworn licensed valuer to esti-
mate and fix the value of goods.

APPRENTICE, a lad under age bound by
indenture to serve another, at sea or in
trade, for a term of years.

APRICOT, the fruit of the *Armeniac vul-
garis*, not a common fruit in England, but
bearing more plentifully in warmer
climates; oil of the finest kind is made in
India by expression from the kernels;
the wood of the apricot-tree is used by
the French for turning.

APRON, a platform raised at the entrance of
a dock, the sill of a window, a lady's
or workman's covering for the person;
the Apron of a Ship, is a false or inner
stem above the foremost part of the
keel.

AQUAFORTIS, the common name for a
valuable chemical acid, known as dilute
nitric acid; when more concentrated, it
is called sweet spirits of nitre.

AQUAMARINE or BERYL, a gem named from
its resemblance to the colour of the sea; it
is found in shades of green, blue, and pale
yellow.

AQUATINT, a kind of engraving or etching
on copper, obtained by the combined ac-
tion of dilute acid and powdered resin.

AQUA-VITÆ, an old name for alcohol, still
occasionally used for whisky, gin, and
other home-manufactured spirits.

for common
 a piece of
 shaft.
 measure equal to
 wood, or other
 prepared from
Urtica tinctoria
 esteemed comes
 Cape de Verde
 used for dyeing
 although it im-
 lacks perma-
 called persis-
 e wound round
 of a screw,
 ed after its in-
 idings, one who
 the erection of
 principal beam
 ; also the end-
 ing in a cor-
 [records,
 r for preserving
 urve formed by
 ussairs or arch
 for clay.
 to the northern
 east sort of Per-
 the finest kind.
 or ground pulse
 nature of chick-
 easure contain-
 als, but it varies
 s of Africa being
 n eight bushels.
 quora.
 or roofing slates.
 coln.
 or slate,
 a Hindoo name
 n French mea-
 tres on a side,
 feet.
 ta.
 T.
 dried vesicles.
 ple used to slit
 r sand; arenilla
 or the castor-oll
 for measuring
 gaseous fluids,
 h sheep which
 of central Asia.
 e for a crane or
 nes and heavy

ARGAND LAMP, a burner or lamp in common use, with a circular wick to admit a double current of air.
ARGEL, or **ARHOL**, the leaf of the *Cynanchum argel*, which is much used abroad for adulterating Alexandrian saena.
ARGENT, the French name for silver metal or coined money. [silver.
ARGENTIFEROUS, containing or yielding
ARGENTINE, white metal coated with silver.
ARGENTITE, sulphuret of silver.
ARGOL, an acidulous concrete salt, the crust or sediment of wine vats and casks, which when purified is denominated cream of tartar; it is white or red, according to the wine of which it is the deposit, and largely used in medicine and the arts; also a Tartar name for the dried excrements of animals moulded into cakes and sold as fuel.
ARGODAN, a kind of raw cotton.
ARGOJAQUE, a Spanish name for gum ammoniacum.
ARGUS PHEASANT, a rare bird (*Argus giganeus*), whose beautiful plumage is highly valued in the East; the large wing feathers, nearly three feet long, marked with eyes, are used for tiaras for the head, and the smaller ones for plumes.
ARIAR, the Hindoo name of the *Dolichos catjan*, a common pulse of India.
ARIAT, an Indian revolving wheel for raising water.
ARI, an Indian name for a bunch or handful of rice, corn, or other grain.
ARIENZO, a Spanish weight the same as the adarme, about one drachm, or 60 grains; also an old coin of Castile.
ARINDI, an Indian agent or broker.
ARIPO, the Singhalese name for expressed gingelly seed.
ARISCH, **ARICH**, a measure of length in Persia, equal to 38½ English inches.
ARISTOLOGIA. See **SERPENTARY ROOT**.
ARAJAK, the Sanscrit name for a species of basil, *Ocimum sanctum*, sacred to Vishnu.
ARJUNA, a Sanscrit name for the fruit of the *Terminalia alata*.
ARKA, a Sanscrit name for the mudar, *Calotropis* or *Asclepias gigantea*.
ARLET, the name for cumlin seed in some parts of India.
ARLIENANSE, a sort of Spanish linen.
ARLOTA, the Spanish name for tow of flax or hemp.
ARMADILLO, the armour plates of this animal form an article of export from Siam, the flesh is eaten in South America.
ARMAUTEUR, the French name for a ship-owner, or one who fits out a ship for a voyage.
ARMATURE, a French term for the various iron holdfasts used by carpenters.
ARMENIAN SOLE, a soft earth of a red colour, found in some parts of the Continent, and also in India, where it forms an article of the materia medica, and is employed in native painting and gliding, and for red lead.
ARMING PRESS, a tool used by bookbinders.
ARMORIAL, a gunsmith, one who has the charge in a vessel of war, or armory, of the offensive and defensive weapons.

ARMOR, defensive weapons and clothing.
ARMOZES, **ARMOZIN**, a thick plain silk, generally black, used for clerical robes and funeral pailures.
ARM-PAD, a protective pad used by tailors.
ARMS, a term applied to offensive and defensive weapons; arms and ammunition form considerable articles of commerce, particularly in times of war. [Russia.
ARNAOUT, a kind of hard wheat grown in ARNOUO. See **ANNOTTO**.
AROBÉ. See **ARROBA**.
AROLA, a sweet Indian grass, the ripe seeds of which are sometimes used as food by the poor natives.
AROMATIC CONFECTION, a medicine for diarrhoea, composed of chalk and aromatics.
AROMATIC VINEGAR, acetic acid flavoured with aromatics.
ARONA, a name in Bengal for **MENESTÉ**.
AROOPA, a name in Chittagong, India, for the fibre obtained from the *Culticarpa cana*.
ARRENT, the French acre or land measure, which varies, but will average about 1½ or 1¾ of an English acre.
ARRENTÉRIO, the Spanish name for a scavenger.
ARQUEBUSE, an old-fashioned kind of heavy hand gun.
ARRACK, a common Indian name for ardent spirits distilled from rice, palm juice, &c.; but in our commerce it is applied chiefly to the toddy or spirit obtained from palms in the East.
ARRAGE, in the northern mining districts of England a sharp point or corner.
ARRANZADA. See **ARANCADA**.
ARRASTRE, the Spanish name for a crushing mill to pulverize, grind, and reduce ores.
ARRATE, the Spanish pound, nearly the same as the English. [7084 grains.
ARRATEL, the Portuguese pound, containing
ARREL, a Spanish weight of four pounds.
ARREMESE, a name in Ceylon for the wood of the *Sumatra cassia*, used for furniture and house building.
ARREST, incarceration, a deprivation of liberty by imprisonment, which may either be for debt, contempt of court, or for misdemeanor, &c.
ARRHES, earnest-money given in France.
ARRIERO, the Spanish name for a muleteer.
ARRIMAGE, **ARRUMAGE**, the French name for the arrangement or stowage of a ship's cargo in the hold.
ARROBA, a Spanish and Portuguese measure of weight and capacity, in general use throughout those parts of America formerly belonging to Spain, and in Manila and the East; equal to 25½ lbs. English. According to the Spanish standard weight, it should be 25·36 lbs. As a liquid measure for wine, it is equal to 3·64, and for oil to 2·78 imperial gallons.
ARROPE, sherry boiled down to a syrup, and used as a colouring liquid for other wines.
ARROVE, another name for the arroba.
ARROW-ROOT, a commercial name for the powder or starch obtained from the roots of various plants, as the *Cassava*, *Maranta arundinacea*, &c.

ARROZ, the Spanish name for rice.
ARROBE, a Brazilian name for the arroba.
ARSA, one of the names for kourmil, a spirituous liquor made by the Kaimucks from mare's milk.
ARSCHEN. See **ARCHEEN**.
ARSENAL, a naval or military storehouse for materials of war.
ARSENATE, the union of a base, as of copper, potash, &c., to arsenic acid.
ARSENIC, a prepared metal, which, in its sublimated form, is a deadly poison; it is used in medicine and the arts.
ARSENICAL IRON, silver-white pyrites, worked as an ore of arsenic, and furnishing the white oxide of commerce and realgar.
ARSENICITE, arseniate of lime.
ARSENIC-WEIGHT, the Dutch apothecaries' weight, the pound of which is equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ of a pound avoirdupois, and, like it, subdivided into 16 ounces.
ARSENIUS-ACID, white arsenic of commerce.
ARSENITE, **ARSENATE**, the combination of arsenic acid with a base.
ARSOLAH, an Eastern grain measure, rather more than half a pint.
ARSON, incendiarism, the felonious act of wilfully setting fire to property.
ARTABA, a Persian measure of capacity used for grain, from 10 to 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons; as an Arab weight it is 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.
ARTESIAN-WELL, a well sunk to a great depth by boring, to reach the spring and ensure a continuous supply of pure water, or to sink surface refuse.
ARTHAL, a drug in the East India markets.
ARTHOKES, a common vegetable, the *Cynara*, cultivated for its head; the tubers of another plant, the Jerusalem artichoke, *Helianthus tuberosus*, occasionally form an article of commerce dry or in oil.
ARTIES, pieces of timber used in the Madras Presidency for building.
ARTIFICIAL-EYE MAKER, one who makes imitation eyes for the human subject, or for stuffed specimens of natural history.
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, a considerable commerce is carried on in flowers made of lichen, feathers, shells, &c., from the Continent, South America, and other quarters; at the Customs artificial flowers are entered by the foot.
ARTIFICIAL-MANURES, fertilizers of various kinds, organic and inorganic, prepared for the use of agriculturists.
ARTILLERY, a military name for heavy ordnance and their appurtenances.
ARTIST, a word very generally applied to skilled workmen, but more properly restricted to painters or sculptors and those who take likenesses.
ARTOLE, the Indian name for the weight of half a rupee, or 90 troy grains.
ARU, a cloth measure used in Dantzic, rather more than half an English ell.
ARTQA, the Sanscrit name for rice.
ARUK. See **ARRACK**. [plant.]
ARUNDI, a Hindoo name for the castor-oil
ARZENBEIBERITZ, the German name for an apothecary.
ARZENIWAARES, the German name for drugs or medicinal preparations.

ARZO, a name for the almond-tree in Morocco.
AS, the ancient Roman pound, not quite equal to three-quarters of a pound avoirdupois; also the principal Roman copper coin. In several of the Continental states the As ranges as a weight from $\frac{1}{2}$ to nearly one English grain.
ASAFIGTIDA, a fetid resinous gum, the produce of *Ferula asafetida*, which in this country is of importance in medicine, and an extensive article of commerce in the East, where it is used as a seasoning for food.
ASAR, a gold coin of some of the countries bordering on the Persian Gulf, equal to about 6s. 8d. sterling.
ASARABACCA, a name for the *Asarum Europæum*, the leaves and roots of which are emetic, and used in farriery. The powdered leaves form the basis of most cephalic snuffs. [Asarabacca.]
ASARON, a name for the dried plant of the **ASBESTOS**, a fibrous incombustible mineral, which is coming into use for various chemical and manufacturing purposes; it is also called amianthus.
ASOLANE, an earthy black cobalt used in the manufacture of smalt.
ASH, a useful British wood, obtained from several species of *Fraxinus*, which is much used by the shipwright and cabinet-maker, and for various implements of husbandry.
ASHBLUE, a chemical production of copper and lime water.
ASHBOX, the box beneath the furnace; also a house receptacle for cinders.
ASHES, the saline and earthy particles of burnt substances; the principal commercial ashes are bone ash, potash, and pearlash, for medicine and manufacturers, and coal ashes for manure. [the quarry.]
ASHLAR, a rough unsmoothed stone from **ASH-PIT**, the place where the cinders fall under a furnace.
ASHRABAT, an Arabic name for spirituous or fermented liquors, forbidden by the Mahomedan laws.
ASHRAFI, **ASHRUFI**, an Indian coin, the gold mohar, worth 16 rupees, or about 32s.
ASIA, the Arab name for the mular, or *Asclepias gigantea*, a valuable Indian shrub.
ASIYA, the Hindoo name for a water or other mill, and a millstone.
ASNEE, **ANE**, an old French grain measure of from 5 to 7 Winchester bushels; also a liquid measure equal to 18 gallons.
ASPALATH, a name given to the Rhodes wood (*Convolvulacea*), and to *Aquilaria Malaccensis*. See **AGALLOCHUM WOOD**.
ASPARAGUS, a well-known culinary vegetable, cultivated for its young shoots.
ASPAREZ, an ancient Armenian itinerary measure of two kinds, the greater 0'13 mile, and the lesser 0'134 mile.
ASPER, a petty Turkish money of account, the third part of a para, of very unequal value, in some places equal to about 4d.
ASPHALTE, a composition of bitumen, pitch, and gravel, used for forming pavements, and as a waterproof cement for bridges, roofs, &c.

ASPHALZ, obtain
the W
balms
for a b
ASPIC, a
ASSAL, t
honey
ASSAM, I
ASSANE
cultiva
ASSAM T
manuf
the up
ASSAOC
during
ASSAY, u
the fin
ASSAY B
used by
ASSAYER
to asce
value.
ASSEMBL
ings, or
ASSEMBL
time to
riages,
ASSES S
were fi
and val
was at
people.
ASSESSOR
value of
tion; us
ASSETS, t
real and
ASSETTE,
ASSIGNAT
French
value of
lent dur
1789.
ASSIGNEE,
adminis
ASSIGNED
ASSIGNEE
party; t
ASSIGNOR,
this inter
ASSISTANT
to aid o
ness, or
ASSIZEMEN
weights
of comm
ASSIZE OF
qualifying
ASS-LOAD,
average
is 170 lbs
ASSOCIATE
common
ASSOGUE,
ASSORTME
bushels,
ASTRANC
barrels,
lingent I
his heirs

almond-tree in

ound, not quite
f a pound avoird-
Roman copper
omental states
from 4 to nearly

s gum, the pro-
gum, which in this
in medicine, and
ommerce in the
a seasoning for

of the countries
n Gulf, equal to

the *Asarum Eu-*
roots of which
rriary. The
e basis of most
[Asarabacca.

ried plant of the
ustible mineral,
for various che-
y purposes; it is

obalt used in the

l, obtained from
s, which is much
abinet-maker,
ts of husbandry
ction of copper

the furnace; also
ders.

thy particles of
l, and pearlash,
rsters, and coal

[the quarry.
hed stone from
the cinders fall

re for spirituous
ridden by the

n coin, the gold
r about 32s.

the mular, or
valuable Indian

for a water or
e.

grain measure
bushels; also a
gallons.

to the Rhodes-
to *Aquilaria*
CHUM WOOD.

culinary vege-
nary shoots.

enian itinerary
be greater 0'19
ale.

ney of account,
very uncertain
to about 4d.

bitumen, pitch,
ng pavements,
nt for bridges

ASPHALTUM, a mineral pitch or bitumen obtained from the Levant, America, and the West Indies; formerly used for embalming, now chiefly employed by artists for a black coating or varnish.

ASPIE, a savoury meat jelly.

ASSAL, the name in Syria and Egypt for the honey of the bee.

ASSAM TEA, a Malay name for the tamarind.

ASSAMEE, an Indian name for the ryot or cultivator.

ASSAM TEA, a valuable kind of tea raised and manufactured by the Assam company in the upper Assam district of India.

ASSAROO, an Indian term for plants sown during the rainy season.

ASSAY, a chemical analysis for determining the fineness of bullion or gold.

ASSAY BALANCE, a very accurate balance used by assayers.

ASSAYER, one who tests metals and ores, to ascertain their purity or commercial value.

ASSEMBLY-ROOM, a place for public gatherings, concerts, balls, &c.

ASSESSED TAXES, certain taxes levied from time to time by the State, on dogs, carriages, houses, &c.

ASSES SKINS, the skins of a well-known beast of burden, which, when prepared, were formerly used for pocket-tablets, and various other purposes; asses' milk was at one time in repute for consumptive people.

ASSESSOR, one whose duty it is to assess the value of property for local or public taxation; usually called a surveyor.

ASSETS, the funds and property of a trader; real and personal estate, debts due, &c.

ASSETTE, French, a slater's hammer.

ASSIGNAT, an obsolete species of national French paper-money, nominally of the value of 5 to 100 francs, issued to a large extent during the great French revolution of 1790.

ASSIGNEE, an official manager appointed to administer an insolvent's estate; trade assignees are appointed by the creditors.

ASSIGNMENT, an absolute transfer of property; the making over of freight, bill of lading, &c.

ASSIGNOR, one who assigns or makes over his interest in property to another.

ASSISTANT, a servant or clerk; one employed, to aid or help another in his trade, business, or employment.

ASSISEMENT, a legalized inspection of weights and measures, and of the quality of commodities, &c.

ASSIZE OF BREAD, a legal tariff of bread, regulating its weight and price.

ASS-LOAD, the pack load for an ass; the average weight of which in South America is 170 lbs.

ASSOCIATION, a union of persons for some common object; a joint-stock company.

ASSOUE, a kind of Spanish ship.

ASSORTMENT, a selection or variety of goods, samples, &c.

ASSURANCE, a money arrangement between parties, by which security against contingent loss is guaranteed to the assurer or his heirs. See INSURANCE.

ASSURED, the party who is secured from loss by a policy effected in an insurance office.

ASSTA, a name in Russia for succades or fruits stewed in syrup.

ASTA, the name of a bast obtained in the East Indies, also called Patoo.

ASTAH, a cloth measure of eighteen inches used in Penang.

ASTERIA, a species of star sapphire, exhibiting six milk-white rays, radiating from the centre of an hexagonal prism.

ASTRAGAL, in building, &c., a semicircular projection or small round moulding.

ASTRINGENT, a binding medicine.

ASTROLABE, an astronomical instrument for taking the altitude of the stars at sea.

ASTROMARA, a concave representation of the heavens.

ASTROMER, one who studies or describes the celestial bodies.

ASTRUCK, the Indian name for gum ammoniacum.

ASUL, a name, in India, for the *Tamarix ferax*, a tree on which small galls are formed. [34lbs.

ASUMBRA, a liquid measure in Paraguay, of ASWATTHA, a common Indian name for the

pepul tree, the *Ficus religiosa*.

ATADAL, a Moorish kettle-drum or tabor.

ATAL, an Indian cattle pound.

ATAPE, the leaves of a stemless plant, the *Nipa fruticans*, which are largely used for thatching in the East.

ATARI-METER, a philosophical instrument used in a fixed observatory.

ATASEE. See ATEES.

ATCHE, an old petty coin of Turkey worth but two-thirds of a farthing.

ATEES, the vernacular name in India for linsed. [16lb.

ATELAS, a Malay name for embroidered

ATELIER, a French workshop, sculptor's studio, or building dock.

ATLAS, a large kind of paper 34 by 26 inches; rich Indian embroidered satin; also a collection of maps in one volume.

ATMAGUPTA, the Sanscrit name for cowitch, the fine hairs covering the pods of *Mucuna pruriens*, which are used as a vermitige, and also in cases of cholera.

ATMOMETRE, an evaporimeter, or instrument to measure vaporous exhalations.

ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY, a railway over which carriages are propelled by the power of air in iron tubes; but which in practice is not found to answer.

A TOLL, a coral lagoon island or insular reef.

ATOMO, a minute measure of length in Italy, the thousandth part of the braccio which is 594 inches.

ATROPIA, a formidable alkali obtained from the deadly nightshade.

ATTACHMENT, a summary criminal process; also a judicial impounding by a creditor of the money or personal property of his debtor in the hands of a third party, which is authorized in London, Bristol, and some other places.

ATTAH, a nominal money of 200 cash, in the island of Lombok, which is equal to one Java rupee or 2s.

- ATTAKME**, a Singhalese superficial measure of 500 bandera-bambas, and equal to 4500 feet.
- ATTAREEN**, the Arabic name for a chemist and druggist.
- ATTAR OF ROSES**, the essential oil of roses, a very costly fragrant perfume.
- ATTENDANT**, a follower or assistant.
- ATTERAH-MAUND**, a weight used at Bussorah equal to 28 lbs.
- ATTESTATION**, the legal act of witnessing a deed by affixing one's signature thereto.
- ATTIC**, a room in the uppermost story of a house.
- ATTIFET**, French, a woman's head-dress.
- ATTIRE**, articles of clothing or dress.
- ATTISE**, French, fagots of fire-wood.
- ATTISEUR**, French, a stoker.
- ATTLE**, a mining term for rubbish, or stone, containing little or no ore.
- ATTORNEY**, a representative or deputy, one holding a power or authority to act for another. The name in the West Indies for the general supervisor or manager of plantations; a solicitor or law agent employed to prosecute or defend a claim or suit in a court of law.
- ATTU**, an Indian name for goats and sheep.
- AUBAN**, French, a licence or permit to deal.
- AUBERGE**, a small Continental inn; a house for lodging and entertaining travellers.
- AUBERGESE**, an innkeeper, a landlord.
- AUPE**. See **ASUL**.
- AUBUSSON CARPET**, a carpet made in the style of the Louises of France.
- AUCTION**, a public competitive sale by a licensed vender.
- AUCTIONEER**, a vender; one who manages a public sale and disposes of goods to the highest bidder.
- AUDIENCE**, an official or legal interview.
- AUDIENCIA**, in Spanish, a court of law.
- AUDIT**, a regular examination of books, vouchers, or accounts by one or more qualified parties.
- AUDITOR**, one who inspects or examines and certifies accounts; a judge.
- AUFGEHNGE**, the money premium received with an apprentice in Germany.
- AUGAGE**, a Persian land measure; the distance one can walk in an hour, usually estimated at 4½ miles.
- ANGELON**, French, a skimmer used by salt-bollers.
- ANGER**, a wimble or boring tool.
- AUGUST**, a gold coin of Saxony, more frequently known as a pistole, worth from 16s. 1d. to 16s. 4d.
- AULOS**, another name for the ancient Greek stadium, a measure of length, nearly 197 yards.
- AUM**, a German liquid measure varying in size in different localities, but answering to about one-seventh of the English tun.
- AUNAGE**, a measuring by the ell.
- AUNCEL**, the old name for weighing by the steelyard; abolished by various statutes.
- AUNE**, the French cloth ell; the old aune of Paris is equal to 46 and 4-5ths English inches; the aune usuelle, 47½ inches.
- AURANTA WINE**, a wine made in India and Sardinia from the China orange, *Citrus aurantium*.
- AUREO**, an ancient Spanish gold coin, also a weight of four scruples.
- AUREUS**, a former Greek weight of twenty drachms; also a gold coin equal to a crown sterling.
- AURIFEROUS**, containing or yielding gold.
- AURIST**, an ear-doctor, one who attends to the cure of disorders of the ears.
- AURUNG**, an Indian name for the place where goods are manufactured.
- AUTHOR**, a literary writer.
- AUTOCHRONOGRAPH**, a machine for the instantaneous marking or printing of time.
- AUTOGRAPH**, a person's own handwriting, an original manuscript.
- AUTOGRAPHIC PRESS**, a portable printing-machine for taking copies from a lithographic stone.
- AUTOMATON**, a self-moving machine, a name given to any cleverly contrived mechanism which performs the actions of animals.
- AUTOPHON**, a barrel-organ, the tunes of which are produced by means of perforated sheets of mill-board.
- AUTUNITE**, a beautiful yellowish-green mineral found in granite, also called uranite.
- AUZITE**, a dark mineral, a constituent of volcanic rocks.
- AVA**, a long measure in Cadiz, the 16th part of the vara—rather more than two inches; also a name given to the intoxicating long-pepper, the *Chavica officinarum* in the Pacific islands.
- AVADAVAT**, a small eagle bird with prettily marked plumage, kept by the natives of India, and commonly sold in the bazaars.
- AVAL**, the signing of a draft, note or bill of exchange, a French declaration of responsibility or guarantee for its payment.
- AVALAKKI**, a Karnatic name for rice beaten or bruised for food.
- AVANCEGE**, a French coach-stand.
- AVANTURINE**, a yellow or reddish-brown mineral freckled with gold spots, used for jewellery; of which there are artificial kinds made.
- AVATI**, an Indian name for a goldsmith's stamp.
- AVELLANA**, the Spanish name for the filbert, the fruit of the *Corylus avellana*; the edible nuts of *Guevina avellana* in Chile.
- AVENAGE**, a title on oats; oats paid to a landlord instead of rent.
- AVENS-ROOT**, the root of *Geum urbanum*, which possessing astringent and aromatic properties has been used in medicine, and is also said to impart a pleasant clove-like flavour to wine and beer.
- AVENUE**, a shady walk or drive between rows of trees.
- AVER**, a provincial name for a draught or working animal.
- AVERAGE**, a balance struck, a fair sample; in the corn trade, the official price at which grain is fixed; in marine insurance, the equitable adjustment of the proportion of loss which is sustained by insurers; a general or gross contribution made by different parties towards a loss sustained by some for the benefit of all, as in making good any damage sustained by a ship, in throwing cargo overboard in

a storm
lar, an
expres
AVERAG
officer
compn
AVERHU
AVIADON
advanc
carty c
AVIARY,
ing bir
frame-
AVIGNON
berries
buckth
AVIRON,
scull.
AVIS, Fre
AVOCADO
gratis
table in
from it.
AVOCAT
AVOINE,
AVOIRDU
weight
of 16oz.
pound o
pols pos
to 144.
AVOS, a
rupee,
shillings
AVOUE, a
AWA, an I
AWAK, the
for a spe
ment of
AWARD, th
the am
granted
AWL, a sl
AWL-TREE
mulberry
cyeing.
AWNED
FESTS, or
on a fibre
AWNING, a
to keep c
AWTY, a p
tives of t
AXAYACAT
posted c
and for i
AXE, a s
used by d

DAARD, a
D BAAT,
BAZAS, a
BABACHE
Bawurch
BABURRE
BABI, the N

a storm, &c. It may be special or particular, and customary or petty average, as expressed in the bill of lading.

AVERAGE - STATER, AVERAGE - TAKER, an officer in a marine insurance office, who computes averages. [young trees.

AVERRUNCATOR, an instrument for pruning
AVIADOR, the Spanish name for one who advances money to work a mine, or to carry on mining operations.

AVIARY, an enclosure for keeping and rearing birds, made of wire-netting or wooden frame-work.

AVIONON-BERRIES, the small yellow dyeing berries of commerce, the produce of the buckthorn, *Rhamnus amagdalinus*.

AVIRON, the French name for an oar or scull.

AVIS, French, an advertisement.

AVOCADO PEAR, the pulpy fruit of *Persea gratissima*, highly esteemed as a vegetable in the tropics; oil has been made from it. [cit-law.

AVOCAT, a French barrister, or counsellor

AVOINE, the name for oats in France.

AVOIRDUPOIS, the ponderous commercial weight of England. The avoirdupois pound or 16oz. contains 7000 grains, and the troy pound of 12 oz., 5760 grains. The avoirdupois pound is to the pound troy as 175 to 144.

AVOS, a monetary division of the Java rupee, 100 going to the rupee of two shillings.

AVOUE, a French attorney or solicitor.

AWA, an Indian potter's kiln or furnace.

AWAK, the Hindoo name for insurance, or for a speculative advance made on a shipment of goods.

AWARD, the decision given by an arbitrator; the amount of salvage or other sum granted by a competent court. [toel.

AWL, a shoemaker's and saddler's piercing
AWL-TREE, the *Morinda citrifolia*, or Indian mulberry, the roots of which are used for dyeing.

AWNDIERS, usually spelt andirons; dogs, rests, or supports of iron for logs of wood, on a fire hearth.

AWNING, a canvas canopy or covering fixed to keep off the sun in boats or ships.

AWTY, a preparation of food among the natives of the Pacific Islands.

AXAYACAT, the eggs of species of insects deposited on rish nuts, and sold as caviare and for making bread in Mexico.

AXE, a sharp-edged cutting instrument used by carpenters, &c.

AXE-STONE, a name for jade, a species of serpentine, of which the Pacific Islanders make hatchets.

AXINITE, a mineral susceptible of a high polish, but scarcely brilliant enough for an ornamental stone.

AXLE, AXLE-TREE, the bar which supports the wheels of carriages, usually made of iron.

AXMINSTER CARPET, an imitation Turkey carpet, noted for its thick and soft pile; the worsted being thrown entirely to the surface, instead of appearing on both sides. These carpets are woven in one piece.

AXONGE, French, hog's lard.

AYACUT, the reputed measurement of land in India when ready for cultivation.

AYAH, a lady's maid or nurse in India.

AYAM, the Malay name for fowls.

AYMINATE, a superficial measure used in Perplignan, equal to nearly 1½ English acre.

AYNET, French, a skewer.

AYNSTONE. See SNAKESTONE.

AYVAZ, a scullion who attends at meals in Turkey, usually an Armenian.

AZABARA, the Spanish name for the common aloë, from the leaves of which fibre is made.

AZABRA, a small Spanish coasting vessel.

AZAFRAN, the Spanish name for saffron.

AZARIA, a kind of coral. [Spain.

AZARBA, an instrument for winding silk in Azerbaijan, a black silk Turkish head-dress.

AZEN, a subdivision of the Netherlands troy engel, 32 azens making one engel, and 20 engels one English ounce.

AZIMUTH, a nautical instrument for finding the sun's magnetic azimuth.

AZOGUE, the Spanish name for quicksilver; also a market-place.

AZUA, a beverage made of Indian corn.

AZULEJO, the Spanish name for Dutch glazed tiles painted blue.

AZUMBRE, a liquid measure in Spain, the eighth part of the arroba, ranging in different localities from 3½ to 5 pints.

AZURE, a pale but clear and brilliant blue colour; a name for ultramarine, formerly made from lapis lazuli, but now artificially compounded.

AZURE SPAR, a variety of lazulite or blue spar.

AZURITE, blue carbonate of copper, a valuable ore found in various localities at home and abroad.

AZYME, French, unleavened bread.

B.

BAARD, a kind of transport-ship.

BAAT, a money of Slam. See BAT.

BAAZAS, a sort of guitar.

BABBACHEE, an Indian cook, often written

Bawurchee.

BABEURRE, French, buttermilk.

BABI, the Malay name for a plg.

BABOO, a title of respect given to a merchant, head-clerk, or superior person in India.

BABOOL, BABULA, the Indian name for the *Acacia Arabica*, which furnishes a useful common gum, of properties similar but inferior to that of the *Acacia vera*.

The bark is a powerful astringent, and the root of the fruit is used by calico printers for dyeing brown. See **NER-NER**, **RABOUCHE**, a Turkish slipper.

BABY-JUMPER, a suspensory hoop or framework with elastic cords, sometimes fitted to a frock or dress, to place a young child in to keep it on its legs.

BAC, the French name for a ferry-boat; a large tub.

BACALLAU, **BACCALLAO**, the French and Spanish names for stockfish, salted ling or cod.

BACCASSA, a kind of French lighter.

BACCILE. See **BACILE**.

BACHANG, a Malay name for the horse-mango; a coarse variety of the fruit.

BACHE, the French name for a wherry, and for the tilt of a cart.

BACHEL, a corn measure in the Morea, the third part of the storo, and equal to about 6½ gallons.

BACHOTEUR, a French boatman, one who piles a wherry.

BACHOU, the name for a bucket or pail in France.

BACILE, a dry measure in the Ionian islands, about 1½ imperial bushel; also a land measure there of ½ of an English acre, generally called a misura.

BACINO, a dry measure in Corsica, the twelfth part of a stajo, and equal to 2½ imperial gallons.

BACK, a large vat or cask used in breweries and distilleries to hold beer, spirits, or water, of from 300 to 500 gallons capacity. They have been made so large as to hold 1200 barrels. In many breweries a back is simply a very large flat tub used to cool wort.

BACK AND VAT MAKER, a cooper who makes large flat tubs and casks.

BACKGAMMON-BOARD, a board or table with two divisions or folding leaves to hold the men, dice and boxes, used for playing the game of backgammon on certain black and white spaces called points. It is generally made to imitate the exterior of a bound book.

BACKING, in bookbinding, preparing the back of a book by gluing &c., for receiving the cover or case.

BACK-RAG, a Dutch vine.

BACK-RENT, rent paid by a farmer after harvest time.

BACKS, the thickest and stoutest tanned hides, used chiefly for sole leathers.

BACKSHEE, **BACKSHEEST**, an eastern term for a gratuity, fee, or present.

BACKWARDATION, a stock-exchange term for an allowance made for carrying over stock, shares, &c., to the next account-day, instead of settling or delivering it once.

BACK-WASHED, a manufacturer's term for wool cleared from the oil after combing.

BACK-WATER, a stream of water employed to scour out harbours, and prevent the accumulation of sand or shingle; also a nautical term for reversing the forward motion of a boat.

BACK-WOODSMAN, a settler in the uncleared districts of North America.

BACON, the cured and smoked flesh of the hog, forming a large article of commerce. Ireland and the United States are the countries where the trade in bacon is most largely carried on. Sometimes, when intended for home use, bacon is simply salted and dried green instead of smoked.

BACON-DRIER, one who cures pork, and smokes it for bacon.

BADANA, the Spanish name for a dressed sheep's skin.

BADDAM, a species of bitter almond imported into some parts of India from Persia, and used as money, the general value being about 60 baddams per pie, and worth about one farthing. The baddam is sometimes called badan.

BADDERLOCKS, a common name for the *Alaria esculenta*, a nutritious sea-weed sometimes used as food.

BADEN RUBBERS, coarse rough towels and gloves, used for drying the skin after bathing.

BADERNE, a kind of cable or rope on the continent.

BADGER, a carnivorous quadruped (*Meles vulgaris*) whose hair is made into shaving brushes and brushes for painters; the skin dressed with the hair on is sometimes used for trunks, and the hide makes good pistol furniture. In several countries the flesh of the animal cured as hams or bacon is esteemed a delicacy; a ticket porter, one entitled to wear a badge; a licensed carrier; one who buys corn or victuals for itinerating sale.

BADIAGA, a small sponge.

BADIAN, an Indian name for star-anise (*Illicium anisatum*). The aromatic capsules constitute an important article of commerce in the East, and are sold in all the native bazaars; they are also imported into this country.

BADGEON, the French name for whitewash, gypsum, or plaster of Paris; also a composition of saw-dust and glue, used by joiners to fill up chinks in wood; a colouring substance or thick mortar for hiding defects in stone work.

BADLA, an Indian name for gold and silver thread.

BADSTUB, a commercial term in Russia for the refuse of the rakizter flax.

BADULAM, a name in Ceylon for the *Ardisia humilis*, a small shrub, the fruit of which is used medicinally.

BAEE, a garden in Assam where the cultivation of tea is carried on.

BAEL, **BEL**, a name for the Indian quince-tree (*Egle Marmelos*). The preserved fruit imported from the East, is valued as a medicine for its mild sub-astringent properties.

BARTAS, a plain unchecked woollen stuff, manufactured in Spain and Portugal.

BAFT, a blue or white cotton used in the African trade. Baftas are also a kind of Indian cotton piece goods.

BAG, a canvas sack or enclosed wrapper intended to contain grain or any other description of dry merchandise. There is no certain defined quantity that a bag shall commercially hold, the weight ne-

cess
trug
SACH
BAGA,
flax
BAGAT
piece
with
BAGAT
the h
BAGAZ
cunes
BAGED
omico
BAGGA
effect
from
gaga-
gaga-
weight
BAGAG
of the
gaga
mined
BAGGIN
heimp,
cotton
ted St
ging at
crop in
BAGNO,
BAGPIPE
Scotla
with th
inflate
BAGRE,
BAGES ar
BAGUALI
in Sou
BAGHAM
fished
used fo
BAHAR,
varyin
ties; th
See CA
BAILIEER
Italian
BAHU,
acres,
BAHUT
CAIES, th
BAIGNEU
BAIL, one
for the
of law
BAILA, th
BAILIE, th
BAILIFF,
derived
superior
of a ma
BAILWIC
which
jurisdic
BAILLE, th
of the 80th
more th
BAILLEUR
BAILLOU
feathers
BAILMENT
in trust

oked flesh of the
cle of commerce.

States are the
ade in bacon is
Sometimes, when
bacon is simply
instead of smoked.

cures pork, and
ne for a dressed

tter almond Im-
India from Per-
the general value
per pie, and worth
baddam is some-

on name for the
ritious sea-weed

rough towels and
g the skin after

ie or rope on the

quadruped (*Mes*
made into shaving
for painters; the
hair on is some-
and the hide makes
in several countries
cured as hams or
delicacy; a ticket
to wear a badge; a
who buys corn or
sue.

me for star-anise
The aromatic cap-
important article of
and are sold in all
they are also im-
me.

me for whitewash,
Paris; also a com-
and glue, used by
in wood; a colour-
mortar for hiding

for gold and silver

term in Russia for
er flax.

tion for the *Ardisia*
the fruit of which

on where the culti-
on. The Indian quince-
The preserved fruit
East, is valued as
ild sub-astringent

oked woollen stuff,
and Portugal.

cotton used in the
es are also a kind of
ods.

nclosed wrapper in-
rain or any other
chandise. There is
quantity that a bag
old, the weight ne-

cessarily varying with the contents, which
range from 1 to 2½ cwt. See BALE, and
SACK.

BAGA, the Spanish name for a little head of
flax with its seed.

BAGATELLE-BOARD, a cloth-covered board
pierced with nine holes, for playing a game
with a set of ivory balls.

BAGATTINO, a small copper coin of Venice,
the half of a soldo, about one farthing.

BAGAZO, the marc or refuse of grapes, sngar-
cines, &c., after they have been pressed.

BAGEDIA, in Spain a pound of twelve
onces.

BAGGAGE, the wearing apparel and personal
effects of a passenger, contra-distinguished
from merchandise; heavy travelling lug-
gage—hence baggage-waggons and bag-
gage-trains are for the conveyance of
weighty goods.

BAGGAGE-WAREHOUSE, a special department
of the Customs at the docks, where bag-
gage may be left, or is taken to be ex-
amined and cleared.

BAGGING, a coarse kind of stuff made of
hemp, old ropes, &c., for covering bales of
cotton or other merchandise. In the Uni-
ted States about 50,000 bales of Indian bag-
ging are required yearly to wrap the cotton
crop in for shipment. See GUNNY BAGS.

BAGNO, a bathing-house, a brothel.

BAGPIPE, a musical instrument peculiar to
Scotland, consisting of a leathern bag,
with three pipes blown by the mouth and
inflated by compression of the arm.

BAGRE, a delicious fish of the American
seas and rivers.

BAGUALES, a Spanish name for wild horses
in South America.

BAIJAS SONGE, a coarse kind of sponge
fished up about the Bahamas Islands,
used for common purposes. See SPONGE.

BAHAH, a heavy eastern measure of weight,
varying considerably in different local-
ties; the range being from 223 to 625 lbs
See CANDY.

BAJEEBIE, the Singhalese name for the
Italian species of millet.

BAHU, a land-measure in Java, equal to 1½
acres, also called a Bouw.

BAHUT (French), a coffer, large chest or bin.
BAIES, the French name for berries.

BAGNET, French, a bath keeper.

BAI, one who stands bondsman or security
for the appearance of another in a court
of law under certain penalties.

BAILA, the Spanish name for sea-trout.

BAILE, the magistrate of a Scotch burgh.

BALIFF, a sheriff's officer, to whom is
deputed the duty of arrest for debt; also a
superior farm servant, the undereward
of a manor.

BALIWICK, the district or boundary within
which a bailiff or his deputy exercises
jurisdiction.

BALLE, an old coal measure used in Rochelle,
the 80th part of a muid, and equal to rather
more than two bushels.

BALLEUR-DE-FONDS, a French money lender.

BALLOQUE, the French name for ostrich
feathers.

BALMENT, a legal term for goods delivered
in trust to be taken care of.

BAILS, hoops to support a tilt hammer.

BAIOCCO, a Venetian money. See BAJOCCHO.

BAIR, the Indian name for the egg plum,
the fruit of *Zizyphus jujuba*, which are
highly esteemed by the natives in India,
not only when green and ripe, but also
when dried and preserved in various ways.

BAIT, food for a horse, hence the term
"livery and bait stables;" a lure placed
on a hook to entice fish. The mackerel
fisher cuts a shining strip of the skin from
one of the fish to bait his hook. Capelin
and squids are used as bait in the cod
fishery. White-bait is a small esteemed
fish, the *Clupea alba*, caught in the
Thames.

BAIT-MILL, a machine used by the American
fishermen for cutting mackerel or salted
herrings into small pieces for bait. It
consists of an oblong wooden box, stand-
ing on one end, containing a roller armed
with knives, which is turned by a crank
on the outside.

BAIZE, a coarse kind of flannel, an open
woollen fabric with a long nap, chiefly
used as a covering or wrapping material.

BAIZE-MANUFACTURER, a maker of coarse
woollen or of painted canvas, &c.

BAIZE-PAINTER, a decorator, one who figures
and ornaments canvas and baize for table
covers and other purposes.

BAJA, the Malay name for steel.

BAJAG, the name for a plough, also for ma-
nure in the East.

BAJJA, the Hindustani name for a band of
music.

BAJCCA, the Spanish name for green kidney
beans.

BAJOCCHO, a base copper coin of five quar-
tins, current in the Papal States; worth
about three farthings. It is frequently
written bayoque.

BAJOCHELLO, BAJOCHELL, a base silver coin
at Rome of two to four bajocelli.

BAJOGLEE, a name for the ducat in Persia.

BAJOW-LAUT, a name in the East for men
who drowl about the shores and islets of
the Eastern Archipelago, and are called
sea gipsies.

BAJREE, Hindustanee name for the spiked
millet, the grain of *Pennisetaria spicata*,
a common food of the poorer class of
natives, which yields a sweet palatable
flour, and is excellent for fattening poultry.
BAKHOTSE, a place with an oven, where
baking is conducted for the convenience
of the public.

BAKER, a bread-maker, one who takes in
joints and other food for baking.

BAKERS' PEEL-MAKER, a workman who
makes the long wooden slides on which
loaves are placed to be put in or removed
from the oven.

BAKING-PAN, an earthenware or tinned dish
used for baking.

BAKUL, the fibrous bark of the roots of
certain trees, which is used in Malwa and
other parts of India as a cheap substitute
for string and cord.

BAKUL, the Malay name for a basket.

BAL, a name in Cornwall for a mine.

BALACHONG, a preparation in the Eastern
seas, consisting of small fish with prawns

and shrimps, first fermented and then dried. This article gives rise to a considerable traffic, as no vegetable food is deemed palatable without it, and its use extends to every country from China to Bengal.

BALAGAR, in Spain, long straw or hay preserved as winter fodder.

BALAGUERO, a hay-rick or pile of straw stored for fodder in Spain.

BALANCE, a well-known instrument for weighing commodities, of which there are many kinds, as the beam and scales, the steelyard, the weighing machine, &c., but the term is chiefly applied to a very accurate scale used for chemical analysis, and for the precious metals. The term is also applied to the difference between a debtor and creditor account.

BALANCE-BOOK, a book in which the adjusted accounts of debtors and creditors have been posted from the ledger.

BALANCE-GATE, a species of flood-gate used in Holland.

BALANCE, HYDROSTATIC, an instrument for determining the specific gravity of bodies.

BALANCE OF TRADE, the difference in the money value of the produce or manufactures received and exported. If we receive more than we transmit, we have to make up the balance in specie shipments, which tells adversely against the trade interests of the country.

BALANCE-SHEET, a statement of a trader's position or pecuniary affairs, showing the balances of property and debts, profits and losses.

BALANCE-WHEEL, part of a watch or chronometer.

BALANCA, the Spanish name for the water melon, and for a kind of white crape.

BALANCING BOOKS, in commercial parlance the closing or adjusting of each personal or general account in the ledger, and clearing up a trader's or banker's books.

BALANDRAN, a loose surtout worn by Spanish priests; also a large coarse cloak used in France.

BALANDRE, a small kind of sea vessel.

BALANZA, a Spanish fishing net.

BALANZON, a copper pan used by silversmiths in Spain.

BALAGU, the Spanish name for a kind of sprat.

BALAS RUBY, a lapidary's term for the rose-red varieties of spinel.

BALASSE, the French name for what in England is termed a pailleasse, a mattress stuffed with straw, moss, or chaff.

BALAZEE, a sort of cotton.

BALCONY, a projecting walk on the first floor of a house; a raised gallery in a room, &c. **BALDACHIN**, **BALDAQUIN**, the fringed canopy covering a Roman Catholic altar; a French name for a tent-bed.

BALDE, an old measure of Lisbon, the tenth part of a pipe; also a dry or coal measure equal to 1270 bushels.

BALDES, **BALDRES**, the Spanish term for a piece of dressed skin.

BALE, a package of merchandise of variable dimensions; the most extensive articles

of commerce received in bales being cotton and wool. *Bales of Cotton* vary in weight from year to year in different localities. In 1856, the weight of the bales of cotton, of all descriptions imported, averaged 407 lbs. per package. In 1853 those from America averaged 435 lbs., from the East Indies 383, Brazil, 180. The following was the average weight and measure per bale of the different kinds of cotton received at Liverpool in 1856:—

	Average Weight.	Cubic Measure.
Mobile.....	504 lbs.	33 feet
New Orleans.....	455 "	32 "
Upland.....	390 "	27 "
Sea Island.....	383 "	35 "
East Indian.....	383 "	15 "
Egyptian.....	215 "	27 "
West Indian.....	212 "	25 "
Brazilian.....	182 "	17 "

Of *Bales of Wool*, the average weights of Australian range from 2 to 3 cwt.; East Indian and German from 3 to 4 cwt.; Russian $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 cwt.; Spanish and Portuguese 1 to 2 cwt.; South American $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 cwt.; Goat's wool $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 cwt.; Peruvian 56 to 84 lbs.

BALE, a sea term for dipping out water from a boat.

BALEEN. See **WHALEBONE**.

BALENIER, the French name for a whaler.

BALINON, a young whale.

BALÉ LASHINGS, packing cordage usually sold in lengths of 17 fathoms.

BALERANG, the Malay name for sulphur.

BALÉSTON, a name on the French coasts for the sprit of a lug-sail.

BALIK, a Tartar name for fish, and especially mullet, on the Black-Sea coasts. The red mullet is called *khan-balik*.

BALIKI, a name for the back pieces of the sturgeon which are salted and smoked in Russia for home use and for export.

BALINE, a kind of coarse canvas for packing.

BALING PAPER, an American name for stout wrapping or packing paper for parcels.

BALISE, **BALIZE**, a timber frame raised as a landmark, a buoy, or sea beacon.

BALISTER (French), the *Cinnus Indica*, seeds yield a purple colour; the roots starch.

BALK, a technical name in the timber trade for logs of squared timber which vary in length from 20 to 90 feet, and from 8 to 30 inches in square.

BALKERS, a name on the fishing coasts of Cornwall, &c., for those who, standing on an elevated point, signalize to the boatmen with the cast-nets the direction the shoals of fish are taking.

BALL, a shot; a round plaything; a printer's linking pad; a signal hoisted on a flag-staff, sometimes in connection with a flag.

BALLAD-SINGER, an itinerant vocalist.

BALLAM, a canoe hollowed out of timber in which men wash out the pearls from the oysters in Ceylon.

BALLAST, shingle, water, stone, pigs of iron, or any heavy material placed in the hold of a ship to steady it in the water. A ship which leaves a port without a cargo is said to be "in ballast." See **KENTLEDGE**.

BALL
ball
BALL
lug
griv
BALL
crr
BALL
or
of
both
BALL
bull
BALL
char
BALLA
Rus
fron
BALL-
gun
a ba
one
blau
BALL-
oil
BALL
who
BALLA
of
BALLS
pock
BALLIN
heut
BALLS
triva
of gu
of a
a rev
BALL
the p
print
BALLON
in Si
also a
ballou
hund
BALLON
BALLO
with
BALLOT
paper
a sim
BALLOT
small
BALLOT
durth
BALM,
nalis
ordin
emple
exhila
a we
BALM
some
cles
also
thue
BALON.
BALONT
of En
quait
ship
VALO

bales being cot-
Cotton yarn in
r in different lo-
-ight of the bales
-ations imported,
-ckage. In 1853
-ged 435 lbs., from
-zil, 180. The fol-
-weight and men-
-ifferent kinds of
-ool in 1850:—

Cargo	Cubic	Measure.
light.	33	feet
lbs.	32	"
"	27	"
"	35	"
"	15	"
"	27	"
"	25	"
"	17	"

verage weights of
2 to 3 cwt.; East
on 3 to 4 cwt.;
Spanish and Por-
-uth American 4
to 2 cwt.; Peru-
-ing out water from

age.

ame for a whaler.

cordage usually
oms.

me for sulphur.

the French coasts

sh, and especially

coasts. The rod

ilk.

ack pieces of the

ed and smoked in

for export.

ovs for packing.

er name for stout

er for parcels.

frame raised as a

bencon

na Indica, seeds

ne roots starch.

the timber trade

er which vary in

and from 8 to 30

ishing coasts of

who, standing on

ze to the boatmen

rection the shoals

BALASTAGE, a toll or charge for taking ballast in a harbour.

BALAST-ENGINE, a steam engine for dredging up shingle in a river, or drawing gravel or earth on a railway.

BALAST-TRUCKER, a ballast porter or river carrier.

BALASTING, a term for gravel, stone, clay, or other material applied to the covering of roads generally, but to the metalling or bottoming of railways in particular.

BALAST-LIGHTER, a barge for conveying ballast on a river, &c.

BALAST-TRAIN GUARD, a railway official in charge of a train of loaded trucks.

BALLATOONS, large heavy luggage boats in Russia, used in the transport of timber from Astracan to Moscow.

BALL-CARTRIDGE, the charge for a musket or gun packed in paper or canvas and having a ball at the end, in contradistinction to one containing only powder, termed a blank cartridge.

BALL-COCK, a tap with an air ball to shut off the supply when the receiver is full.

BALLET-AIRL, an opera figure dancer, one who takes part in the ballet at a theatre.

BALLIAGE, a city duty paid to the corporation of London on foreign goods.

BALLON, a French provincial term for a package.

BALLING-FURNACE, an oven in which iron is heated to a welding heat.

BALLISTIC PENDULUM, a mechanical contrivance for ascertaining the strength of gunpowder, by computing the velocity of a cannon ball, which is made to strike a revolving or swinging beam.

BALL LEATHERS, the outer skin-covering of the pads nailed to the ball stocks used by printers forinking type.

BALLOON, a very long boat, brigantine-rigged, in Siam, shaped out of a single trunk; also a package of various goods, thus a balloon of paper is 14 reams, of glass 12½ bundles.

BALLONE, in Italy a large bale.

BALLOON, a machine made of silk, inflated with coal gas for aërostation.

BALLOT, a term in Sweden for ten reams of paper, and in the silk and other trades for a small bale or pack.

BALLOT-BOX, a secret voting box, in which small balls or cards are dropped.

BALLOTES, baskets for holding grapes, used during the vintage in France.

BALM, a hardy perennial, the *Melissa officinalis*; at one time invested with extraordinary medicinal virtues, but now only employed as an infusion in preparing an exhilarating drink, or in giving flavor to a weak facitious wine.

BALM OF GILEAD, the common name in some parts of North America for a species of poplar, the *Populus balsamifera*; also an aromatic resin, or balsam, obtained in the East. See OPOBALSAM.

BALON. See BALLOON.

BALONEA, a name for the oak of the South of Europe and Grecian Archipelago, large quantities of the acorn cups of which are shipped to England for tanners' use. See VALONEA.

BALOT, a small bundle or package.

BALSA, a raft or fishing float of skins used principally on the Pacific coasts of South America.

BALSAM APPLE, the fruit of the *Momordica balsamina*, used medicinally.

BALSAM FIR, the *Abies balsamea*, a North American tree from which the Canadian balsam is obtained.

BALSAMS, semi-fluid, aromatic oleo-resins, of which several enter largely into commerce.

BALSAM WOOD, an American name for the *Guaphalium polycephalum*, which possesses some medicinal properties, and has lately been used for the manufacture of pepper.

BAL TIC OAK, the wood of the *Quercus pedunculata*, imported chiefly for ship-building.

BALUSTER, a rail, part of a balustrade. See BANISTER.

BALUSTRADE, the name for balusters or rails fixed under the coping of the parapet of a bridge or balcony, &c.

BALY, a commercial weight in Sumatra equal to 81 lbs. 6 oz. avoirdupois, divided into 10 gantongs or 60 catties; also a dry or grain measure in several of the other islands of the Eastern Archipelago, ranging from 1 to 1½ bushel.

BALZARINE, a light mixed material of worsted and cotton, for ladies' dresses.

BANNA, a Singsalese measure, equal to the length of the extended arms from the tips of the fingers, or about six feet.

BANBAEILLO, a Spanish pint.

BANBAGNO, Italian for calico.

BANBHO, a variable dry measure in Eastern countries, ordinarily about five English pints. An Indian mound of rice of 75 lbs. contains 21 bambhos; in the Moluccas, the bambho of rice, however, weighs only 1 lb. 10 oz. avoirdupois. As a measure of length the ancient Hindoo bambho of Akbar was about fourteen yards; in Burmah it is rather more, namely, 14½ yards.

BANBHO-CHUNGAI. See CHUNGAI.

BANBHO PANDANUS, a name for the Agave in the Bengali presidency.

BAMBOOS, the tall siliculous hollow grasses or canes of the *Bambusa* genus, which are very serviceable for a variety of commercial purposes in the East and West Indies. They are turned to almost every use, for posts and buildings, ladders, masts, water-pipes, pitchers, drinking-cups, or cooking utensils. When split they are made into mats and sails; but there is scarcely a domestic article in China and Asia in which the bamboo is not a whole or component part from the cradle to the coffin.

BANIER, a culinary vegetable in Egypt.

BANNIA, a name on the west coast of Africa for a species of *Hibiscus*; for the uses of which see OCTRO.

BAN, the Spanish name for a kind of fine BANANA, the fruit of *Musa sapientum*, which when ripe is generally of a sweeter and more luscious character than the plantain. It is an article of large consumption in all tropical countries, either raw, roasted, or fried.

BAN, the Spanish name for a kind of fine BANANA, the fruit of *Musa sapientum*, which when ripe is generally of a sweeter and more luscious character than the plantain. It is an article of large consumption in all tropical countries, either raw, roasted, or fried.

BAN, the Spanish name for a kind of fine BANANA, the fruit of *Musa sapientum*, which when ripe is generally of a sweeter and more luscious character than the plantain. It is an article of large consumption in all tropical countries, either raw, roasted, or fried.

BANIER, a culinary vegetable in Egypt.

BANNIA, a name on the west coast of Africa for a species of *Hibiscus*; for the uses of which see OCTRO.

BAN, the Spanish name for a kind of fine BANANA, the fruit of *Musa sapientum*, which when ripe is generally of a sweeter and more luscious character than the plantain. It is an article of large consumption in all tropical countries, either raw, roasted, or fried.

BAN, the Spanish name for a kind of fine BANANA, the fruit of *Musa sapientum*, which when ripe is generally of a sweeter and more luscious character than the plantain. It is an article of large consumption in all tropical countries, either raw, roasted, or fried.

BAN, the Spanish name for a kind of fine BANANA, the fruit of *Musa sapientum*, which when ripe is generally of a sweeter and more luscious character than the plantain. It is an article of large consumption in all tropical countries, either raw, roasted, or fried.

BAN, the Spanish name for a kind of fine BANANA, the fruit of *Musa sapientum*, which when ripe is generally of a sweeter and more luscious character than the plantain. It is an article of large consumption in all tropical countries, either raw, roasted, or fried.

BAN, the Spanish name for a kind of fine BANANA, the fruit of *Musa sapientum*, which when ripe is generally of a sweeter and more luscious character than the plantain. It is an article of large consumption in all tropical countries, either raw, roasted, or fried.

BAN, the Spanish name for a kind of fine BANANA, the fruit of *Musa sapientum*, which when ripe is generally of a sweeter and more luscious character than the plantain. It is an article of large consumption in all tropical countries, either raw, roasted, or fried.

BANASTA, in Spain, a large basket made of twigs or lath.

BANCAL, an Indian weight of about seventeen drachms avoirdupois; also the Spanish name for a thrown or twisted carpet.

BANCALERO, in Spain a carpet manufacturer.

BANCA-TIN, a valuable kind of tin, equal to English refined, obtained in the Eastern Archipelago, originally from the island of Banca exclusively; but much is now procured in Malacca, and sent to Singapore for shipment.

BANCHI, the Malay name for a carpenter's axe.

BANCO, a word used in many States on the Continent as a prefix to paper money, and also for sums inscribed in the books of the bank opposite the names of those who have deposited money or specie there. Banco is worth on an average 23 per cent. more than ordinary currency; but the premium necessarily varies with the nature of the security.

BAND, a tie; a waist-girdle; an ornament; a body of musicians; a weight used on some parts of the coast of Western Africa for weighing gold dust, and equal to about two ounces Troy. The word is used in Riga to denote the number of twenty, or half a schock.

BANDAGE, a ligature; a linen roll or other support or protection for the limbs, sold by chemists and instrument makers.

BANDAL, **BANDLE**, a linear or cloth measure used in the southern and western parts of Ireland, which is rather more than half a yard.

BANDALA, a kind of fibre made in Manila from the hard strong outer layers of the abaca or *Musa textilis*. It is employed in the fabrication of cordage, and furnishes the well-known Manila white rope.

BANDANA, a silk or cotton handkerchief, originally dyed of a bright uniform colour, but with figures or patterns subsequently produced by chemically discharging the colour.

BANDANA-PRINTER, a manufacturer of bandana handkerchiefs.

BANDBOX, a thin box of slight wood, papered.

BANDBOX-MAKER, one who manufactures slight boxes for milliners, and others, &c.

BANDEAU, a fillet, wreath, or veil; a lady's ornament for the head.

BANDEE, the vintage season in France.

BANDEGE, the French name for a round metal tea-tray or waiter; in Spanish it is bandeja.

BANDERA-BAMBA, a Shinghalee long measure of about nine feet, estimated by the height a man can reach above his head with his hand.

BANDHERA, the Nepanleese name for a species of large wild sheep. *Ovis Ammonoides*, found on the Himalayas.

BANDICOOT, a marsupial animal (*Perameles nasuta*) which bears a great resemblance to a large overgrown rat, and is an equal depredator upon farm-yards and granaries in India. Its flesh is eaten in Australia.

BANDIES, a clumsy description of glg or buggy, used in the Madras presidency.

BANDIKAI, a name in the Madras presidency for the *Hibiscus esculentus*, the okra of the West Indies, the fruit of which is an esteemed esculent vegetable, and the fibre makes a tough cordage.

BANDITORE, a common crier in Italy.

BANDLE. See **BANDAL**.

BANDMASTER, the leader of a military band.

BANDOLIER, a wooden cartridge-box, or case carried to hold the charges of powder.

BANDOLINE, a kind of stick pomatum, or gummy fixature for keeping the hair smooth.

BANDORE, an ancient stringed instrument resembling a lute.

BANDSMAN, a musician, one who plays in a band.

BANDSTRING TWIST, small lashing done up in papers of about two dozen knots each. The knot is by established practice 22 yards.

BANDUJO, a large Spanish sausage.

BANDY, a bullock cart in the East.

BANGHY, a bamboo pole carried over the shoulder by an Indian porter, for slinging baskets or boxes on.

BANGHY-WALLAH, an Indian porter, who carries the baggage of a dawk or palankin traveller; he is usually the bearer of two light boxes swung on a pole borne over the shoulder.

BANGLES, anklets and bracelets made of shell, glass, gold, &c., which are often richly ornamented with precious stones, and are much used in India. See **CHANKS**.

BANGRA, a species of hempen cloth made in Nepal from the fibre of a gigantic stinging nettle; being hard and stiff it is not suited for cordage and nets.

BANISTER, the handrail of a staircase, a corruption of baluster.

BANISTER-BRUSH, a domestic sweeping brush for the stairs.

BANJERCE, a kind of performed off in the East Indies, chiefly by negroes.

BANJO, a stringed musical instrument, used **BANK-BOOK**, the book given out from a bank to a depositor, to contain a debtor and creditor statement of his account.

BANK CLERK, an assistant officer employed in a banking-house.

BANK DIRECTOR, a shareholder appointed one of a committee of management to conduct the affairs of a bank.

BANKER, a dealer in money; one who is entrusted with the care of the funds of others; also the name for a vessel employed on the Newfoundland banks in cod fishing. Those fitted out from Nova Scotia are of from 20 to 50 tons; those from the American ports and Newfoundland are larger.

BANK-FISHERY, the cod fishery on the Banks of Newfoundland.

BANK-HOURS, the time within which money is paid or received at a banking-house, usually between ten and four.

BANK-NOTE, a promissory note for money to be paid on demand by a Banking company. In England bank notes under £5 are not allowed to be issued; but in Scotland £1 notes are still circulated, and in many of the West India colonies dollar

notes are issued, while even smaller notes are circulated on the Continent. The aggregate amount of bank-notes in circulation in the United Kingdom, at one time, ranges from £32,000,000 to £42,000,000, more than half of which are those issued by the Bank of England, and this great establishment issues nine classes of notes ranging from £5 up to £1000. About 30,000 notes are printed every day at the Bank, and 8,000,000 issued per annum, representing nearly £300,000,000 of money. The notes are never re-issued from the Bank of England, but are cancelled as fast as they are presented for payment.

BANK-PORTER, a messenger employed in a banking-house.

BANK POST, a large kind of letter-paper, ranging in weight from 5½ to 10 lbs. the ream.

BANK-POST-BILL, an order or cheque given by a banker for money deposited with him, forming a safe and convenient mode of transmitting money from one part of the kingdom to another, or for persons travelling on the Continent.

BANK-PROPRIETOR, the holder of shares or stock in a bank.

BANKRUPT, a trader who is unable to meet his pecuniary engagements, or to pay his creditors their claims in full.

BANKRUPTCY-COMMISSIONER, an official appointed to investigate and adjudicate upon the affairs of bankrupt traders.

BANKRUPTCY COURT, the official place where bankrupts are examined, and their assets collected and distributed.

BANKS, establishments for lodging money, and for the convenient transaction of monetary operations. They are of two classes, private and joint-stock. A private bank has not more than six partners; a joint-stock may have many hundreds. The capital of one is fluctuating, of the other permanent. The joint-stock bank's affairs are governed by a board of directors meeting periodically; those of the private bank by its partners. The condition and prosperity of the private bank are less known than those of the joint-stock bank, whose dividends are publicly announced, and the market price of its shares, which are transferable, affords a fair indication of the character it holds, and the security it offers for investment. In 1855 there were 1100 banks in the United Kingdom, of which 586 were joint-stock banks. In London, there were in the same year fifty-nine private banks, and twenty-three joint-stock banks. *Banks* is also a local name for a large pottery manufactory.

BANK-STOCK, the paid-up capital of any bank, but chiefly applied to the corporate stock of the Bank of England, a marketable security, maintaining a high premium. The stock of other joint-stock-banks is usually divided into shares.

BANNE, the French name for a tilt or awning spread over a boat.

BANNER, a standard or emblematic device carried by hand.

BANNETTE, a French commercial term for a certain number of hides.

BANNOCK, the Scotch name for a cake of oat or other meal baked upon a girdle over the fire.

BANQUEROUTIER, the French term for a bankrupt or insolvent trader.

BANQUETTE in road-making a raised footway or protecting mound of earth at the side of a sloping bank.

BANQUIER, the name applied on the Continent to a merchant, banker, or one who deals in bills of exchange, &c.

BANQUOIS, a name in the Maritimus for the *Pandanus vacua* or screw pine, the leaves of which are much used for making sacks for holding coffee, sugar, and grain.

BANS, BANSH, an Indian name for the bamboo.

BANSE, a large square basket used in France. **BANS-KEORA**, one of the names in the Bengal presidency for the Agave, which is also known as the Bamboo pandanus.

BANTAM, a small kind of fowl. [works]

BANTAM-WORK, gaudily varnished japanned BANYA, a local name for black ebony in British Guiana.

BANTAN, a name for the *Ficus Indica*; also a Hindoo merchant or trader, a confidential cashier and broker for a mercantile firm.

BAR, in navigation, an obstruction at the entrance of a harbour or river. Sometimes in bar-harbours vessels have to wait for the rise of the tide before they can enter or quit the port; the place in an inn or steamer railed off by a counter, where liquors, &c. are vended to customers; hence the attendants are called bar-man and bar-maid, &c.; a bolt or protection for a door or shutter; an arbitrary commercial term and monetary standard of value on the West coast of Africa, forming a capricious medium of exchange. Certain goods are said to be equal to a bar in different localities; but the trade value of the bar varies from about half a dollar, in Sierra Leone, to 3d. in Old Calabar. Bar is also a French name for the millier, equal to 9 tons, 16 cwt., 3 qrs. 22 lbs.

BARACHIERE, Italian, a sutler.

BARADURA, in Spanish the stranding of a vessel.

BARAL, an ancient liquid measure used in some parts of France, ranging from 5½ to 11½ gallons, according to the locality and fluid measured.

BARANGAY, an Indian vessel propelled by **BARAQUE**, the name for a small shop in France; contemptuously for a house.

BARABOOPA, a class of men in India who, from their dexterity in disguising themselves, are employed as spies.

BARAUMBEE (Hindustani), a cloak.

BARB, an Arab horse; part of a fish-hook.

BARBACUE, BARBEQUE, a paved or cemented platform, on which the coffee beans or berries are exposed to the sun to dry for a week or ten days, and taken in or covered over at night.

BARBADOS-TAR, a species of petroleum or bituminous oil, obtained in Barbados, which possesses some medicinal properties, as an external and internal application.

BARBA HISPANICA, a name for the horse-hair-like fibres obtained about the Mississippi, from an epiphyte, *Tillandsia usneoides*, which, under the commercial name of Spanish moss, is largely used in America for stuffing cushions, mattresses, &c. See Moss.

BARBER, one who shaves the beard and cuts and trims hair, from the Latin *barba*, a beard or tuft of hair.

BARBERS' COMPANY, one of the livery companies of London, whose common hall is in Monkwell-street. The barbers and surgeons were incorporated by the statute of 32 Henry VIII., cap. 42, whereby it was enacted that no barber should keep a shop within London unless free of the company.

BARBONE, a silver coin used in Lucca, containing 12 soldi, and of the value of about 40.

BARBOTINE, an East Indian vegetable product, the chief constituents of which are wax, gum, and bitter extract; also a name for worm-seed. See Worm-seed.

BARCA, a Portuguese two-masted vessel.

BARCAZA, a large Spanish burge, or ferry-boat.

BARCEL, a kind of gun used on board some French ships.

BARCELLA, an incense censer; a kind of wine. See BARCHILLA.

BARCEO, in Spain, dry burs or strips of bark for making mats, ropes, &c.

BARCHENT, the German name for flustian.

BARCHET, a term used in Germany for a piece of stuff of 22 to 24 ells. The barchet is the 45th part of the fardel.

BARCHILLA, a corn measure of Spain, ranging from 2½ to 4½ gallons. It is the twelfth of a Cahiz. See CAHIZ.

BARCON, a Mediterranean luggare boat.

BAR-COPPER, copper of a high percentage, but unrefined.

BARDAQUEXA, the Spanish name for the agnus castus seed.

BARDE, the French name for a long saddle for a mule, bardole being a quilted or canvas saddle for breaking young colts.

BARDEAC, the French name for a shingle or sort of wooden tiling.

BARDELLA, Italian, a pack-saddle.

BARDEUR, a hodman, a mason's day labourer in France, one who carries a hand-barrow. [marble.]

BARDIGLI, BARDELLA, a deep blue Sicilian BARGE, a thin material used for ladies' dresses, commonly made of cotton and wool, but the best are chiefly of silk.

BARRE-PUMP, a suction pump for drawing liquors from a cask.

BARGAIN, an acknowledged agreement or verbal contract, a sale or purchase.

BARGAIN-MEN, labourers who perform piece-work in the collieries at an agreed or contract price.

BARGE, a flat-bottomed boat, of which there are several kinds; they are mostly used on navigable rivers, for transferring coal, sand, grain, &c., from ships to wharves, or from one quay to another; a double-banked row-boat used by commanding officers of the navy. [tiles, &c.]

BARGE-BOARD, a facing to conceal laths,

BARGE-BUILDER, one who constructs strong shallow river boats.

BARGE-MAN, a river boatman employed in pulling or guiding a barge.

BARGE-MASTER, the leading boatman or owner of a barge.

BARILE, BARRILLE, a Sicilian and Italian cask as a liquid measure, varying in different localities, from about 7 to 16 imperial gallons. In Malta the wine barrie is equal to 9½ imperial gallons; in the oil barrie there is half a gallon less. At Ancona the barrie is 11¾ gal; at Corsica, 3d 983 gallons; at Cerigo for oil, 14 0298; at Florence, 9 6338, and for wine, 12 0422; at Genoa, 13 0086 for wine, and 17 088 for oil. At Leghorn, 12 041 for wine, and 11 gallons for spirits; at Naples the barrie is 11 573; at Palermo, 9 436; at Rome, 15 412 for wine, and 15 185 for oil. In Sardinia the barrie contains 8 876 galls. The barrie of salt, in Cephalonia, usually weighs 67 24½ lbs., and of fish in Leghorn, 74 850 lbs. In Trieste the Austrian barrie is 144 imperial gallons.

BARILET, a little cask.

BARILLA, an alkali of commerce obtained by the combustion of sea-weeds. British barilla is the crude soda-ash left from common salt in the carbonate of soda manufactories; a Spanish name for copper-ore in dust.

BARILLO, an inferior sort of Spanish silk.

BAR-IRON, iron shaped into bars, and fitted for all sorts of iron work. Railway bars form a large article of home consumption and export.

BARIUM, a silver-white metal, the base of the earth barytes.

BARC, BARQUE, a square sterned ship with three masts, without a mizen topsail.

BARBARY, a house for keeping bark in at a tan-yard.

BARC-BED, a layer of spent bark used in a stove or hot-house for forcing plants.

BARC-CANOE, a light Indian skiff shaped from the bark of a tree. See WOOD-SKIN.

BARKERS, tanners employed at mock auctions to induce purchasers to enter the sale-room; a provincial term in Devonshire for a rubber or whet-stone.

BARKING, a technical name for coloring or tanning sails, nets, cordage, &c.; also for stripping trees of their bark for the use of tanners.

BARKING IRONS, instruments used to peel the bark from trees.

BARK-MILL, a mill for crushing bark for tanners' and dyers' use.

BARKS, the outer covering of trees, many of which enter largely into commerce for various economical and manufacturing purposes. Some are used by tanners and dyers, others for their medicinal properties, and many for their fibre.

BARK-STOVE, a hot-house containing a bed of tan or bark for forcing plants.

BARLETTAIO, Italian, a cooper.

BARLEY, a common grain, the genus *Hordeum*, of which there are many cultivated varieties used for human food, for cattle-feeding, and especially for malting. Barley is valuable for culinary purposes, especially for thickening broths, soups, and

pu
ces
chil
and
nel
imp
sic
ser
BARL
HUL
for
from
the
Iron
thru
to a
grab
BARLE
brea
BARLE
Eng
an li
from
ent,
BARLE
in th
used
othe
and
BARLE
for v
BARLE
the s
BARLE
BARLE
sugar
run i
time
when
BARLE
inval
BARK,
green
BAR-WA
beer s
BARKMA
nines
BARKML
of fus
thirt
BARKON
held
suspec
with
called
Wirk
distric
privile
mecti
a dep
BARK, a
or gra
BARKAC
farrier
that
the ch
found
water.
kinds
highly
of Sou
which
the see

puddings, after it has undergone the process of pearling. This is done by machinery, which removes the husk for pot, and a portion of the outside of the kernel for pearl barley, leaving the remainder smooth and round like shot. The average yield of barley is about 40 bushels to the acre, and the weight 50 lbs. per bushel.

BARLEY-AVELER, BARLEY-AWNER, BARLEY-HUMMELER, various names for machines for taking off the husks, awns, or awels from barley, leaving the kernels clean and the sample perfect. It consists of parallel iron plates fixed to a frame, and is sometimes used by a labourer on the barn-floor to separate the awns of barley from the grain.

BARLEY-CHUMPER, a rolling machine for breaking the beard from the grain.

BARLEYCORN, the ancient rude unit of English long measure—the third part of an inch; three grains of wheat plucked from the middle of the ear, laid end to end, being considered equal to an inch.

BARLEY MEAL, the flour of barley, which, in the northern parts of the kingdom, is used extensively in making bread; in other districts, for feeding domestic cattle and poultry.

BARLEY-MILL, a mill for preparing barley for various domestic uses.

BARLEY-MOW, a rick or stack of barley in the straw.

BARLEY, PEARLED. See **BARLEY**.

BARLEY SUGAR, a sweetmeat consisting of sugar boiled until it becomes brittle, and run into lumps or sticks. It was at one time boiled with a decoction of barley, whence the name. See **SUGAR CANDY**.

BARLEY-WATER, a medicinal drink for invalids made by boiling pearled barley.

BARM, a common name for yeast, the creamy froth of beer.

BAR-MAID, a female attendant at a tavern, beer shop, or spirit store.

BARMASTER, BARGHMASTER, a comptroller of mines.

BARMILLIANS, an old trade-name for a kind of tustian, exported in pieces of about thirty yards.

BARNOTE, BAR-MOOT, BARGHNOTE, a court held occasionally to carry out certain inspections and privileges connected with mines. Thus a barnote may be called "for the soke and wapentake of Wirkworth, &c." old words signifying the district and hundred, &c., over which the privilege extends. To these notes or meetings there belong a barnmaster and a deputy-barnmaster.

BARN, a firm building used for a storehouse or granary.

BARNACLES, a twitching instrument used by farriers, &c., to hold horses by the nose that are troublesome; a name given to the cirrhipeds (*Balanus*) which are often found adhering to logs of wood in sea water, and to ships' bottoms. Some large kinds as *B. psittacus*, form a common and highly esteemed food on the Chilian coasts of South America. Another small mollusc, which bores into timber in salt water, is the sea worm, *Teredo navalis*.

BARN-BAY, the thrashing floor of a barn.

BARN-GALLON, a double gallon of milk.

BARNIZ, the resin of the juniper-tree; a common Spanish name for varnish in general, and for paint and printing-ink.

BAROCCIAJO, (Italian) a carter.

BAROGRAPH, a French instrument for registering barometrical variations.

BAROLITE, a carbonate of barytes.

BAROMETR, a pneumatic instrument for measuring the weight of the atmosphere or of its pressure on the surface of the globe, and thus indicating the state of the weather.

BAROMETER-MAKER, a meteorological instrument maker.

BARONY, an ancient Saxon land measure, which, according to Dugdale, contained 40 hides of land, equivalent to 3840 acres.

BAROO, an Indian name for roots.

BAROONEE, a large cloak with sleeves, worn by the Turks and Persians, to protect the person from rain.

BAROSCOPE, an instrument for testing the weight of the atmosphere.

BAROTHER, a carter or driver of a vehicle in France.

BAROTTI, a weight in the Molucca Islands of 11 lb. 15 oz. avoirdupois; a grape-basket used in France.

BAROUCHE, an uncovered pleasure carriage.

BARQUE, a three-masted vessel, which differs from one ship-rigged in carrying no square sails on her mizen-mast.

BARQUEROLLE, the name in France for a fleet of small boats without masts.

BARQUILLO, a Spanish cock-boat; also a candle mould, and a measure. See **BAR-CHILLA**.

BARRA, the Spanish term for a share in a **BARACAN**, a course carpet of wool or mixed material.

BARACABA, a name in Demera for the *Erythrina Corallodendron*, a hard, close, and even-grained wood. The red seeds are used for ornamental purposes.

BARBACK, a building for lodging soldiers or workmen.

BARBACK-MASTER, the resident superintendent officer of a barrack.

BARACON, a slave warehouse or enclosed fort on the west coast of Africa.

BARACOUTA, a broad fleshy fish of the tropics (*Sphyræna barracuda*); the sea pike.

BARRAGE, BAREGE, a linen interwoven with worsted flowers in Normandy.

BARRAGE, turnpike money; a passage toll paid in France.

BARRAL, the Spanish name for a large bottle capable of holding an arroba or four gallons.

BARRAS, BARROS, a cloth measure of Spain and Portugal, ranging from 72 to 94½ Paris ellis. Barras is also a kind of resin or gum met with in French commerce.

BARRATRY, any intentional act, on the part of mariners, for defrauding the owner or insurer of a ship, such as feloniously making away with property, or purposely injuring the cargo or vessel.

BARRATTEES, a kind of plain silk.

BARREL, a cask forming a measure of capacity for sundry dry goods and liquids, &c.; a barrel of flour being 196 lbs. avoirdupois; of potatoes, about 200 lbs.; of soap about 256 lbs.; of butter, 224 lbs.; of gunpowder, 1 cwt.; of candles, 120 lbs.; of anchovies, 16 to 30 lbs.; of pilchards, 4½ imperial gallons; of herrings, 20½ ditto. A barrel of tin for export weighs from 2 to 4 cwt., or about the 6th of a ton. The beer barrel is 36 gallons, or 2 kilderkin. In Ireland the barrel of culm is 24 cwt., of wheat, pease, beans, and rye, 20 stone, each 14 lbs. The barrel of barley, bere, or rye-seed, 16 stone; the barrel of oats generally 14 stone, and of malt, 12 stone. The barrel for liquids in the United States, is 31·5 wine gallons; the barrel for corn, 5 Winchester bushels; for salted provisions, 31·9 gallons. The barrel of fish in Maryland weighs 230 lbs., of wine, 320 lbs. The barrel of Malacca raisins weighs 50·6 lbs; the barrel of honey in the Havana contains 6 gallons.

BARREL of a pump, the hollow cylinder in which the piston moves.

BARREL of a wheel, the cylindrical axle round which the rope travels.

BARREL-BULK, in shipping phraseology, a measure of capacity for freight, equal to 8 cubic feet; 8 barrels bulk, or 40 cubic feet making one ton of measurement.

BARREL-DRAIN. See CULVERT.

BARREL-ORGAN, a hand-organ, much used by itinerant musicians, and playing popular tunes.

BARBERO, a Spanish mining name for a boy who attends with boring tools.

BARBERO, one who works with a pick or crow-bar in the Spanish mines.

BARILEJO, the Spanish name for a ratchet.

BARILLET, the small cylinder of a watch, about which the spring is coiled; the funnel of a sucking pump.

BARRICAUT, the French name for a small keg or barrel.

BARRIQUE, a large cask or hoghead employed for liquids, of variable capacity, ranging according to the commodity, in different countries, from 40 to 83 gallons.

BARRISTER, a counsellor at law, a pleader at the bar.

BARROW, a castrated hog; a tray or light carriage of several kinds, there being hand-barrows for two persons, wheel-barrows, load-barrows for wheeling sacks and pots; barrows or trucks. See WHEEL-BARROW.

BARROW-MAKER, a manufacturer of hand and wheel barrows.

BAR-SHOE, a particular kind of horse shoe, made to protect the tender frog of a horse from injury.

BAR-SHOT, cannon balls connected by a bar.

BAR-SILVER, fine silver melted into bars or ingots.

BARSOVITE, a massive snow-white mineral, resembling scapolite, which with borax fuses into a transparent glass.

BARTAVELLE, a large red partridge met with in France.

BARTE, an exchange of commodities;

a rude mode of trade which, since the

general diffusion of coined money, and the

precious metals, is almost obsolete, except in a few still uncivilized countries.

BARU, a name for the candy, a measure of 20 maunds in Mangalore, which varies from 571 to 589½ lbs.

BARUAY, a name for the Bahar, a ponderous weight equal to 482 lbs. avoirdupois. Some authorities, however, estimate it at from 485½ to 500 lbs.; the latter being the Madras barney. See CANDY.

BARUS CAMPHOR. In Siamatra the best camphor is obtained in a district called Barus, and hence all good camphor bears that distinguishing local name.

BARUTH, an oriental measure for pepper, equal to about half a hundred-weight.

BARUTINE, a silk manufactured in Persia.

BAR-WOOD, a red dye-wood, the produce of *Baphia nitida*, imported from Angola and Gaboon in Western Africa.

BARYD, an itinerary measure in Mocha of four farsak or twelve miles.

BARYTES, a heavy spar or sulphate, the white varieties of which are ground and made into paint. The nitrates are used for producing a green flame; nearly all the salts are violent poisons.

BARYTONE, **BARTONE**, a kind of bass viol.

BAS, the French name for horse or stockings.

BASALT, a black and very hard stone used for the assaying of gold and silver.

BASANE, a name for tanned sheep-skin in France, used for book-binding.

BASINITE, a flinty slate of variable shades of colour, used on the Rhine for building and millstones; when grayish-black, it is called Lydian stone.

BASABACO, a small Indian coin.

BASCULE BRIDGE, a kind of lifting bridge.

BASEMENT, the lower part or foundation story of a building; a cellar or room on the ground-floor.

BASES, in chemistry, bodies which, united with acids, form salts; they are organic and inorganic.

BASHEE, a money of Persia, worth about 16l. sterling.

BASIL, the *Ocymum basilicum*, a favourite pot-herb among French cooks, being used, from its aromatic odour and pungency, to give a further zest to highly seasoned dishes, and for flavouring soups and salads; an aromatic ethereal oil is obtained from the root. Tanned sheep's skin; also the angle at which a cutting tool is ground.

BASILICON, YELLOW, an ointment composed of resin, wax, and olive oil.

BASIN, a bowl, of various size and material for containing fluids; a wet dock, or harbour-enclosure for ships; the French name for dimity, a white cotton stuff mostly striped; a powder for cleansing the hair in India, made with ground orange-peel and pea-meal.

BASKET, a vessel made of twigs, osiers, or rushes, and used for the stowage or conveyance of merchandise, tools, &c. In the East, all sort of basket-work is made of split cane; baskets are also made of the date palm. In Burmah and Arracan, the basket is the common dry measure for rice, and it weighs from 55½ to 56½ lbs.,

acc
rice
sac
The
tail
BASK
nir
BASK
hul
BASK
rulk
pur
BASK
con
BASK
ing
is u
of h
BASK
Fro
whi
BASK
a m
BASK
BASK
use
plan
the
mill
pack
bust
new
tour
roug
way
leig
BASSA
equi
BASSE
the
havi
who
bass
know
BASSE
trict
the
Fran
BASSE
BASSA
oil t
called
lutif
gal,
B. P.
BASSIN
rucke
BASSIN
BASS M
by g
&c
BASSO
nath
BASSO
oboe
toret
BASSO
of nic
BASS-V
ment
bring
in an

bolets, except
tricia.

a measure of
which varies

a, a ponderous
avoiding
estimate it at
ter being the

tra the best
district called
amphor bears
ne.

e for pepper,
d-weight.
d in Persia,
the produce of
n Angola and

In Mocha of

sulphate, the
e ground and
es are used for
nearly all the

of bass viol.
e or stockings.
stone used for
ver.

sheep-skin in
ng.
variable shades
for building
ish-black, it is

n.
ting bridge,
or foundation
or room on the

which, united
ly are organic

worth about

n, a favourite
ks, being used
pungency, to
ghly seasoned
soups and sa-
oil is obtained
ep's skin; is
tting tool is

ent composed

e and material
wet dock, or
; the French
e cotton stuff
for cleansing
with ground

igs, osiers, or
pavage or con-
is, &c. In the
rk is made of
made of the
l Arracani, the
e measure for
54 to 68] lbs.

according to the season and quality of the
rice. In Arracani, 100 bushels, or 12 sars
each, are equal to 30 Bengal maunds.
The Teng, or large Burmese basket, con-
tains about 2 bushels.

BASKET-CARRIAGE, a small pony chaise
made of basket-work.

BASKET-HILT, a protection or cover for the
hand on a weapon.

BASKET-MAKER, a weaver of basket rods and
rushes into utensils for various economic
purposes.

BASKET-MAKER'S COMPANY, one of the livery
companies of the metropolis.

BASKET-RODS, bundles of osiers not exceed-
ing 3 feet in circumference. The merchant
is at liberty to girth the bundles as close
or hard as he can.

BASKING SHARK, the *Salmus maximus*.
From the liver of this species of shark,
which is very large, much oil is obtained;
a large fish will yield eight barrels.

BASOTTI, Bassotti, the Italian name for
a mess of macaroni.

BASSA-GUM. See **BASSORA-GUM**.

BASS, **BAST**, a thin strand of bark or rush,
used by gardeners for binding or covering
plants; also a kind of matting made from
the linc or linden tree in Russia, of which
millions are used annually for baling and
packing purposes, &c. A full-sized Russian
bass-mat weighs about five pounds when
new and quite dry, is seven feet long and
four feet broad, and is made with the
rougher and worst strands worked cross-
ways, and the thinner and long strands,
lengthways in the mats.

BASSA, a liquid measure of Verona, nearly
equal to an imperial gallon.

BASSE, a salt-water fish of North America,
the *Labrax lineatus*, one to three feet long,
having stripes or black bands running the
whole length of the fish. The little white
basse (*L. pallidus*), a river fish, is best
known by its popular name of white perch.

BASSET, a name in some of the mining dis-
tricts for an outcrop of coal or mineral at
the surface; an incline upwards; in
France a terrier.

BASSETTE, a small bass viol.

BASSIA BUTTER, a name given to the solid
oil from *Bassia butyrosa*, sometimes
called Gahan butter. Another species, *B.*
latifolia, furnishes the Mol'wa oil of Ben-
gal, and the Saca butter is obtained from
B. Parkii in Africa.

BASSINET, a child's cradle usually without
rockers; in France a small basin or pan.

BASSINOIRE, a French warming-pan.

BASS MATS, thin layers of bark, used chiefly
by gardeners, and for packing furniture,
&c. See **BASS**.

BASSOOLAH, an Indian form of adze for pre-
paring turnery woods.

BASSOON, a musical wind instrument, a bass
oboe made of several tubes of wood bound
together, whence its name.

BASSORA-GUM, the produce of several species
of acacia in Asia. See **BASSORAH GUM**.

BASS-VIOL, a well-known stringed instru-
ment, lower than the common violin,
bringing out the lowest or deepest sound
in an instrumental concert.

BASS-WOOD, a name given to the American
linc or linden tree, *Tilia Americana*. The
wood is soft, easily worked and is used for
the panels of carriage bodies, seats of
chairs and the fans of fanning mills. In
severe winters, the farmera fell a tree to
feed cattle on the twigs and buds, which
are glutinous and nutritious.

BAST, rope, cord, and matting made from
the bass or linden tree; also a name for
the bark or touch fibres of the flax and
hemp plants. See **BASS**.

BASTAIO, **BASTIERE**, the Italian name for
a saddler.

BASTARDELLA, in Italy a copper pan.

BASTARD-INDIGO, a name given in India to
Tephrosia tectoria.

BASTARDS, a coarse product of the manufac-
ture of loaf or refined sugar.

BASTARD-STUCCO, the last coat of stucco
given in plastering, containing a little
hair.

BASTE, a name in Flanders for Chinese silk.

BASTERNE, a kind of brougham or carriage
for general use, a wheel-carriage drawn
by oxen.

BASTING, the act of moistening joints roast-
ing at the fire, with butter or gravy.

BASTING-LADLE, a tin spoon or ladle for
basting meat.

BASTO, an Italian pack-saddle.

BASTUDE, a kind of French fishing-net.

BAT, a name for the teal or silver in the
East, weighing 236 grains; a club or strik-
ing instrument; a builder's term for a
broken piece of brick. See **SALUNG**.

BATAN, the Spanish name for a fulling-mill.

BATARDE, the largest sail of a galley on the
French coast.

BATARDELLE, a square sterned row-galley.

BATATAS, a colonial name for the sweet
potato (*Batatas edulis*), the camote of the
Spanish colonies—which is largely grown
in most tropical countries for its tubers.

BATYNI, the quantity of bread baked at one
time.

BATZLI, **BATZE**, a small base coin, formerly
current in Switzerland, and some parts
of Germany; worth about three half-
pence. See **BATZEN**.

BATEAU, a long and narrow boat of light
draught.

BATEAU-A-VAPEUR, the French name for a
steam-boat.

BATEL, a Spanish fishing-boat; in Ceylon
a lighter.

BATELAGE, a waterman's fire; bateller being
a waterman in French.

BATELEIRO, a Portuguese lighterman or
waterman.

BATELET, a small French boat.

BAT-FOWLING, a method of catching birds at
night by torches and nets.

BATH, a receptacle for washing the body in,
either fixed or portable, and usually made
of metal or stone. Also an ancient Hebrew
liquid measure equal to 104 gallons.

BATH BRICK, a scouring brick of calcareous
earth, used in cleaning knives, and for
polishing purposes, made at Bridgewater.

BATH-CAN, a tin vessel for holding water in
a room. [hook, for invalids.]

BATH-CHAIR, a small hand-carriage, with a

- BATH-CHAPS**, the cheeks or face of the hog, cured and smoked.
- BATHING MACHINE**, a portable shed, or room on wheels placed upon the sea-beach for the convenience of bathers.
- BATH-KEEPER**, the owner of private hot or cold baths, or of a marine bathing establishment.
- BATH METAL**, an alloy of copper and zinc, in the proportion of nearly equal quantities.
- BATH POST**, a kind of letter paper.
- BATHS**, public establishments inland or on the coast appropriated for bathing; there are warm and cold baths, vapor, medicated and swimming baths.
- BATH STONE**, a volatile limestone used in building, of a soft and absorbent character, which deteriorates greatly by exposure, and is not therefore a durable material.
- BATH-TOWELS**, a rough and coarse kind of towels of cotton, with a plush or looped linen nap or surface on both sides, used for drying the body.
- BATTEL**, in France a maker and vender of pack-saddles.
- BATISSEUR**, a person engaged in building operations in France.
- BATISTE**, the French name for cambric or lawn, the finest kind of linen, named after Batiste, who first made it at Cambray.
- BATMAN**, an oriental weight; in Bokhara equal to 291 lbs. In Turkey, the great batman is about 157½ lbs.; the lesser only a fourth of the greater. At Aleppo and Smyrna the batman weighs but 17 lbs.; in Persia 6½ and 10½ lbs. respectively. *See MAUND.*
- BATS**. *See CRICKET-BAT-MAKER.*
- BAT'S DUNG**, the excrementitious deposit of bats, forming a large article of commerce in the Eastern seas, where it is collected from caves, and used as a valuable fertilizer.
- BATSWING BURNER**, a particular kind of gas-burner.
- BATT**, a hat-maker's term for a portion of the shape or felted materials for a hat.
- BATTA**, an Indian term for a per-centage, premium, or allowance.
- BATTAGE**, the operation of threshing corn in France.
- BATTEL**, a cylindrical dry measure of capacity in the Philippine islands, 13½ inches high and the same in diameter; also a weight there of forty pounds.
- BATTEN**, in weaving, an instrument for striking the weft home; in building, &c., a piece of pine scantling not exceeding seven inches in breadth, about two and a-half inches thick, and six or more feet in length.
- BATTENED-DOWN**, a sea term for having the hatches on deck securely closed to prevent danger from slipping seas.
- BATTEN-ENDS**, pieces of wood less than six feet long.
- BATTER**, to injure; to bulge out; a building term for the face of a leaning wall; a smooth paste of eggs, flour, and milk.
- BATTERING PLUMB-RULE**, an instrument for levelling sloping work, in which the sides are specially cut to the necessary batter or incline. Instead of being truly parallel to the central line over which the plummet hangs.
- BATTER LEVEL**. *See CLINOMETER.*
- BATTERY**, a park of artillery, usually about six guns; also applied to mounted pieces of ordnance in a ship or fort; a combination of glass jars or plates of metal, &c. for electrical purposes.
- BATTILANO**, an Italian carder of wool.
- BATTILORO**, a gold beater in Italy.
- BATTING**, a technical name for beating, opening, and cleaning cotton wool.
- BATTING-STAFF**, a French laundress's stick for beating linen to cleanse it in water.
- BATTLEDORE**, a rack; a child's plaything for keeping up a shuttlecock; an implement for striking a tennis-ball.
- BATTLEDORE-BARLEY**, a name given to the two-rowed sprat barley (*Hordeum disticho-zeocriton*), and the six-rowed sprat (*H. hexasticho-zeocriton*); the first is much esteemed in Germany where it is termed rice-barley. *See BERE*, and *RICE*.
- BATTERY**, a Continental name for a foreign factory.
- BATTY**, a dry measure in some parts of the Eastern archipelago; used for rice in Mysore, and equal to 120 lbs.
- BATU**, the Malay name for stone, batu klinkir being gravel; batu laut, rock; batu pasir, granite; batu bata, bricks; batu rubin, slabs; batu marmar, marble.
- BATZEN**, an alloyed petty silver money of Germany and Switzerland, now obsolete, worth from 1d. to 1½d; there were pieces of 2½, 3, 5, and 10½ batzen.
- BATZENDIGLE**, a measure of capacity for grain used in some parts of Switzerland, the 16th part of a maass, and equal to 1½ English pint.
- BAU**, a Dutch land measure of 500 square yards used in Java; also a superficial measure of Oldenburg, equal to a little more than the third of an acre.
- BAUBLE**, a gew-gaw, a trifle.
- BAUDET**, French, a donkey.
- BAUDRUCHE**, the French name for gold-beaters' skin.
- BAUGDORE**, a strong cotton halter for holding a horse, used by grooms in India.
- BAUGE**, a druggot made in France with thread spun upon thick and coarse wool; common mortar of clay and straw.
- BAUGEE**, a dry measure used in some parts of Bengal for the sale of grain; a baugee of paddy weighs about 8 lbs. avoirdupois, and of cleaned rice about 9½ lbs.
- BAULK**, a long beam of timber. *See BAWLK.*
- BAUM** (German), a name in North America for the wood marten (*Mustela martes*); its glossy fur is in great request for manufacturing into various articles of ladies' dress; hence the skins form an extensive article of commerce.
- BAUSCH**, **BUSCHT**, a German term in the paper trade for 181 sheets of paper.
- BAUWERCHEE**, an Indian cook.
- BAVARY**, the name of a peculiar-shaped cloak.
- BAYINS**, fagots or bundles of brush-wood for fuel.

BAYNE
the
peni
BAYNE
of P.
in su
BAYNE
leave
islan
BAYNE
squa
BAYNE
the c
BAYNE
BAYNE
BAYNE
ploym
BAYNE
clini
tensi
BAYNE
BAYNE
nobil
terra
wax
veget
cand
BAYNE
Span
BAYNE
Laur
stimu
cooke
crean
BAYNE
for th
staik
the fr
BAYNE
weaps
musk
BAYNE
BAJO
BAYNE
small
BAYNE
which
made
BAYNE
tural
water
BAYNE
ontwa
wind
BAYNE
Impor
used
pneils
AZAAR
sharks
shops
AZAAR
weigh
AZAAR
apple
seer i
thctic
tory in
the ba
AZAAR
BAYNE
BAYNE

essary batter
truly paral
ch the plum-

rer.

usually about
painted pieces
fort; a com-
tes of metal,

of wool.

ally.

for beating,
wool.
dress's stick
in water.
s playing for
an implement

is given to the
Hordeum dis-
x-rowed sprat
the firsts much
e it is termed
Bigg.

e for a foreign

me parts of the
nd for rice in

stone, batu

icks; batu

marble.

ver money of

now obsolete

ere were pieces

of capacity for

of Switzerland,

and equal to 1½

e of 500 square

superficial mea-

to a little more

ame for gold-

alter for holding

India.

in France with

nd coarse wool;

nd straw.

in some parts

rain; a haugee

bs. a voidrupois,

er. See BAWIK.

North America

tela martis); its

nest for ladies'

icles of ladies'

an extensive

an term in the

of paper.

peculiar-shaped

of brusâ-wood

BAWBEE, a name in Scotland and some of the northern counties for the half-penny.

BAWCHEE SEED, an oil seed, the produce of *Psoralea corylifolia*, recently imported in small quantities from India.

BAWLA, matting for thatch made of the leaves of the coco-nut palm in the Pacific islands.

BAWIK, in building, a tie-beam; the squared trunk of a tree.

BAWLO, a name in the Pacific islands for the capsicum.

BAWSIN, leather made from sheep's skin.

BAWURCHIE, an Indian superior cook employed in large establishments. See **BAB-ACHIE**.

BAY, a horse of a bright-red brown, inclining to a chestnut colour; a curved extension of the sea.

BAYAL, a fine kind of cotton.

BAY BERRIES, the aromatic fruit of *Laurus nobilis*, chiefly imported from the Mediterranean; an American name for the wax myrtle (*Myrica cerifera*); from the vegetable wax attached to the berries candies are made.

BAYETTES, coarse common balze made in Spain.

BAY LEAVES, the leaves of the sweet bay, *Laurus nobilis*, which, having an aromatic stimulant taste, are frequently used in cookery and by confectioners to flavour creams.

BAYSIDE, a name in some parts of the east for the ochro (*Uibiscus esculentus*); of the stalk fibre and paper pulp is made, and the fruit is used as an esculent.

BAYONET, a pointed spear, an offensive weapon made to fix on the barrel of a musket.

BAYOQUE, a copper coin of Rome. See **BAJOCCE**.

BAYOU, a name in North America for a small creek.

BAY RUSH, a plant common in the Bahamas, which furnishes much farina, that can be made into bread.

BAY-SALT, salt made in the salinas or natural ponds by evaporation from seawater exposed to the sun.

BAY-WINDOW, a curved window projecting outwards, erroneously termed a bow window.

BEY-WOOD, a cheap substitute for mahogany imported from the State of Honduras, and used for desks, shop-counters, coach panels, &c.

AZAAAR, **BAZAR**, the name for a general market in the East, a collection of various shops or stalls; at home chiefly applied to a fancy repository.

AZAAAR-MAUND, an Indian commercial weight of 82 lbs. 2 oz. and 2 drachms.

AZAAAR-WEIGHT, a commercial distinction applied chiefly to the Indian maund and seer in the Eastern ports, in contradistinction to the factory weight. The factory maund contains 2 qrs. 18 lb. 10½ oz.; the bazaar maund, 2 qrs. 26 lb. 2 oz.

AZARUCHO, a piece of base coin formerly current in Goa for about five French centiers.

BDELLIUM, a gum-resin of which two sorts are described, one Indian, resembling myrrh, produced by *Balsamodendron Akaki*, Hooker; the other African, yielded by *Heudelotia Africana*, Guill. et Perot.

BEACH, the ocean strand or sea coast.

BEACON, a signal, a buoy, or light for the guidance of mariners.

BEAD AND QUINK, a bead stuck on the edge of a piece of stuff.

BEADING, a moulding; also an artificial property given to spirits, of beading on the surface, or hanging in pearly drops on the sides of the glass containing it.

BEADLE, the messenger of a livery company or wardmote, an officer of a public court, a petty officer of a Scotch church, &c.

BEADLEMER, a kind of seal sought for its oil and skin. See **BE DLAMER**.

BEAD-PLANE, a moulding plane of semi-cylindrical contour. See **PLANE**.

BEAD-PROOF, the standard strength among distillers for alcoholic liquors, when tested by the glass bubbles or hollow beads used as floats, but which are now giving way to more accurate meters. See **ALCOHOL-METER**.

BEADS, ornaments for the person, which form a large article of commerce in Eastern countries and Africa; they are of glass, coral, amber, carnelian, and other substances, and range from seed beads to a very large size. The home manufacture exceeds in value £20,000 to £30,000 a-year.

BEAD-STRINGER, one who makes a business of threading beads.

BEAGLE, a small hound or hunting dog.

BEAK, a weight used in Mocha for gold and silver, equal to one and a half ounce troy.

BEAKER, a jug with a spout.

BEAK-IRONS, instruments for working sheet metal; the pointed part of an anvil.

BEAM, a large piece of timber used as a support for flooring in a house, or for the decks of a ship, &c. The beam of a balance is the horizontal bar or support of iron or other metal, from the ends of which the scales are suspended.

BEAM AND SCALES, a balance or mechanical contrivance for weighing the precious metals, merchandise, &c.

BEAM AND SCALE MAKER, a manufacturer of weights and scales, balances, &c.

BEAM COMPASSES, an extending instrument for drawing circles or axes of very large radius.

BEAMS, horizontal girders of iron or wood, used to support weights, or bind walls together.

BEAN-GOD, a small Portuguese river fishing and pilot boat.

BEAN-MEAL, the flour of beans, which is used for fattening hogs and cattle, and in some counties is still mixed surreptitiously with the flour of wheat for making bread.

BEAN-MILL, a mill for splitting pulse for horse food; also for crushing and grinding beans into flour, worked by steam power.

BEANS, a well-known pulse (*Vicia faba*) of which there are one or two varieties cultivated for culinary purposes in gardens,

and a more extensive scale in fields, for horse provender, and cattle feeding. Besides those grown here we import large quantities from the Continent. The kidney-bean is the *Phaseolus vulgaris*. In Central America and Brazil pulse forms a large article of food.

BEAN-SOWING MACHINE, a drill for planting beans in rows.

BEAR. There are several species of this quadruped; the most important, however, are the brown and black bears, *Ursus Arctos et Americanus*, and the Polar bear, *Ursus maritimus*. The bear is an object of commercial utility for menageries and zoological collections, and also for its skin and grease. The flesh of the black bear is extremely delicate, the hams in particular being much esteemed. The white bear is eaten by the Esquimux and the Danes of Greenland, and, when young and cooked after the manner of a beefsteak, is by no means to be despised, although rather insipid; a stock-exchange term for a jobber or dealer who has an interest in depressing prices, wishing to buy back stock or shares at lower rates than are current; also an iron instrument or roller.

BEAR'S GREASE, an unguent used for promoting the growth of the hair.

BEAR SKINS, the skins of the black bear and the Polar or white bear of North America, as well as those of the brown and grey bears, are much prized for army clothing and accoutrements, and also for hearth rugs and sleigh coverings. The skins of the white bear, after being well cleaned of flesh, are towed overboard and then packed in tight casks filled with brine. Calmucks made of wool are called bear skins.

BEAST, a name usually given to any large quadruped, wild or domesticated.

BEATERS, the striking parts of thrashing or other machines or mills.

BEAUFET, a sideboard.

BEAVER, a kind of broad-cloth; a small rodent (the *Castor fiber*), familiar to commerce, furnishing fur which is made into muffs, tippets, cuffs, hats, and other articles of apparel, and a peculiar odoriferous secretion termed castoreum. The flesh of the beaver is eaten by the Indians and Canadian voyageurs.

BEAVER-CLOTH, a species of felted woollens made in America.

BEAVER CUTTER, a preparer of beaver skins; one who unthairs them, and fits them for use as furs.

BEAVERTEEN, a kind of fustian made of coarse twilled cotton, which is shorn after dyeing.

BEBERINE, an alkaloid obtained from the bark of the greenheart-tree of Demerara, and used like quinine as a febrifuge and tonic. See **GREENHEART**.

BECASSE, a large Spanish boat; also a kind of French grapes.

BECCAFICO, the *Sylvia hortensis*, a bird highly prized by the Italians and Maltese on account of the delicacy of its flesh in autumn, when it feeds on figs, berries, &c.

BECERILLO, **BECERRO**, Spanish names for a calf skin tanned and dressed.

BECHÉ-DE-MER, a French name for the tripartite or sea-slug, a species of *Holothuria*, much esteemed as a culinary delicacy by the Chinese.

BECHER, a dry measure in Switzerland and Germany, about 0'08 Winchester bushel.

BECHERLEIN, a Swiss liquid measure equal to 0'035 wine gallon, but of variable dimensions in different countries.

BECHET, a kind of camel.

BECK, a tank in a dye-house.

BECKET, a sea term for a piece of rope.

BECKEL, a liquid measure in Poland of about 2'4 wine gallons.

BED, a couch for sleeping on.

BEDAOSA, a name in Brazil for the seeds of the *Cassia occidentalis*, which are frequently roasted and used as a substitute for coffee.

BEDANA, **BEDANNAH**, Indian names for quince seed, which *See*.

BED AND MATTRESS MAKER, one who prepares these articles for upholsterers and private families.

BED-CHAMBER, a sleeping room.

BED-CLOTHES, the blankets, sheets, and quilts spread upon a bed.

BEDDING, the furniture and appurtenances for a sleeping couch; in mining parlance a layer of ore placed on the brake sieve.

BEDDING PLANTS, young plants from a nursery, fit to be transplanted into beds.

BED-FEATHER MANUFACTURER, a cleanser and preparer of goose or poultry feathers for filling beds.

BED-HANGINGS, the valance and curtains for a bed.

BED-LACE-MAKER, a manufacturer of lashings and bindings for bed sackings.

BEDLAMER, a sealer's name for a year old hood seal, *Stemmatopus cristatus*.

BEDDOOR, a weight in Malacca, used chiefly for tin, rather less than 2½ lbs.

BED-PILLAR-CARVER, a workman whose business it is to make ornamental corner-posts for bedsteads.

BEDPOST, the tall upright columns or corner supports of a bed frame, which carry the tester or canopy.

BED-QUILT, a covering for a bed. *See* **COUNTERPANE**.

BED-ROOM, a chamber appropriated to beds; the retiring room for rest.

BED-SACKING, the canvas material stretched on the framework of a bedstead, for supporting the beds and bedclothes, &c.

BED-SACKING MAKER, a manufacturer of coarse canvas for bedstead frames.

BED-SCREW, a screw to hold parts of a bedstead together; a common name for a hand-wrench to turn the screws.

BED-SCREW MAKER, a manufacturer of screws and wrenches for beds.

BED-SPREAD, the American name for a coverlet or counterpane.

BEDSTEAD, a framework of wood or metal, to support a bed. Bedsteads bear various names, according to shape and size, and are largely manufactured for home use. Iron and brass ones are also shipped.

BED-
ing
ED-
line
ther
BEDW
hinn
shees
BEECH
sylva
swine
a tol
the u
food
into
BEECH
must
bush
lon o
it is
purp
BEEF,
whic
Salte
count
also
smok
BEEFST
castin
BEEF-W
wood,
was;
oak;
BEGAN
nicru
may b
of the
is 0'35
from a
0'60, w
Bengal
BEE-NIV
other c
on the
BEE-NIV
for the
money,
BEE-NIV
BEE-NIV
ER, B
ER-EN
drawin
in a cel
BEE-NIV
machin
pump t
BEE-SH
HOUSE I
BEE-TAL
ing bee
BENTIA,
millet
BENSEE,
KHAMAO
such h
of grain
BEE-WA
BEE-WA
rindles
e. W

sh names for
ed.
name for the
cles of Holo-
culinary deli-
Switzerland and
vester bushel.
measure equal
of variable di-
meters.
e of rope.
Poland of about
l for the seeds
which are fre-
as a substitute
an names for
one who pre-
holsterers and
om.
s, sheets, and
appurtenances
in mining par-
d on the brake
nts from a nur-
l into beds.
NER, a cleanser
poultry feathers
e and curtains
cturer of lash-
sackings.
e for a year old
ristatus.
ca, used chiefly
lbs.
orkman whose
amental corner-
columns or cor-
e, which carry
ed. See Coun-
pripated to beds;
aterial stretched
instead, for sup-
othies, &c.
al framer of
parts of a bed-
on name for a
crews.
anufacturer of
eds.
n name for u
wood or metal,
ds bear various
e and size, and
for home use.
so shipped.

BED-STEPS, an article of furniture for a sleeping room, to aid in ascending to a lofty

BED-TICKING, a stout material of cotton or linen, for making bed-cases to hold feathers, flocks, chaff, &c.

BEDWARMER, a brass covered pan with a handle, to hold fire for warming the sheets of a bed in cold weather.

BEECH-MAST, the seed or fruit of *Fagus sylvaticus*, a valuable native forest tree; swine are fed on them; roasted they form a tolerable substitute for coffee, and before the use of corn they were like acorns, the food of uncivilized men; dried and ground into meal, they make a wholesome bread.

BEECH-OIL, an oil obtained from beech mast or nuts in France, by pressure; a bushel of mast will produce about a gallon of oil. In some parts of the Continent it is used instead of butter for culinary purposes.

BEEF, the flesh of oxen or cows, fit for food, which is either used fresh or cured. Salted beef of commerce is classed into common, mess, and family beef; beef is also dried or jerked, and spiced and smoked.

BEEFSTEAK, a slice of beef.

BEEFSTEAK-PUDDING, beefsteaks boiled in a casing of dough.

BEEF-WOOD, an Australian red-coloured wood, obtained from *Stenocarpus salignus*; it is sometimes called the swamp oak.

BEEGAI, BIGGA, a variable Indian land measure in different districts, but which may be roughly taken at about one third of the English acre. The Calcutta beegah is 0.33 acre; the Malwa beegah ranges from 0.45 to 0.58 acre; the Surat beegah 0.60, while the common ryoty beegah in Bengal contains only 1600 square yards.

BEE-HIVE, a straw basket, glass case, or other enclosure set apart for bees to carry on their industrial operations in.

BEE-HIVE MANUFACTURER, a maker of hives, for the housing and preservation of the honey-bee.

BEER, a popular fermented beverage made from malt and hops, an article of large consumption in England and Germany. *
BEER, BLACK. See **SPURGE**.

BEER-ENGINE, an hydraulic machine for drawing beer or other liquors out of a cask in a cellar or vault.

BEER-ENGINE-MAKER, a manufacturer of machines for drawing beer by a force-pump from casks.

BEER-SHOP, an alehouse or small public-house licensed to retail beer.

BEER-TAP, a wooden or metal tap for drawing beer from a cask.

BERTIA, an Indian name for the Italian millet (*Setaria Italica*).

BESSE, a land measure in the hill part of Kumaon, India, of 4800 square yards, or as much land as can be sown with a maund of grain.

BES-WAX, the wax-comb after the honey removed, which is used for making candles, sealing-wax, polishing furniture, &c. We import quantities from India,

Africa, and other parts of the world. Two kinds occur in commerce, the yellow and the white or bleached.

BETAKE, an instrument for paring turf.

BETTEL, a heavy wooden hammer or mallet for driving piles, palisades, &c.: when used by navvies it is called a rammer.

BETLE'S WINGS, the elytra or wing-cases of some brilliant coloured beetles, which are made into garlands and ornaments, and used to decorate muslin, scarfs, and ball-dresses.

BET-ROOT, a root largely cultivated for culinary and commercial purposes, of which there are eight or nine varieties.

BET-ROOT-SUGAR, a sugar of commerce largely manufactured on the Continent. The root which produces the largest quantity of saccharine is the Silesian beet (*Beta alba*), after which follow the yellow (*B. major*), the red (*B. romana*), and the common or field beet (*B. sp. stria*).

BEEVES, a common name in America for oxen or slaughter cattle; the term is sometimes used by graziers in this country.

BEFFTA, the Arabic name for calico.

BEGASS, an American name for the stalk of the sugar-cane after the juice has been expressed, which is used for fuel and manure. In the West Indies it is called negass and trash.

BEGGAR, a mendicant; an itinerant pauper.

BEGGUD, the Indian name for tinfoll, usually shipped in packages of 2000 leaves (100 corges).

BEGTI, another name for the Cockup an

Indian fish, the *Lates nobilis*.

BEGUAN, a bezoar found in the Iguana lizard.

BEIGE, a French coarse cloth.

BEJICO, a Spanish name for the lianes, or twining parasitical canes which ascend the forest trees of South America.

BEKA, an ancient Hebrew weight equal to 0.018 lb.

BELANDER, BYLANDEL, a small European corsting vessel with two masts.

BELAWINA, BHELAWAN, an Indian name for the nut: big nut.

BELATING-PIN, a pin on board ship, to which a rope is made fast, by a few turns, and easily loosened.

BELFRY, a clock tower.

BELGAUM WALNUT, an Indian name for the nut of the *Aleurites triloba*. [nut.]

BELLAMAN, an Indian name for the marking

BELL-CORAL, a child's ornament and plaything with bells attached to jingle.

BELL-FOUNDER, one who casts bells.

BELL-HANGER, one whose business it is to fix house-bells and their connecting-wires.

BELLMAN, a public crier in small towns.

BELL-METAL, an alloyed metal usually in the proportion of three-fourths copper and one fourth of tin, but for cymbals and gongs the proportions are four-fifths copper and one-fifth tin.

BELLON, a large cider-tub used in France.

BELLOWS-MAKER, one who makes bellows or instruments for increasing the activity and heat of a fire for domestic or manufacturing purposes.

BELL-PePPER, a species of capsicum.
BELL-ROPE, a fancy cord frequently attached to a bell in rooins, but now much superseded by cranks and pulleys.
BELL-ROPE-MAKER, a manufacturer of bell pulls and cords.
BELLS, sonorous instruments of various sizes, constructed of hollow metal, for calling attention in a house or shop, or for ringing culines and striking the hours and quarters, &c., or in churches and public buildings. Small bells are cast in sand, large bells in loam. There are a great variety of bells made for belfry-towers, for church-clocks, for ships, for bell-buoys, for houses, &c.
BELL-WETHER, a sheep with a bell attached to his neck, which leads the flock.
BELLY-BAND, a strap, part of the gear for a horse; a child's wrapper or support for the stomach.
BELMONT-WAX AND SPERM, a commercial name for a very superior class of candles, produced by a large joint-stock company in London, the seat of whose principal manufactory is at the Belmont Works, Vauxhall.
BELONTOURKA, a variety of Russian wheat.
BELOO, in the Pacific islands, drinking-cups made from the leaf of the plantain.
BELOTES, a name in Spain and Italy for the edible seeds of *Quercus granuntia* and *Castagnara*.
BELT, a leather strap or sling; an article of dress of various materials; thus there are sword-belts, shoulde-r-belts, waist-belts, cross-belts, ladies' belts, and children's belts, &c.; a border of trees in park lands.
BELTIGAT, a name for coarse rice in some parts of Southern India.
BELVIDERE, a terrace on the top of a house; an elevated pavilion from whence there is a fine prospect.
BENCH, a seat, a carpenter's work-table.
BEND, a name in the leather trade for a butt or rounded crop cut in two. A mode of fastening a rope of which there are several kinds, as the short bend, fisherman's bend, &c. See **TRICK**, and **KNOT**.
BENDA, a West African weight, equivalent to 24 ounces avoirdupois; or by some authorities computed at 0.141 pound, and the benda afa at 0.07 pound. On the coast of Guinea the benda weighs 989 grains: in Ashantee, worth £2.
BENDIKY, the two-dollar piece, a coin current in Morocco, nominally worth 27 ounces, each ounce being in value nearly fourpence.
BENECARLO, a kind of wine shipped in hogs-heads to the West Indies.
BENELLI, a woollen cap made in Tuscany, and worn by the Turks.
BENGALS, a thin slight stuff made of silk and hair for women's apparel; imitations of striped muslins formerly made at Paisley.
BENTIER, a holy-water pot or vessel, sometimes a large shell, used in Catholic countries.
BENJAMIN, another name for gum benzoin. See **BENZOIN**.

BEN-NUTS, a commercial name for the winged seeds contained in the leguminous pods of *Moringa pterygosperma*, the horse-radish tree of the West Indies.
BENNY, BENNIE, a name for the seed of the *Sesamum Indicum*, at Sierra Leone, and in some parts of the East and West Indies.
BEN, OIL OF, a fine colourless limpid oil obtained from the seeds of the *Moringa pterygosperma*, much valued by water-makers and perfumers, for its sweetness and fluidity.
BEN-TEAK, a name for an inferior kind of teak, also for the wood of *Lagerstræmia microcarpa*, used in India for buildings and common carts, bandy shafts, and spokes of wheels; it is a close-grained wood like the cherry.
BENT-TIMBER MANUFACTURER, a shaper of timber by steam and pressure.
BENZINE, another name for Benzole, a hydrocarbonic oil, which has been found a very useful abstergent of grease.
BENZOIN, BENJAMIN, an odoriferous gum-resin, obtained in Slam, and the Eastern Archipelago, from *Syrrax Benzoin*, and used in perfumery and incense. It is of a yellowish gold colour with occasionally white almond-like masses in it; there are, however, two or three varieties which enter into commerce.
BENZOLE, an oil obtained from coal-naphtha, or green solvent powers, which is used by manufacturers of India-rubber and gutta-percha, by chemists for making oil of bitter almonds, in the preparation of varnishes, for cleaning soiled kid gloves, and other purposes.
BERBERINE, a bitter crystalline powder obtained from the root of *Berberis vulgaris*, used as a substitute for quinine, and for colouring cottons and silks.
BERCHE, the French name for a small brass cannon.
BERCHEROOT, the Russian pound, forty of which make a Russian lang.
BERCOVETT, BERCOVITZ. See **BERQUET**.
BERE, one of the kinds of six-rowed barley, grown in Scotland and other northern climates, valued for its hardy properties; it is sometimes called bigg, and is used for the distillation of whisky.
BERENEXA, the Spanish name for the egg-plant (*Solanum*), an esculent vegetable.
BERETTI, an Eastern name for the Tunis red caps.
BERGAMOT, an essential oil obtained by distillation from *Mentha citrata*, and also from the rind of a fragrant species of citron (*Citrus Bergamia*); large quantities of this essence are imported.
BERGOLO, a kind of basket used in Italy.
BERGOT, a bow-net used in France to fish in the rivers.
BERLIN, a kind of charlot.
BERLINGA, the Spanish name for round timber of six inches in diameter.
BERLIN GLOVES, thread or cotton gloves for summer wear.
BERLIN WAREHOUSE, a fancy repository for ladies' wares; a shop where worsteds, crewels, knitting-needles, patterns, &c., are sold.

name for the
in the leguminous
Sperma, the horse-
indles.

or the seed of the
erra Leone, and in
and West Indies.
ous limpid oil
s of the *Moringa*
valued by watch-
for its sweetness

n inferior kind of
d of *Lagerstræmia*
ndia for buildings
andy shafts, and
is a close-grained

URER, a shaper of
ressure.

e for Benzole, a
ch has been found a
of grease.

odoriferous gum-
n, and the Eastern
Myrac Benzoin, and
id incense. It is of a
r with occasionally
masses in it; there
three varieties which

l from coal-naphtha,
rs, which is used by
ia-rubber and gutta-
for making oil of
the preparation of
ng soiled kid gloves,

crystalline powder
of *Berberis vulgaris*,
for quinine, and for
silks.

me for a small brass

slan pound, forty of
n pound.

z. See BERQUET.

of six-rowed barley,
and other northern
is hardy properties;
ed bag, and is used
whisky.

sh name for the egg-
rescent vegetable.
name for the Tunis

oil obtained by dis-
a *citrata*, and also
fragrant species of
india; large quantities
ported.

sked used in Italy.
ed in France to fish

not.

sh name for round
n diameter.
ad or cotton gloves

a fancy repository
hop where worsteds,
beds, patterns, &c.,

BERLIN WOOL, various kinds of dyed worsted yarns, used by ladies for knitting and tapestry work.

BERLIN-WORK, a species of embroidery in coloured worsteds.

BERMILLIANS, linen or fustian formerly exported in pieces not exceeding 30 yards in length.

BERNAUDIERE, a variety of pear in France. BERNETA, the Arabic name for a hat.

BERQUET, BERCOVET, a Russian weight of ten pools or rather more than 361.2 pounds English, by which hemp and other gross goods are weighed.

PERI, an itinerary measure of Turkey, equal to 1826 English yards.

BERIHARAH, an Indian shepherd, frequently employed by families in the up-country stations to supply them with meat.

BERRIES, the seeds of plants, many of which enter into commerce, as bay-berries, Juniper-berries, &c.; French and Persian berries are the small dried fruit of *Ithomus infectarius* used for dyeing, also called yellow berries.

BERRY WAX, a green vegetable wax obtained from the seeds of the candle-berry myrtle, *Myrica cerifera*, in the Cape colony and America, which is well suited for the manufacture of candles.

BERSMILCH, a kind of Greek silk used for sewing and embroidery.

BERYL, a precious stone of a deep brown carnelian, and sometimes of a yellow and red colour. See AQUAMARINE.

BESHIAN, a name in Arabia for the *Protium gileadense*, a tree which produces the balsam of Mecca; it is also called Balassan.

BESIMET, grapes made into a consistence resembling honey, a staple product of some of the mountainous districts of Asia minor. The production in the district of Alexandria is 250,000lbs. a year; it forms a great article of food among the natives of the country. See PYMES.

BEST, a variety of pear grown in France.

BESLIC, a petty Turkish money equal to 13 pence; an old Turkish coin worth about 1s.

BESOM, a broom.

BESON, a liquid measure of Augsburg, equal to about 2½ English gallons; 96 besons make one fuder.

BESIGO, the Spanish name for the bream, a fish; besugiet being the red bream.

BET, a wager, a name in several parts of India for species of *Calamus* which are used for all the ordinary purposes of cane.

BETAORCEINE, a blue substance obtained from the orchilla weed, or archil of commerce.

BETEL LEAF, the leaf of the *Piper betel*, an ingredient of the betel masticatory, known as Pan in the East, where it forms nearly as extensive an article of commerce as tobacco in the West. There are several species of this scendant plant, which flourishes best in the islands of the Indian Archipelago, furnishing leaves fit for use the second year, and continuing to yield them for more than thirty.

BETEL NUT, the small hard inner seeds or fruit of *Areca catechu*, about the size of a

nutmeg, which are largely used as a masticatory throughout Eastern countries. In the Bombay market three kinds are met with; white from Shevirdhun, which are three times the value of those from other countries; red—which are half the value of the best white; and nuts in the husk sold by the thousand. The crushed nut is generally used with the leaf of the betel pepper and chunan or shell-lime. About 4,000 tons of these nuts are shipped annually from Ceylon to different quarters.

See PAN.

BETILLE, the French name for a thick sort of muslin made in India.

BETOS, a kind of concrete or hydraulic cement, rendered more compact by being mixed with gravel, pebbles, &c., which is used in submarine works as a foundation for masonry. It is also called grubbstone mortar.

BETTERAVE, the French name for the red beet.

BETULINE, a colourless resin or camphor extracted from birch bark.

BEUNA, a cold-coloured Spanish wine.

BEURRE, the French name for butter.

BEUT, the Spanish name for a kind of sea-fish.

BEVEL, to shape or smooth away to an angle; a carpenter's tool to strike angles with.

BEVELLING, a term applied to any deviation from a square or right angle.

BEVEL PLUMB-RULE, a surveyor's instrument for adjusting the face of the slopes in embankments.

BEVEL-WHEEL, a wheel with teeth at an angle.

BEVERAGE, a common name for any kind of drink.

BEYCHE SEED, a name in Slam for *Strychnos nux vomica*.

BEYUPURA, a large kind of fish on the coasts of Spain.

BEZAN, white or striped cotton cloth.

BEZESTAN, a public market in Turkey.

BEZOAR, a morbid concretion found in the stomachs of some animals, and possessing many fanciful medicinal properties.

BHAAARAL, a species of wild sheep found in the Nepaulic territories; the *Oris Ammon*.

BHABIUR, a name in the Himalayas for the silky leaves of the cotton grass, *Eriophorum cannabinum*: of Royle. It is largely used for cordage, and cables for suspension-bridges are made of it. From the silky substance clothing the seeds, wicks of candles and paper are made, and it is used to stuff pillows.

BHALLAPARASA, an Indian battle axe.

BHANG, the Indian name for an intoxicating drug obtained in the East from the *Cannabis sativa* or hemp plant.

BHARA, a Malayan measure of capacity of about 3½ peuls, or 466 lbs.

BHAT, BHATT, boiled rice, which is much used by Europeans, and also forms the staple food of the bulk of the natives in the East.

BHAUR, a Surat weight of 900 lbs. See BAHAR.

BHAUT. See BHAT.

BILLIARD-CUE, the rod or stick with which the billiard balls are struck.

BILLIARD-MARKER, an attendant at a billiard table, who marks the strokes and score of the game for the players.

BILLIARD TABLE, a table usually made of slate covered with cloth, having padded cushions and netted bags at the corners, and used for playing the game of billiards, with ivory balls and a cue or mace.

BILLIARD TABLE-MAKER, a manufacturer of tables for playing the game of billiards.

BILLINGSGATE, the great fish-market of London, situate on the river just below London Bridge.

BILL OF ENTRY, a note of the particulars of goods entered at the Custom House.

BILL OF EXCHANGE, an order in writing, on a duly stamped form addressed by one person to another, to pay a certain sum on demand, or at a time specified to a third person, or to his order. If payable to order, it must be transferred by indorsement and delivery. Foreign bills are those drawn in one country and payable in another. Inland bills are those drawn and made payable in the same country. In 1856 it was calculated that the average amount represented by the bills of exchange, inland and foreign, in circulation at one time in this country, was not less than £200,000,000 sterling.

BILL OF HEALTH, an official document required in some countries to be produced by the master of a vessel coming from a port suspected to be unhealthy, and certifying as to the condition of the passengers and the crew; it is either a clean bill of health, or a foul bill.

BILL OF LADING, a certificate or invoice from the master of the ship, acknowledging the receipt on board for transport, of certain goods to be delivered up to the consignee or producer of the bill of lading, on payment of freight and charges due.

BILL OF PARCELS, the account of goods sold by one merchant to another, or to a wholesale-dealer, given to the purchaser, containing a specification of the quantities, prices, date, and other particulars.

BILL OF SALE, a registered transfer of goods to a person for some consideration, empowering him to dispose of them upon non-fulfilment of certain conditions.

BILL OF SIGHT, a temporary form of entry at the Customs, permitting goods to be provisionally landed for examination.

BILL OF SUFFERANCE, a coasting licence to trade from port to port, without paying customs duty, the dutiable goods being loaded and landed at sufferance wharves.

BILLOW, the French name for gold or silver, which has been coined below the standard value, alloyed with copper.

BILLOT, a term applied to bullion before it is coined.

BILL-POSTER, **BILL-STICKER**, an itinerant employed to paste placards or announcements on boardings and walls.

BILLS PAYABLE, a title given to notes, bills and other paper claims outstanding against an individual or firm.

BILLS RECEIVABLE, the unpaid notes, bills &c. claimable by an individual or firm.

BILLY-BOY, a hoy or river barge, a peculiar kind of coasting sloop.

BILSTON GRINDSTONE, a variety of sandstone obtained from Staffordshire.

BILSAH, a fine kind of tobacco, grown in the province of Malwa, India.

BILTONGUE, a name for sun-dried meat in the Cape colony.

BILUDU, a Malay name for velvet.

BINAES, the Spanish name for a kind of Brazil wood.

BIMBELOTERIE, a French term for toys and playthings in various materials, children's hand-carrriages, &c.

BIMBELOTIER, a French toy-man, a vender of children's playthings and small fancy wares.

BIMBI, a small grain grown at the Maldives.

BIN, a box or locker fitted to the side of a stable, store-room and ship, &c. for holding provender, goods, &c.; an enclosure for bottles in a wine cellar.

BINARD, a large French cart in which the four wheels are of equal size.

BIND, in the fish trade, a term applied to 250 eels or ten strikes, each containing a quarter of a hundred.

BINDOOS, a name in India for pieces of timber used in building.

BINGSTEAD, a place near the smelting works, where all the dressed ore is deposited.

BINH, an Annam weight of nearly sixty-nine pounds.

BINNACLE, the case in which the mariner's compass is secured on board ship, within sight of the helmsman or man at the wheel.

BINNACLE COMPASS, a box compass kept on deck for the helmsman to steer by.

BINOCLE, a dioptrical telescope.

BIOLCA, a land measure of Italy of very variable dimensions; in Bologna, equal to 19,600 square feet; in Ferrara to 40,000; in Modena to 10,368 feet.

BIQUET, the vulgar name in France for a money scale for weighing gold.

BIRAMBI, the fruit of a shrub, *The Averrhoa Bilimbi* from Berberce, which makes an excellent pickle and a delicious preserve.

BIRCH, a well-known tree, of which there are many species. *The Betula alba*, or Norway birch, furnishes an inferior timber used for common articles of furniture and in ship-building.

Black birch is valuable for floorings and keelsons, and parts of ships which are constantly under water.

Birch wood is used for many economical purposes, as for herding barrels and butter-tubs, cattle-yokes, turnery-ware, &c.

The bark is made into canoes in North America, and the leaves are used for tea in Finland. [manufacturer.

BIRCH AND HEATH BROOM-MAKER, a broom BIRCH-BROOMS, common sweeping brooms made from the young shoots or twigs of the birch tree.

BIRCH-WINE, a medicinal drink made from the sap of the birch-tree, which is said to possess antiscorbutic and diuretic properties.

BIRD-AND-BEAST STUFFER, one who mounts and sets up dead birds and other animals for cabinets or cases.

BIRD-CAGE, a portable frame-work or enclosure for birds.

BIRD-CAGE MAKER, a workman who makes brass-wire, wicker-work, wood, and other cages for birds.

BIRD-CALL, a kind of whistle.

BIRD-FASCIN, a dealer in cage-birds, pigeons, &c.

BINDING-PIECE, a long fowling-piece for shooting wild fowl.

BIRD-LIME, a glutinous viscid substance, prepared in various ways, but chiefly extracted from the bark of the holly, the mistletoe, and the distaff thistle, used for entangling birds.

BIRD-PEPPER, the small capsicum or fruit of the shrubs, *C. frutescens* and *minimum*, from which cayenne is chiefly made.

BIRD-SEED, canary, hemp, millet, and other small seeds used for feeding cage birds.

BIRD'S-EYE, a fine kind of tobacco partly made from the stalks of the leaves of certain species of *Nicotiana*; artificial glass eyes for stuffed birds are extensively sold.

BIRD'S-EYE CLARET, a thin material made for the East Indian markets.

BIRD'S-EYE DIAPER, a kind of towelling.

BIRD'S-EYE MAPLE, an esteemed variegated cabinet wood, arising from an accidental form in the arrangement of the fibre of the rock or sugar maple (*Acer saccharinum*) of America. Curled maple consists of undulations in the same wood.

BIRD-SKINS. Many skins of foreign birds with bright plumage are imported to be stuffed as ornaments or illustrations of natural history in Museums; and some, as of the swan, grebe, &c., are used for trimmings, and lining garments.

BIRD'S-MOUTH QUOIN, a building term.

BIRD'S NESTS, the nests of a species of swift, the *Hirundo esculenta*, which form a large article of commerce in the Eastern seas, being highly prized by the Chinese for their mucco-aluminous properties. The nest is formed from a glutinous substance voided by the bird. About 16,000 cwt. are said to be imported annually into Canton.

BIRDS OF PARADISE, the skins and plumage of several elegant birds, *Paradisæa apoda*, and other species, imported from islands of the Eastern seas, which realize a high price. In preparing them for the market the bird is disembowelled, smoked, and deprived of its legs.

BIRDS, SINGING. Many descriptions of cage birds are imported, including canaries, parrots, &c. Birds are also brought to this country as specimens of natural history, either alive or stuffed.

BIREME, a double-banked rowing galley.

BIRLING, a small sea-vessel.

BIRMINGHAM WAREHOUSE, a shop where iron hardware goods, and the various articles of Birmingham manufacture are sold.

BIROTINE, a kind of silk from the Levant.

BIROUSA, a name for the turquoise.

BIRT, a kind of turbot.

BIRTH, BERTH, a nautical term applied to the position in which a ship is moored or anchored, as a port birth, good birth, wide birth, &c. Also a small sleeping crib or cabin built up against the ship's side.

BISA, a Barmese coin worth about 1s. 8d. sterling.

BISACCIA, a corn measure in Sicily; the fourth part of the salma, and equal to 1885 bushels.

BISAGE, a French term for cloth, linen, &c., which has been twice dyed.

BISCACIA, a small rodent animal of South America, the *Laqostomys trichodactylus* or *Callomys bizaicha*, whose flesh is used for food, and the skins are imported into England for the fur.

BISCAIEN, a kind of musket; also a shot weighing one pound.

BISCOT, part of a wagon in the Cape colony.

BISCOTIN, a French sweet cake or confection.

BISCUIT, an unglazed white porcelain ware made to imitate marble; also baked flour cakes of different kinds. There are many fancy biscuits sold by pastry cooks, such as captains', arrow-root, rice, abernethy and wine biscuits, &c. Crackers are a small American-made biscuit. Ships' biscuits are coarser and harder baked, and are mostly made of pollard, or an inferior kind of flour; but there are some white varieties for cabin use, and a kind also called pilot biscuits.

BISCUIT-BAKER, a maker of fancy or ship biscuit.

BISCUIT-STAMP, a metal shape or pricker for cutting dough and marking biscuits.

BISEIGLE, a French shoemaker's measure or rule.

BISELLA, the Arabic name for pease.

BISETTE, a narrow French lace.

BISEUR, the name for a dyer in France.

BISHOP, a drink of wine, oranges, and sugar.

BISI, a gigantic tree of British Galana, the wood of which is exceedingly durable, and used by the Indians in constructing their corials and canoes.

BISK, a gravy soup made by boiling several kinds of meat together.

BISMER, a Danish name for the steelyard.

BISMER-POUND, the weight usually attached to the steel-yard in Norway and Denmark, and weighing about 12½ lbs. avoirdupois.

BISMUTH, a reddish-white metal, occurring in brilliant plates, obtained chiefly in Saxony, and used as an alloy in type-metal and pewter. It is sometimes called by workmen tin-glass.

BISMUTH OCHRE, an oxide of bismuth found in Saxony, Bohemia, and Siberia.

BISON, the American buffalo (*Bos Americanus*).

BISPON, the Spanish name for a roll of oil-cloth.

BISQUAIN, a French name for a sheep's skin with the wool on.

BISQUINE, a kind of French vessel.

BISSEW, a land measure in Ghazepore, East Indies; the 20th part of a beegah, the beegah there being 275¼ square yards British.

BISTOQUET, a kind of large billiard mace used in France.

erm applied to
 up is moored or
 rood birch, wide
 sleeping crib or
 ship's side.
 ch about 1s. 8d.
 in Sicily; the
 and equal to
 cloth, linen, &c.,
 d.
 animal of South
 s *trichodactylus*
 ose flesh is used
 re imported into
 et; also a shot
 the Cape colony,
 like or confection.
 e porcelain ware
 also baked flour
 There are many
 stry cooks, such
 rice, aherneath
 Crackers are a
 biscuit. Ships'
 harder baked, and
 rd, or an inferior
 are some whiter
 and a kind also
 of fancy or ship
 age or prickler for
 ing biscuits.
 anaker's measure
 for pease.
 lace.
 er in France.
 rages, and sugar.
 tish Galana, the
 ngly durable, and
 constructing their
 by boiling several
 or the steelyard.
 usually attached
 ay and Denmark,
 lbs. avoirdupois.
 metal, occurring
 mined chiefly in
 alloy in type-metal
 sometimes called by
 of blamish found
 d Siberia.
 ialo (*Bos Ameri-*
 e for a roll of oil-
 for a sheep's skin
 h vessel.
 Ghazepore, East
 of a beegah, the
 56½ square yards
 rge billiard mace

BISTORT-ROOT, the *Polygona bistorta*, a powerful astringent and tonic.
BISTOURY, a surgeon's incision knife, of which there are various forms.
BISTRE, a pigment made of the soot of wood, water, and gum.
BISWA, the 20th part of the biggah, a land measure which varies greatly in India. See **BEGGAH**.
BIT, BITT, an alloyed kind of silver coin, formerly circulating to some extent in the West Indies, and valued at about 5d. sterling. It is properly the Spanish real of provincial plate, equal to two reals vellon. The term bit is also applied to the small circular piece frequently cut out of the centre of the dollar coin. The bit, as a money of account in Madeira, is 100 reas. A carpenter's boring instrument which fits into a stock or handle; the iron mouth-piece of a bridge, of which there are several kinds, as snaffles, curbs, &c.; two uprights supporting the windlass on each side of a ship's bowsprit are called bits.
BIT AND AUGER MAKER, an operative in the hardware districts, who prepares these tools for carpenters.
BITCH, a she-dog.
BITLAHN, an Indian name for black salt, a specific in high repute in the East.
BIT-MAKER, one who makes iron bits or mouth-pieces for horse-bridles.
BITMONI. See **BLACK SALT**.
BITON, the French name for a small kind of rope or cordage.
BITTERALE, a clear strongale, chiefly brewed at Burton-upon-Trent for export and home use.
BITTER ALMOND. See **ALMOND**.
BITREIN, the residual liquor after the separation of the salt from the water of a brine-spring, from which bromine is made. Also a composition of *Cocculus Indicus*, quassia, liquorice, tobacco, and sulphate of iron, said to be used by brewers in adulterating beer.
BITTER OAK, the Adriatic oak, *Quercus Cerris*, of which there are several varieties, which bear the valonia or acorn cups used in tanning.
BITTERS, a stomachic drink for promoting digestion and improving the appetite, consisting of spirits in which wormwood, gentian, or some other bitter herb has been steeped. (Maznesle.)
BITTER SALT, Epsom salts, the sulphate of *Solanum Dulcanara*, a wild hedge plant, which is a dangerous narcotic, but used medicinally with advantage; also a variety of apple.
BITTERWOOD, a common name for the *Xylo-pia glabra*, a tree of the West Indies, all the parts of which are aromatic and intensely bitter.
BITUMEN, a solidified earth-oil, or naphtha, which constitutes the inflammable principle of coal. See **ASPHALTUM**.
BITUMINOUS COAL. See **COAL**.
BIZANTINE, an old Turkish gold coin worth 4½.
BIZACHA. See **BISACHA**. [biscuits.
BIZOCHADA, in Spanish a soup made of

BLACK, a money of Riva equal to about two French deniers or pennies; the darkest of colours used in painting.*
BLACK ASH, the wood of *Fraxinus sambucifolia*.
BLACK-BALL, a blacking composition used for polishing shoes.
BLACKBAND, a name for the vein which contains coal and iron-stone in masses.
BLACK-BEER, a common name for Dantzic spruce.
BLACKBERRY, the fruit of the bramble (*Rubus fruticosus*) collected for pies and puddings, &c.
BLACK BIRCH, (*Betula lenta*), a tree of North America. See **BIRCH**.
BLACK-BORDERER, a person employed in painting the edges and borders of writing-paper, envelopes, &c., with a margin of black, for the use of persons in mourning.
BLACK BULLY-WOOD, a hard wood of a greenish colour, the produce of *Achras Sapota*, imported for ship-building purposes. See **BULLY TREE**.
BLACK CANE, a name for the *Bambusa nigra*.
BLACK CATTLE, a collective name for the larger description of domestic animals, horses, bulis, oxen, cows, &c.
BLACK CHALK, a grayish or bluish black slaty substance, also a preparation of ivory black and fine clay, used in crayon drawing.
BLACK-CHERRY, a name in the United States for the wood of *Cerasus serotina*.
BLACKCOCK, a kind of grouse, the *Tetrao tetrix*.
BLACK CURRANT, the fruit of *Ribes nigrum*, which is held in estimation for puddings and pies, for making wine and jam, and for lozenges for sore throats.
BLACK DRAUGHT, a popular purgative medicine, composed of epsom salts, senna, liquorice, and aromatics.
BLACK-EBONY, a well-known hard heavy wood, susceptible of a high polish, obtained from various species of *Diospyros*.
BLACK-FLEX, a preparation of cream of tartar ignited in a close crucible; a carbonate of potash and charcoal.
BLACK-GINGER, a variety of *Zingiber*, which produces larger and more numerous rhizomes than the ordinary species.
BLACK GREENHEART. See **GREENHEART**.
BLACKHEART, a useful wood of Demerara, adapted for house frames, and for making furniture. It will square from 6 to 7 inches, from 20 to 50 feet long.
BLACKHEART EBONY, a hard and ponderous wood, the produce of *Brya Ebenus* of Jamaica, susceptible of a very high polish.
BLACK-HEART FIDDLEWOOD, a Jamaica wood occasionally imported into this country.
BLACKING, a polishing paste or liquid, the chief ingredients of which are powdered bone black, sperm or linseed oil, molasses, sour beer or vinegar, oil of vitriol and copperas. Many thousands of tons of blacking are annually made in England.
BLACKING MANUFACTURER, a maker of liquid blacking, or polishing-pastes for leather.
BLACK INK. See **INK**.

BLACK JACK, a mining name for zinc blende or sulphide of zinc; a drinking cup of tin or leather; caramel or burnt sugar, which is used to colour spirits, vinegar, coffee, &c.; a trade name for adulterated butter.

BLACK JAPAN, a varnishing material made with tar and alcohol, or with lamp-black and resins.

BLACK-LEAD, a polishing material for iron stoves, &c. See GRAPHITE and PLUMBAGO.

BLACK-LEAD MAKER, one who refines and prepares plumbago for various uses.

BLACK-LEAD-PENCIL MAKER, a manufacturer of pencils for drawing, marking, &c.

BLACK-LETTER, the Gothic type or Old English alphabet.

BLACK OAK, the *Quercus tinctoria*, a tree of North America.

BLACK PAINT, the darkest pigment used. In oil colours there are ivory blacks, blue blacks, and lamp blacks; in water colours we have also Indian ink.

BLACK PEPPER, the dried unripe drupes of *Piper nigrum*. See PEPPER.

BLACK PLATES, a commercial name for thin sheets of iron not coated with tin.

BLACK PUDDING, a kind of sausage, made of sheep and pigs' blood, groats, suet, &c., enclosed in the dried intestines of swine and boiled. Many thousands of tons of these are made annually in Great Britain.

BLACKROCKWOLMS, an iron-stone.

BLACK-REVIVER MAKER, a manufacturer of a chemical preparation, for restoring the brilliancy of black dyed articles.

BLACKS, a name for ink used in copper-plate printing, prepared from the charred husks of the grape and residue of the winepress.

BLACK-SALT, a chemical product in high repute as a specific among the natives of India. It is nothing more than muriate of soda, fused with a species of myrobalan, whereby it acquires some of the qualities of the fruit, and a portion of iron. It also passes under the names of bitaban, or bit-noben.

BLACKSMITH, a worker in iron; one engaged in beating and shaping malleable iron.

BLACKSMITH'S COMPANY, one of the Ivory companies of the city of London. Having no common hall, the company transacts its business at Gullihall.

BLACK SPRUCE, (*Abies nigra*), a tree of North America. The wood furnishes the spruce deals of commerce, which constitute one of the largest and most valuable exports of the British North American colonies. It is distinguished for strength, lightness, and elasticity, and furnishes as fine yards and top-masts as any in the world. From the young branches the essence of spruce is obtained. See SPRUCE.

BLACK STRAIT, a name for bad liquor; vile port wine.

BLACK TEA. The principal varieties of black tea made in China, are Bohea, Champoi, Caper, Congou, Pekoe, and Souchong. See TEA.

BLACK-THORN, a name for the *Prunus spinosa*, bearing the sloe.

BLACK TIN, tin ore, beaten into a black and fine powder like sand for sweeting.

BLACK WAD, an ore of manganese used as a dryer for painters' colours.

BLACK WALNUT, the *Juglans nigra*, a tree of America.

BLACKWASH, a lotion of calomel and lime.

BLACKWELL HALL FACTORS, agents in London for woollen manufacturers in the country; they are so called from Blackwell Hall, formerly in Basinghall-street, which is the metropolitan seat of the wool and woollen trades.

BLACKWOOD, a valuable furniture wood obtained in Malabar, the best being from the *Dalbergia latifolia*. It is locally called rose-wood. The blackwood of New South Wales, also known as light wood, is the *Acacia melanoxylon*.

BLADDER-DEALER, a cleanser and vender of the bladders and intestines of animals, for the use of sausage makers; and for holding blood-puddings, polones, &c.

BLADDERIES, the urinary vesicles of swine, calves, and sheep, which are chemically prepared for holding lard and other purposes. Quantities of bladder are imported from North America and the Continent, packed in salt or pickle.

BLADE, the flat cutting part of a sword or knife, scissors, &c.

BLADE-FOGGER, a workman employed in the spring-knife cutlery trade for forging metal blades at the anvil.

BLADES, a commercial name for the four large shell plates on the sides, and the five large ones from the middle of the carapace of the sea-turtle; these yield the best tortoise-shell.

BLAFFET, a small coin at Cologne.

BLAMUSE, a money of account in some parts of Germany, the eighth part of a rixdollar and worth about fourpence.

BLANCA, a petty money of account in Malaga, 68 making one real vellon, which is 23d.

BLANCHIMETER, an instrument for measuring the bleaching powers of chloride of lime and potash.

BLANCHING, the process of whitening any thing, such as removing the skin of almonds; covering iron plates with a solution of tin; annealing, boiling, and cleansing coined money to give it lustre and brilliancy, &c.

BLANCHISSEUSE, a French laundress.

BLANC-MANGER, a shaped opaque jelly made of milk and isinglass, or gelatine, boiled, and flavoured with sugar and spice, &c.

BLANDURILLO, a fine soft pomatum made in Spain.

BLANK, a division of the English troy grain, formerly used by moneyers; a metal shape for a key-hole; a number in a lottery which has drawn no prize; an unwritten paper or form; an unmarked counter; a touch unfashioned piece of metal cut out for making a spoon, or fork.

BLANK CARTRIDGE, an enclosed charge of powder for a gun, without any ball or shot, usually fired for warnings or salutes, and in exercising troops.

BLANK CREDIT, an authorized permission given to draw on an individual or firm to a certain amount.

BLAN
cut
or
BLAN
tio
on
vo
bl
div
BLAN
pie
Hea
mill
var
at I
field
BLAN
a la
for
BLAQ
BLAR
BLAS
rich
BLAS
whic
by r
BLAST
dota
&c.
BLAST
for i
BLAST
carr
a gr
BLAST
hold
hace
BLAZE
BLE, t
appl
BLEAC
chem
atmo
BLEAC
the d
BLEAC
by ex
chion
linen
man
ally
BLEND
Jack
the d
the d
the n
BLESS
with
BLEY, t
being
BLEND
BLIND
fitted
feren
blind
or line
frame
zinc,
tered
are kr
than, a
dwarf
There

ganose used as a
ins nigra, a tree
 (water.
 lomal and lime-
 agents in Lon-
 ducturers in the
 led from Black-
 ushghali-street,
 seat of the wool

furniture wood
 best being from
 it is locally called
 od of New South
 ght wood, is the

ser and vender of
 lines of animals,
 makers; and for
 polonies, &c.
 sels of oxen, pigs,
 h are chemically
 d and other pur-
 dlers are imported
 and the Continent,

part of a sword or
 n employed in the
 ade for forging
 l.
 ame for the four
 sides, and the five
 ide of the cuprice
 se yield the best

of Cologne.
 account in some
 eighth part of a
 out fourperce.
 account in Malaga,
 m, which is 23d.
 nment for measur-
 ers of chloride of

of whitening any
 ing the skin of
 on plates with a
 litz, boiling, and
 y to give it lustre

laundress.
 opaque jelly made
 r gelatine, boiled,
 r and spice, &c.
 ponatum made in

English troy grain.
 neyers; a metal
 a number in a
 wn no prize; an
 m; an unmarked
 fished piece of
 kng a spoon, or

nclosed charge of
 at any ball or shot,
 gs or salutes, and

porized permission
 ividual or firm to

BLANK CUTTING-MACHINES; machines for cutting the blanks for keys; for shaping or punching blanks for buttons, &c.

BLANKKEEL, BLANQUILLO, a small coin and money of account in some parts of Africa, on the Mediterranean shores. The ounce, worth about 4d., is divided into four blankkeels, and the blankkeel again subdivided into 20 or 24 fluca.

BLANKETS, soft loosely woven woollen stuff pieces, used for bed-coverings or wrappers. Besides those vended at home, five or six million yards are annually shipped to various countries. They are chiefly made at Dewsbury, Heckmondwike, and Wakefield.

BLANQUETTE, a delicate sort of white wine, a large variety of pear; the French name for kelp.

BLAQUE, a French tobacco pouch.

BLARE, a Swiss coin worth about one penny.

BLAST, air introduced into a furnace artificially.

BLAST-FURNACE, an enclosed fire-place where an extra degree of heat is generated by a powerful forge-bellows.

BLASTING, a speedy process for removing or detaching heavy masses of stone, earth, &c., by exploding charges of gunpowder.

BLASTING POWDER, a coarse kind of powder for mining and quarrying purposes.

BLAST-PIPE, the tube in a locomotive, which carries off the waste steam, and produces a greater draught for the fire.

BLAST-REGULATOR, a cylinder of iron for holding and conveying air to a blast furnace. [of a horse, cow, &c.

BLAZE, a white spot on the forehead or face
BLE, the French name for grain, but chiefly applied to wheat.

BLEACHER, one who whitens linens, &c., by chemical agency, or by exposure to the atmosphere.

BLEACHING, the chemical process of removing the colour of cloth or vegetable substances.

BLEACHING POWDER, chloride of lime, made by exposing slaked lime to the action of chlorine, which is used for bleaching linens, calicoes, and paper materials; many thousand tons of it are made annually in the kingdom.

BLENDÉ, native sulphuret of zinc, the Black Jack of miners, of little value owing to the difficulty of extracting the metal from the ore. Purple or antimony blende is the mineral kermes.

BLESBOK, in the Cape colony an antelope with a white face.

BLEY, the German name for lead, bleyglotte being litharge, and bleyweess white lead.

BRIGHT, damage or failure of a growing crop.

BLIND, a sun-screen or shade for a window fitted within or without, and made of different kinds. A common inside window-blind is a plain hanging of union holland or linen; a wire blind is a short transparent frame of woven wire, gauze, or perforated zinc, painted, which is either plain, or lettered and figured. Outside window blinds are known as Spanish, Florentine, Venetian, and shutter. Inside blinds, Venetian, dwarf, spring patent, or common roller. There are also spring-blinds for shop-fronts

and sky-lights, and iron rolling blinds for shop-windows.

BLIND COAL. See ANTHRACITE.

BLINKERS, square pieces of leather fastened to the head-stall of a horse to make him look before him instead of aside.

BLISTERING FLY. See CANTHARIDES.

BLISTERING PLASTER, a preparation of powdered cantharides upon adhesive plaster, to raise a blister on the skin.

BLISTER STEEL, wrought iron which has blisters on the surface, owing to the evolution of gas from the interior of the bar.

BLOATER, a commercial name for a slightly cured and smoked herring; bloaters are made into a paste for a breakfast relish.

BLOCCO, Italian, paper and lute used in paying the seams in a ship's bottom.

BLOCK, a solid mass, a square stone placed diagonally on railway tracks, as a support for the rails; in colonial parlance a piece of land; the wooden mould on which hats are formed; a shaped piece of wood containing a sheave traversing on a spindle for passing ropes through. Blocks are of two kinds, made or morticed; the latter consisting of a single block, the former of several pieces. Block is also an interruption or stopping of vehicular traffic on a thoroughfare. In stereotype printing a wood block, or cut, is an engraved piece of box-wood from which impressions can be taken. *

BLOCKADE, the official closing of a port or coast during war, by guarding and watching it with vessels of war to prevent commercial intercourse. Due notice is always legally given by proclamation to the mercantile world of the commencement and raising of a blockade.

BLOCK-MACHINE, a complicated system of machinery for making the blocks and sheaves required for pulleys for naval purposes and shore use. The block machinery in Portsmouth dockyard is the most effective and perfect of its kind.

BLOCK-MAKER, one who makes blocks for pulleys, &c.

BLOCK TIN, tin cast into blocks or ingots; tin ore which has been treated with copper and sulphuric acid, and is ready for smelting. Metal reduced from the tin stone or ore is less pure than that made from stream or grain tin. A block of tin weighs about the sixth of a ton.

BLONDE, a choice kind of silk lace, used by ladies.

BLOOD, the fluid which circulates in the heart and blood-vessels of animals, which is used for many commercial purposes: It is stirred and run into casks for the use of sugar refiners; it is made into animal charcoal; conglutated; it is sold to calcico-printers for dyeing Turkey red, and is chemically prepared for printers' use. In some of the agricultural districts it is employed as a fertilizer of land. Albumen is made from blood. See ALBUMEN and BLACK PUDDING.

BLOOD-DRIER, a preparer of blood for the use of sugar refiners and other manufacturers.

BLOODHOUND, the sleuth dog, a variety of the canine species, used for tracking individuals by the acuteness of its scent.

BLOOD-JUICE, the sap of a tree of Norfolk Island, which makes an indelible marking ink, and is said to be used as a dye for calicoes, &c.

BLOOD PUDDING. See **BLACK PUDDING**.
BLOOD-ROOT, a popular name for the fleshy rhizomes of *Sanguinaria Canadensis*, which furnishes an alkaloid, considered to be an acrid emetic, with stimulant and narcotic powers; also for the root of *Geum Canadense*, which has some reputation as a mild tonic.

BLOOD-STONE, a dark-green stone with red spots, much used for signet-rings; a kind of chalcedony; also the name for a species of hard hematite used as a burnisher in several trades.

BLOOM, a name given to the yellowish fawn-coloured deposit from the tanning liquor on the surface of the leather, and penetrating to a slight depth; a technical term in the iron districts for a mass of metal taken out of the furnace to be hammered.

BLOOMERY, the furnace from which a mass of iron is brought, to be subjected to the forge hammer.

BLOOM RAISINS, a fine quality of sun-dried grapes.

BLOTTING-BOOK, **BLOTTING-CASE**, a book or pad with sheets of unsized paper for drying the ink on newly-written documents.

BLOTTING PAPER, unsized paper used for drying inked manuscripts. It is either white or colored, and some is specially prepared for chemical purposes: Swedish filtering paper is more free from impurity than any other.

BLOUSE, a sort of smock-frock or outer garment, worn by workmen.

BLOUSE, the French name for short wool.

BLOWER, a smelter of tin; a plate of tin or iron, affixed to the front of a chimney to increase the draught, and prevent its smoking; a fan used on board American river steam-boats, to increase the current of air, and stimulate the combustion of the anthracite coal which is burnt.

BLOWING-MACHINE MAKER, a manufacturer of forge and other large bellows' apparatus.

BLOW-PIPE, an important instrument, in the shape of a hollow tube, used by chemists, and many workers in metals, to increase the heat of a flame, and concentrate it on a particular point. Large blow-pipes are blown by a bellows instead of the mouth.

BLOW-PIPE MAKER, a manufacturer of blow-pipes for chemical and other purposes.

BLOW-TUBES, in the glass manufacture, hollow iron rods, five to six feet long, with which the workmen gather up the fluid metal from the pots, to blow and form it into the desired shape.

BLUBBER, the cellular membrane in which the oil or fat of the whale is encased, this name is also given to the thick fat casing of other sea-animals, before it is rolled to extract the train oil.

BLUCHER, a kind of strong leather half boot worn by men and boys.

BLUE ASBESTOS, a hydrosulfate of iron, in delicate fibres, of an indigo blue color.

BLUE-BACKS, a name for the North American herring, *Clupea elongata*; a variety of the money cowry.

BLUE CLOTH, an Indian cotton fabric shipped from Madras.

BLUE COPPER, an ore of copper, of an indigo blue colour.

BLUE GUM-WOOD, a fine lofty tree of Australia, the *Eucalyptus globulus*, which is chiefly used for shipbuilding purposes.

BLUE-INK. See **INK**.

BLUE-JOHN, a miner's name for fluor-spar, an esteemed variety of Derbyshire marble, which is worked up into vases and other ornaments.

BLUE LEAD. See **GALENA**.

BLUE LIGHT, a kind of firework or night-signal which throws out a vivid light visible at a great distance.

BLUE PAINTS; of these some of the recognised commercial varieties are celestial, Prussian, common verditer, refiners' verditer, and indigo.

BLUE-PETER, a square flag with a white centre and blue border, usually hoisted at the mast-head of a ship to announce her intended departure for sea.

BLUE PILL, a preparation of mercury with confaction of roses, liquorice root in powder, and other substances; a common medicine.

BLUE POLISHING-STONE, a dark slate imported in small lengths for workers in silver, metal, &c., to polish off their work.

BLUE-STONE, a common name for sulphate of copper.

BLUE-VITRIOL, the sulphate of copper, which is used medicinally and to burn off proud flesh, for dyeing and electrotyping.

BLUHAR, the Malay name for brush-wood.

BLUHOLTZ, a German name for logwood, the Nicaragua dyewood.

BLUNDERBUSS, a short gun with a large bore.

BLUNK, a Scottish name for heavy cotton cloth.

BLUTEAU, the French name for a bolter or sieve.

BOA, a fur or woollen comforter for the neck, worn by ladies.

BOAR, a male pig.

BOARD, a term in carpentry for all timber sawn into a less thickness than nine inches; when above that thickness, it is called plank. The term is also applied to a managing committee or body of directors. [Tained at fixed rate.]

BOARDER, a pensioner; one who is maintained.

BOARDING-CLERK, the servant of a custom-house agent or shipping firm, whose duty it is to communicate with vessels on their arrival in port.

BOARDING-HOUSE, a private hotel or lodging-house where meals are supplied at agreed rates.

BOARDING-PIKE, an offensive weapon used on board ship.

BOARDING-SCHOOL, an educational establishment where children are taught and boarded at fixed rates.

BOAR
of
BOAR
hir
me
foe
BOAR
pro
kin
of
of
req
des
BOAR
sist
skil
BOAR
ho
BOAR
eng
BOAR
by
wh
BOAR
war
off
and
BOAR
of
fun
pun
BOAR
bo
BOB
Bir
spe
of
BOBB
mad
hea
thin
reel
narr
thre
BOBB
Bonu
ple
ROBE
BOBU
FR
BONO
Islu
BOBU
spr
BOCA
BOCA
stuff
BOCC
abou
diff
BOCK
herr
BOCO
Imp
coll
coll
BOCC
the
hold
for
ROBA
ROBE
ROBE
ROBE
ROBE

leather half boot

lente of iron, in
go blue color.
the North Ameri-
ana; a variety of

otton fabric ship-

oper, of an indigo

fty tree of Aus-
obulus, which is
ing purposes.

ne for floor-spar,
erbyshire marble,
o vases and other

etwork or night-
ut a vivid light

ome of the recog-
nities are celestial,
ring, refiners' ver-

ng with a white
usually hoisted at
to announce her

of mercury with
orice root in pow-
nces; a common

dark slate im-
s for workers in
ish off their work.
ame for sulphate

ie of copper, which
to burn off proud
ctrotyping.

for brush-wood,
me for logwood,

with a large bore,
for heavy cotton

ne for a bolter or
comforter for the

try for all timber
ckness than lime
that thickness, it
rn is also applied

ltee or body of
ined at fixed rate-
one who is main-
vant of a custom-

firm, whose duty
h vessels on their

he hotel or lodging-
supplied at agreed

sive weapon used
ational establish-
are taught and

BOARD OF TRADE, the Lords Commissioners of the Privy Council of Trade.

BOARD-WAGES, a money allowance given to hired servants in lieu of their customary meals, in order that they may provide food for themselves.

BOAT, a small open or decked vessel, usually propelled by oars. There are numerous kinds of boats, the construction and names of which differ, according to the service required of them: they will be found described in their alphabetical order.

BOAT-BUILDER, a person who designs or assists in the making of boats, wherries, skiffs, and galleys, of various kinds.

BOAT-HOOK, a pole with a hook, used by boatmen.

BOATMAN, a river seaman or waterman engaged in ferrying in harbours, &c.

BOAT-PLUG, the stopple in a boat's bottom by which the water shipped is let out when required.

BOATSWAIN, a warrant officer in a vessel of war; in a merchant ship a subordinate officer having charge of the sails and ropes and other gear.

BOATSWAIN'S MATE, the assistant or deputy of a boatswain—in a man-of-war this functionary has to administer corporal punishment.

BOATSWAIN'S YEOMAN, the man who issues boatswain's stores in a man-of-war.

BOB, a small leather-buff wheel used in Birmingham for polishing the bowls of spoons, &c.; a mining name for the beam of an engine.

BOBBIN, a package or hank of Russian flax, made up according to quality in 6, 9 or 12 heads; a wooden pin to wind thread on; thin cord used by sempstresses; the brass reel or winder of a lace machine, with a narrow hollow surface for receiving the thread.

BOBRIN-NET, a machine-made lace.

BOBRIN-NET MACHINE, a very complicated piece of machinery for making lace net.

BOBELIN, a kind of shoe made in France.

BOBINEUSE, one engaged in winding silk in France.

BOBOL, a preparation of food in the Pacific Islands.

BOBSTAYS, the rope which confines the bowsprit of a ship to the stem.

BOCARAN, a fine sort of Spanish buckram.

BOCASINE, a kind of calumacoe or woollen stuff.

BOCCALE, a liquid measure of Italy equal to about 2 English quarts, but varying in different places from 1½ to 3½ pints.

BOCKING, a coarse woollen; also a red-herring.

BOCOYA, a cask in Cuba, containing 30 imperial wine gallons. As a package for coffee, sugar, &c., the cocoya varies. The coffee cask is either great or small, the cocoya grande containing 40 arrobas, and the cocoya pequino, 28. The sugar cask holds from 50 to 54 arrobas, and the cask for molasses, 110 gallons.

BODA, (Hindustani), a buffalo.

BODOA, a wine vault in Spain.

BODGEGAGE, warehouse rent.

BODIAN, a sea-fish caught on the Spanish

BOECE, the upper part of a lady's dress.

BODKIN, a printer's tool for picking letters out of a column or page in correcting; a sharp-pointed steel instrument for piercing holes, used by book-binders and others; a large-eyed blunt-pointed threading needle used by tailors, sempstresses, staymakers, and others.

BODLE, a small coin; a Scotch penny.

BODICAL, a kind of Spanish black grapes.

BODY, thickness; a printer's term for the size of the shank of type.

BODY-COAT, a gentleman's swallow-tailed dress-coat.

BODY-MAKER, a workman who makes the bodies of carriages.

BODY-VARNISH, a thick and quick drying copal varnish used for carriages and other objects requiring to be polished.

BOENNOON, the Hottentot name for the legumes of a species of *Schotea*, which are eaten when young.

BOESSE, a French chisel.

BOEASSERIES, a name in the Danubian provinces for trimming, hosiery, and other small goods.

BOGETA, the Spanish name for a kind of herring.

BOGHEAD CHARCOAL, the refuse of the Torbanehill mineral after the gas is extracted, which is used by gardeners and others as an absorbent of gaseous matters and offensive colours.

BOG-IRON ORE, a peroxide of iron.

BOHAR, an Arab weight about the tenth part of a ton.

BOHEA, a kind of black tea.

BOHMEN, a money of account in Prague equal to three kreutzers, or about one penny.

BOIARD, a hand barrow for fish used in France.

BOILED OIL, a drying oil made by boiling a small quantity of litharge in linseed oil, till it is dissolved.

BOILER, a pot or cauldron; a cast or wrought iron tank or vessel to hold water for generating into steam. Boilers are of various shapes, globular, cylindrical, wagon-shaped, or rectangular and tubular; sometimes for chemical and other purposes they are wrought of copper. Also a cooking vessel or culinary sauce-pan.

BOILER-MAKER, a manufacturer of iron boilers for steam engines.

BOILER PLATES, thin sheets of iron used for making boilers, tanks, bridges, vessels, &c.

BOILING-HOUSE, the building on a sugar plantation allotted to the preparation of the cane juice into sugar.

Bots, the French name for wood, *bois de brûler* is fire wood; *bois de construction* building timber, *bois de teinture* dye-wood.

BOISENE, a name in St. Domingo for the wood of *Bignonia longissima*, applied to ship-building purposes.

BOISSEAU, the old French bushel or deca-litre, which, by the new measures of France, is 12½ litres, equal to 763 English cubic inches, or rather more than a third of an imperial bushel. As a superficial measure, the boisseau was equal to 0.04 acre, but it varied in different localities, and also according to the gralu measured.

made of bacon,
Italy, from 80 to
ollar, according
called a soldo.
of money; also
of business for
ers.
cushion stuffed
hers, &c. a tool
aking bolts.
roll of canvas
is, 24 inches in
ing about 28 lbs.;
narrow roll; a
s bar for secur-
a manufacturer
dware districts.
t boat, fitted to
ny seas.
oils.
four-mill, set in
a flour from the
and other sleeves
ness, used by
sifting flour and
to the edges of
and prevent their
e or combustible
ame for a bomb
these boat.
y.
n India for the
orted in a dried
e also consumed
d.
n India for the
Bombay in large
and re-shipped
nce for cutting
erial of various
illed.
for ladies, made
arp being of the
later. It was t
ct Norwich, but
n.
product obtained
urlic acid.
el strengthened
ying mortars to
a town or fort.
debuterie, bill,
e for a dividend.
tment box.
all confections,
hich a party's
involved with
xecuted deed
e owner of a
ere exciseable
customs duty,
bond.

BONDED WAREHOUSE, a storehouse where goods liable to customs duty may be lodged in bond without payment of the duty until they are removed or cleared.
BON DE TRESOR, a French Treasury bond, or government security bearing a varying rate of interest. [stopple].
BONDON, the French name for a bung or BONDONNIERE, a French cooper's tool for boring.
BOND-SERVANT, a slave, or one bound to the service of another.
BONDSMAN, one who is bound or gives security for the faithful performance of any contract or money payments, due from another. See **BAIL**.
BONDIC-NUT-OIL, an East Indian oil, obtained from the seed of *Guilandia Bonduc*.
BONE-ASH, calcined bones reduced to a powder, used for burnt hartshorn, for soft refining, and for making capels.
BONE-BLACK, a name for animal charcoal, the carbonaceous substance which remains after the calcination of bones in close vessels.
BONE BOILER AND CRUSHER, one who receives and prepares bones for various purposes, for manufacturers' and agriculturists' use.
BONE-DUST, ground bones used for manure.
BONE-EARTH, the phosphate of lime, or residue of bones which have been calcined.
BONE-GRUBBER, an itinerant who collects bones from the gutters and ash-heaps, &c., for sale.
BONES, the solid supports forming the skeleton or framework of the bodies of animals, which enter largely into commerce for manufacturing purposes, being employed by cutlers, turners, &c., for manure and for making animal charcoal, also for gelatine, for the size used by dyers and finishers of fustians, velveteens, &c.
BONE-WASTE, the dust or refuse of bones, after the gelatine has been extracted by the bone boilers, extensively used for manure.
BONGKAL. See **BUNCAL**.
BON-GROS, a local name in Prussia for a money of account worth about 1/3d., the 24th part of a rixdollar or thaler.
BONILAM, the name for a small pig in Ireland.
BONIGAR, a kind of round white fig grown in Spain.
BONITO, the name of a fish, the *Thynnus pelamis*, the sun-dried flesh of which is a staple commodity in the Maldives. When properly cured it is as hard as horn, and is cut for export into pieces of a few ounces' weight.
BONNET, a lady's covering for the head. Bonnets are made of different materials, according to season and fashion, as silk, straw, lace, crin, &c.
BONNET-BLOCK MAKER, a turner who makes wooden shapes for straw-bonnets to be pressed on.
BONNET-BOX, a kind of paper or thin wooden band-box.
BONNET-CLEANER, a person who carries on the trade of bleaching and renovating bonnets.

BONNET-MAKER, a maker of ladies' bonnets either a modiste or milliner, or a straw-bonnet maker.
BONNET-PEPPER, a species of capsicm.
BONNET-PRESSER, one who irons and shapes straw bonnets.
BONNET-SHAPE MAKER, a manufacturer of willow squares, or of net and other foundations for ladies' bonnets.
BONNET-WIRE MAKER, a worker in wire, who prepares shapes and trimmings for ladies' bonnets.
BONNIER, a Dutch and Flemish land measure, of very variable extent, ranging from 81 to 137 1/2 French ares.
BONNY VIS, BUENO VISTA, the name in Barbadoes and other parts of the West Indies for varieties of *Lablab*, a kind of pulse.
BONTEX, a narrow woollen stuff.
BOOACA, a name in some of the Pacific Islands for swine.
BOONOOT, a weight in the Sunda Isles of 5 cuttles; the twentieth part of a picul, or 5 1/2 lb. avoirdupois. See **BAMBOO**.
BOOK, a bound collection of printed leaves or sheets, or of blank or ruled paper.
BOOK AND CARD-EDGE GILDER AND MARBLER, a workman who ornaments and finishes off the edges of books, &c.
BOOKBINDER, one who attends to the binding of books in cloth or leather, stitching the sheets, covering and lettering, &c.
BOOK-BINDER'S CLOTH-MAKER, one who prepares coloured stamped cottons for binding.
BOOK-BINDER'S MATERIAL DEALER, a tradesman who keeps a supply of the tools, fittings, and essentials for the business of book-binding.
BOOK-BINDER'S PLOUGH-KNIFE MAKER, a manufacturer of the shaving plane or cutting tools for trimming or ploughing the edges of the leaves of books, paper, &c.
BOOK-BINDER'S-PRESS MAKER, a carpenter who prepares presses for the use of the book-binder.
BOOK-BINDER'S TOOL-CUTTER AND ENGRAVER, a manufacturer of metal tools for ornamenting book-covers.
BOOK-CASE, an article of furniture for a library or sitting room, generally glazed to preserve the books from dust.
BOOK-DEBT, a charge for goods supplied, or work and labor done, entered in the ledger of a tradesman, or professional man.
BOOK-EDGE LOCK AND CLASP-MAKER, a mechanic who prepares locks and fastenings for private ledgers, pocket-books, &c.
BOOKING-OFFICE, a place where passengers or parcels are booked for sea or land transit.
BOOK-KEEPER, an accountant, or one who has charge of the books in a bank or business establishment.
BOOK-MARKER, a piece-marker of Ivory bone, ribbon, &c., left in a book by readers.
BOOK-MUSLIN, a plain and neat fabric woven for working in the tambour; a thin kind of muslin, or which there are several kinds made, for dresses, curtains, &c., as saccharillo, tariatun, leno, &c.

other of long boots,
from the Continent
up.

of the boot and

a contrivance for
men's boots,
sews together the

a workman who
and leather at the
back.

ive who crinkles
s and shoes on a

Dacca muslin.

Indian name for the

it, or pavilion.

for drawing long

for taking off long

the heel.

of silk, leather or

lining boots.

parer of cords and

REE.

man who prepares

for the shoe trade.

to hang boots and

s or protections for

name for the under

shoe-black at an

who makes tops for

servants' boots.

ness of scraping a

car it from accumu-

lating it with

mixture.

ment for stretching

manufacturer of

oes for boots.

for beer.

the Pacific Islands,

nk of a tree.

used in France.

Spanish balze.

e for the *Dolichos*

s, also called Bar-

India for holding

ne substance, found

of Tuscany and in

is chiefly used to

for the purpose of

slits of the element

gen.

soda. This salt is

India under the

water purification

of commerce. It

is used for metals, and is

used for porcelain.

er coin in Egypt;

ant in Tunis; the

o, 40 medin mak-

name for double-

BORDEREAU, the French name for an account.

BORDERIE, a small dairy or farm in France.

BORDIGUE, a French trawl for taking fish.

BORE, the hollow cavity or calbre of a piece of ordnance; the inside of the barrel of small arms; a tidal wave or great rush of the sea at the entrance of rivers, or in bays and harbours.

BORÉCOLE, a winter cabbage.

BORELL, a timber measure on the Malabar coast, the 12th part of a covid, or 1½ inch when the timber is sawed, but only ¾ of an inch when the timber is unsawn. See BOREEL.

BORER, a workman employed in well-sinking.

BORILLA, a rich copper ore in dust.

BORING, an operation for obtaining water, or for ascertaining the composition of a soil.

BORING-MACHINE, the apparatus used in seeking for water in the soil; a cutting or edged tool for smoothing the internal surface of cast-iron cylinders. See BORING TOOL in Supplement.

BORON, a base of boracic acid.

BORON, see BOOROOKE.

BORON, a kind of grain grown in Spain.

BORON, a Spanish dish made of apples, pumpkins, and green capsicums.

BORRACHA, the Portuguese name for smoked Indian rubber.

BORRELL, **BORRELL**, a name for the Malabar inch; the hole of 24 borrels answers to about 29 English inches; in Travancore the borrel is nearly 1½ English inch.

BORRO, a duty laid on sheep in Spain.

BORSENHALLE, a continental exchange hall or meeting-place for merchants.

BORSTEN, the German name for bristles.

BOSCAGE, the food obtained by swine and cattle in forests, such as acorns, beech-mast, pig-nuts, &c.

BOSH, stuff; a trade name for mixed or adulterated butter.

BOSHAI, a kind of silk handkerchief made in Turkey.

BOSSE, a master in the United States, who takes his work at his own house from a manufacturer, and employs others to execute it.

BOSSE, a liquid measure of Switzerland, equal to 201.18 English gallons.

BOTANY BAY OAK, a local name for several species of *Casuarina* growing in New South Wales, the wood of which is ornamental, and well adapted for inlaying and marquetry. It is of a light yellowish brown colour often marked with short red veins.

BOTANY BAY GUM, a name for the *gum acroides* of the druggists, a yellowish red resin yielded by *Xanthorrhœa hastilis*, and *arbores* in Australia.

BOTARCO, the spawn of the mallet cured, which is of a deep reddish brown; the best comes from Tunis.

BOTCHER, a rough or unskilled workman, a bungler.

BOTELHO, a small river and coasting sloop used in the Persian Gulf.

BOTSCHKA, the butt or pipe of Russia, a

liquid measure containing 40 vedros, and equal to rather more than 108½ imperial gallons.

BOTTA, a very variable liquid measure in the Italian States, in some towns only 106 white gallons; in others as much as 248 gallons.

BOTTASO, the Italian name for a cooper.

BOTTIE, the French name for a boot; a truss or bundle.

BOTT-HAMMER, a wooden block with a long bent helve or handle, and having channelled or flutings under its face used to beat flax.

BOTTLE, an earthenware or glass vessel of various sizes for holding liquors.

BOTTLE-BOOTS, strong leather cases for holding bottles in the process of corking, &c.

BOTTLE-GLASS, the commonest kind of green glass.

BOTTLE-GOURD, the fruit of the *Lagenaria vulgaris*. The hard and tough rind, cleared of the pulp and seeds, is used like the calabash for ready-made bowls and vessels for holding water.

BOTTLE-JACK, a mechanical clock-work contrivance for roasting, the machinery of which being wound up, keeps the suspended joint revolving before the fire.

BOTTLE-LABELS, suspensory name plates for wine or spirit bottles.

BOTTLE-MANUFACTURER, a glass-blower who makes bottles.

BOTTLE-MERCHANT, a wholesale dealer in glass bottles.

BOTTLE-MOULD-MAKER, one who manufactures iron moulds in which bottles are blown to a regular size and shape.

BOTTLE-RACK, a wooden frame with open shelves to place bottles on to drain.

BOTTLE-SCREW. See COBK-SCREW.

BOTTLE-STAND, all liquor frame; a casket-stand; a wooden rest for draining bottles after they have been washed.

BOTTLING-PLIERS, a kind of pliers for fastening wire over the corks and necks of bottles.

BOTTOMING. See BALLASTING.

BOTTOMRY-BOND, a mortgage or pledge of a ship as security for the repayment of money advanced to the master or owner, for the purpose of enabling him to prosecute his voyage. If the ship be lost the lender loses the whole of his money. See HYPOTHECATION.

BOTTU, an Indian name for the husk or chaff of grain, also the 64th part of the coin formerly known as the pagoda.

BOUCANER, a French term for drying and smoking meat, fish, &c.

BOUCASSIN, the French name for bunting.

BOUCAUT, the French name for a large cask or boghead.

BOUCHARDE (French), a sculptor's chisel.

BOUCHES-A-FEU, the French name for cannon or artillery; guns of all kinds.

BOUCHON, a French term for the extreme breadth of a ship.

BOUCHON, the French term for a stopple or cork; a low public house.

BOUDINIER, the French name for a maker of sausages, black puddings, &c.

BOUEUR, a dustman or scavenger in France.

BOUGE, a surgical instrument; the French name for a wax candle.

BOUGIE AND CATHETER-MAKER, a manufacturer of surgical instruments for delicate operations on the urethra, &c.

BOUILLI, a French name for boiled meat, generally beef.

BOULANGER, a baker in France, one who makes or sells bread.

BOULERS, a species of rounded flint stones collected on the Sussex shores, in the first instance for ballast and transport to the northern ports, when they are forwarded to the Potteries.

BOULL, a Siamese teapot.

BOULICHE, the French name for a large earthenware vessel used at sea.

BOUNCING-BET, a common game in America for the soap-wort, (*Saponaria officinalis*), which by some is considered superior as an alternative to sarsaparilla.

BOUNTY, a bonus or premium given by some countries on the importation or exportation of certain commodities, in order to encourage and promote special trades and avocations. France grants a bounty to her fishermen. Also an advance or sum granted to recruits for the army.

BOUNTY EMIGRANT, one who receives a passage wholly or partially paid out of the colonial land funds.

BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS, warrants of the United States Government, entitling the holders to sections of land in various western states and territories of the Union.

BOUQUET, (French), a nosegay or a bunch of flowers; an agreeable flavor or perfume. The bouquet is the pleasant perfume and etheric flavor of choice wine.

BOUQUET-OLDER, a lady's ornamental metal hand-support for flowers.

BOURBINE, a copper coin and money of account in Tunis; the twelfth part of an asper. [France.]

BOURDIN, a variety of peach grown in BOURDON, a French printing term for an "out," or omission from the copy.

BOURGEON, an intermediate-sized type between brevier and long primer. 102 lines occupying about a foot; a French citizen or burgess; a landlord.

BOURELIER, the French name for a collar or harness maker.

BOURSE, a name given in France, and some other parts of the Continent, to the money-market or Stock-Exchange, where the merchants and *agents de change* meet for monetary transactions.

BOUSE, a term for lead ore in some of its stages of mechanical preparation.

BOUSSOLE, a French marine compass.

BOUTARGUE, caviar or pickled fish spawn. See **BOTARGO**.

BOUTEILLAGE, a tax on wine in France.

BOUTIQUELIER, a French shopkeeper; a tradesman.

BOTTLE, another name for the dow, an Arabian counting vessel.

BOW, an Eastern land measure of 500 square Italian rods, = 175 acres. See **BAIU**.

BOZZOLO, a Persian coin of twelve abushees, about fifteen shillings.

BOVEY-COAL, fossil wood, impregnated with bitumen or petroleum and containing pyrites and alum.

BOW, a bent piece of wood used for archery, made of lancewood or yew; also a small stick furnished with hair for playing the violin, &c.; the sharp or rounded front part of a vessel.

BOWER ANCHOR, a working anchor, one to which the cable is bent; the most effective or reliable anchor of a ship.

BOWIE KNIFE, a large sharp knife often used as a dagger or offensive weapon in the United States.

BOWLINE, a particular rope in a ship.

BOWLINE-KNOT, a kind of fastening which forms a loop on a rope that will not slip.

BOWLS, smooth round heavy wooden balls, used for playing on a bowling-green.

BOW-PEN, a metallic ruling pen.

BOWSTRING HEMP, a name given by Dr. Roxburgh to the strong silky fibres of the *Sansseetra zeylanica*, a lilacaceous plant, because the natives of the East make their best bowstrings of it.

BOWSTRING-MAKER, one who makes hatfers' bowstrings, strings for archery bows, &c.

BOWYER, a maker of archery bows.

BOWYERS' COMPANY, one of the livery companies of the city of London.

BOX, a receptacle of any kind, large or small, made of various materials, wood, paper, tin, iron, mill-board, &c. Thus there are tea-chests, trunks, packing-cases, deed boxes, snuff-boxes, pill-boxes, lucifer-match boxes, &c.; a division of a printer's letter case.

BOX-COAT, a thick over-coat for driving, sometimes with heavy capes to carry off the rain.

BOX-IRON, a laundress's smoothing iron, containing a heater in a case, differing in this respect from a flat-iron which is itself heated.

BOX-KEEPER, an attendant at a theatre or other place of public amusement.

BOX-WOOD, a pale yellow fine-grained wood, exceedingly valuable to the turner—chiefly obtained from the *Buxus balearica*—of which about 7000 tons are annually brought from the Mediterranean ports. It is used for wood engraving, mathematical and musical instruments, &c. The box-wood of India is the *Buxus emarginata*. A good deal of box-wood is grown in this country. The American box-wood is the *Cornus florida*.

BOYA, a Spanish mining term for a rich lode.

BOYAM, a native Australian name for the bulbous roots of certain orchids, esteemed for the viscid muilage they contain.

BOYE, an Indian aromatic wood.

BOYER, a smuck; a Finnish vessel.

BOYN, a cheese-vat.

BOZZA, a liquid measure of Italy. In the Ionian Isles 30 bozza make a wine barrel of 18 English gallons.

BOZZOLO, in Italy a certain quantity of corn or meal claimed by the miller for grinding.

BRAAC
chial
and
stap
imp
BRAE
the
amo
trad
repp
ship
BRAB
the
yard
21 1/2
BRAC
gal;
but
yard
BRAC
varl
Papi
perli
BRAC
tool
tach
it; a
for t
BRAC
of the
BRAC
shell
tine
ladie
lers'
BRAC
the a
BRAC
whic
tons.
BRAC
BRAC
iron
BRAD
horse
bridl
BRAD
head.
BRAM
the s
of E
Irah
into
nucl
wher
BRAD
trimi
BRAD
hair.
BRAD
min
BRALS
corn
to th
BRAL
grow
BRAIS
in Fr
BRAE
rlage
nuch
teeth
slulp'

impregnated with
and containing

used for archery,
yew; also a small
r for playing the
or rounded front

of anchor, one to
; the most effec-
of a ship.
sharp knife often
ensive weapon in

in a ship.

fastening which
will not slip.
avy wooden balls,
wing-green.
g pen.

one given by Dr.
silky fibres of the
hilacious plant,
East make their

who makes hatters'
r archery bows,

ery howa.

of the livery com-
on.

and, large or small,
als, wood, paper,
. Thus there are
aking-cases, dead
il-boxes, incifer-
ision of a printer's

out for driving,
apes to carry off

smoothing iron,
a case, differing
at-iron which is

at a theatre or
nsement.

ne-grained wood,
to the turner--

Buxus balearica
ons are annually

rrean ports. It
ing, mathematical

s, &c. The box-
rus emarginata.

is grown in this
box-wood is the

term for a rich

an name for the
sh orchards, es-
ucilage they con-

wood.
h vessel.

of Italy. In the
ake a wine bar-

quantity of corn
miller for grind-

BRAACK, a Russian establishment for officially inspecting and certifying the quality and denomination of flax and some other staple exports. Braack of some goods implies the second quality or refuse.

BRAACKERS, official inspectors selected by the Russian and foreign merchants from amongst merchants who have left of trade, whose duty it is to examine and report upon the quality of goods to be shipped.

BRAABANT ELL, a measure of length used in the Prussian States about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an English yard. The common German ell is only $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

BRAACA, a name for the fathom in Portugal; the land braca is about 2.39 yards, but the marine braca is only 1.80 English yards.

BRACCIO, the Italian name for the ell, a variable cloth measure of Austria and the Papal States ranging from 21 to 27 imperial inches.

BRACE, an iron holdfast or tie, a carpenter's tool for drilling and boring; a rope attached to the yard of a ship for moving it; a name in some of the mining districts for the mouth of a shaft.

BRACE AND BELT-MAKER, a manufacturer of these articles.

BRACELET, a lady's armlet of ornamented shell, metal, beads, &c. The manufacture and sale of decorative ornaments for ladies forms an important item of jewellers' trade.

BRACES, articles of male attire worn across the shoulders to suspend the trousers.

BRACHE, a cloth measure in Switzerland, which varies in length in different cantons.

BRACHYTYPIC, a variety of calcareous spar.

BRACKET, a curved or angular wooden or iron stay or support for shelves.

BRADDOON, BRIDDOON, a kind of bit for horses; the snaffle and rein of a military bridle.

BRADS, small short nails with a very slight head.

BRAHMIN'S BEADS, a name given in India to the spherical corrugated seeds of species of *Eleocharis*, which are used by the Brahmin priests; they are also made into necklaces, bracelets, &c., which are much admired, and fetch a high price when capped with silver.

BRAD, a sort of plated, twisted, or woven trimming used to ornament garments.

BRAD-COMB, a lady's back-comb for the hair.

BRAD-MAKER, a manufacturer of trimmings.

BRAILS, ropes attached to the foot or lower corner of ships' sails for hauling them up to the yards to facilitate furling them.

BRARID, a Scottish term for the vigorous growth of young plants.

BRASSE, a name for small coal or charcoal in France.

BRAKE, a drag applied to the wheels of carriages to check their velocity; also a machine fitted with wooden swords or teeth for dressing flax; the handle of a ship's pump.

BRAKESMAN, a servant in a railway carriage who applies the wooden brake to the rim of the wheels by a hand lever to check the speed.

BRAMAH-LOCK, a peculiar lock, constructed by the ingenious locksmith whose name it bears.

BRAMAH-PRESS, a hydrostatic press.

BRANT, the refuse of the exterior husk of wheat in grinding, which, besides its nutritious properties, has some commercial value in tanning, in calico-printing, for filling dolls, cushions, &c.

BRANCADA, the Spanish name for a drag-net.

BRANCH, the metal piece screwed on to the end of the hose of a fire engine, carrying the jet at its termination.

BRAND, properly an indelible mark made with a hot iron on a cask or case, but also applied to the distinguishing marks on cattle and sheep. Some kinds of goods as Scotch herrings, American flour, salt provisions, &c., bear an official brand as a test of their good quality, after having been supervised and examined. The government brand for naval stores is the broad arrow. Articles of foreign manufacture bearing the private brands or trade-marks of British manufacturers, are not allowed to be imported here.

BRANDING-IRON, **BRANDER**, the metal hand tool with which casks and cattle, &c., are branded.

BRAND-MARKS, distinguishing letters or characters burnt on the coats of domestic animals, logs of timber, &c. to claim and identify them.

BRANDY, a distillation from light-coloured wines and the skins of grapes, manufactured chiefly in the South of Europe; the trade in this spirit being very large. Cognac is the purest, oldest, and palest brandy. British brandy is a cheaper compound of rectified spirits.

BRANDY PATNEE, a diluted alcoholic beverage in India; brandy and water.

BRANK, a provincial name for buckwheat.

BRANDITE, a red silver ore.

BRAS, the - alay name for rice.

BRASADA, a Spanish land measure, equal to 72.33 English inches.

BRASIER, a pan for holding live coals; a stew-pan, a camp-kettle.

BRASS, an alloy of zinc and copper, in the proportion of about one part of zinc to four of copper. It is used for watch work, kitchen utensils, &c.

BRASSAGE, a sum levied to pay the expenses of coinage.

BRASSE, a short ell used at Basle, equal to 21.41 English inches. The French brasse is 0.88 English fathom.

BRASS, sepulchral engravings on brass, set into church pavements, &c.

BRASSEUR, the French name for a brewer.

BRASS-FINISHER, a workman who perfects and polishes articles made of brass.

BRASS-FOUNDER, one who casts brass.

BRASSIN, the name for a brewer's copper in France.

BRASS-PLATE MAKER, a manufacturer of door plates, &c., of brass.

BRASS-RULE, lengths of thin metal used by printers for cutting into sizes to separate advertisements and newspaper columns; also for page rules and table work in book binding, &c.

BRASS-RIFE CUTTER, a preparer of columns and other metal rules, for the use of printers.

BRASS TURNER, a shaper and moulder of brass.

BRASS WIRE, a composition drawn into lengths of various thicknesses, extensively used in pin-making, and also for bird cages and other purposes.

BRATICE, a wood partition in a coal mine or under-ground work for ventilation.

BRATTISHING, open carved work.

BRAUL, an Indian cloth.

BRAWN, the flesh of the hog, boned, rolled or collared, boiled, and sold fresh or pickled.

BRAYER, a printer's wooden rubber, for spreading or diffusing ink on the block, now superseded by the inking roller.

BRAZA, a long measure in Spain, of nearly six English feet, also called *Toesa*. The square braza is two varas, and 200 square brazas make a finegada.

BRAZIER, one who works in brass and tin, &c.

BRAZILETTO, the colonial name of a small tree, the *Cesalpinia Brasiliensis*, the wood of which is much used for ornamental cabinet work, and is peculiarly adapted for carriage-wheel spokes. It was formerly used as a dye, but *C. echinata* has superseded it.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLES, lenses for spectacles, ground from pure, transparent, colourless quartz, or rock-crystal.

BRAZILIAN TEA, a tea-substitute sold in Austria, prepared from the leaves of *Stachytarpheta mutabilis*. Another substitute in Brazil, is the *Lantana pseudo-thea*.

BRAZIL NUTS, the well-known edible seeds obtained from the capsules of the *Bertholletia excelsa*.

BRAZIL-WOOD, a dye-wood obtained from the *Cesalpinia echinata*, imported chiefly from Pernambuco and Costa Rica. It yields rose, red, or yellow color, according to the mordant used; but it is very fugitive, and now not largely used.

BRAZING, the operation of hard soldering brass and other metals by means of the blow-pipe.

BRAZZETO, a measure of length in Tassinio, somewhat less than half a yard: = 0.434 yard.

BREAD, food made of flour or ground corn baked, largely manufactured and consumed in loaves, in all civilised countries. The meal used, however, differs; in some it is chiefly wheaten flour, in others, rye, barley, or an admixture of meal.

BREAD-BASKET, a metal or paper mâché tray, for holding bread at table.

BREAD-CORN, grain grown for bread, in contradistinction to cereal crops raised for cattle and horse food, and for malting.

BREAD-FRUIT, the fruit of the *Artocarpus incisa*, which is an admirable esculent, either roasted or boiled.

BREAD-KNIFE, an ornamented knife for slicing bread.

BREAD-MEAL, the name given to a kind of earth, which in the northern parts of Sweden and Finland, is mixed with treacle, and consumed in hundreds of cart-loads every year.

BREAD-NUT, a name in Jamaica for the fruit of the *Brosimum Alcastrum*. When boiled with salt meat or fish, they have frequently been the support of the negroes and poorer class of white persons in times of scarcity.

BREAD-PLATTER, a fancy wooden trencher for cutting bread on.

BREAD-ROOM, the store-room of a ship, where biscuit for the voyage is kept.

BREAD-STUFFS, an American commercial term for grain and meal; the produce of food plants which enter into commerce.

BREAD-TRAY, a wooden or metal tray, for holding loaves at table.

BREAD-TRENCHER. See **BREAD-PLATTER**.

BREADTH, transverse width, contradistinguished from length.

BREAK, BREAK, a drag put on the wheel of a coach or railway carriage to check its speed; the fly-wheel of a carriage or machine. Also the sudden rise or termination in the decks of some vessels; a substantial frame-work carriage, for breaking in young horses to harness.

BREAKER, a small ship's or boat's cask for holding water.

BREAKFAST-CUPS, china or earthenware cups larger than the ordinary-sized tea-cups.

BREAKFAST-SET, the china or earthenware pieces suited for a breakfast service.

BREAKFAST-TRAY, a large metal or paper-mâché tray for the breakfast ware.

BREAKING BULK, the act of commencing to discharge a cargo.

BREAM, the *Abramis Brama*, a fresh water fish of the carp family, which is much eaten in the Black Sea. The sea bream is a species of *Pargus*.

BREAMING, the act of gravng or cleansing the bottom of a vessel by burning.

BREANE, a crystalline extract from *Icica resin*.

BREAST-PLATE, a piece of metal armour.

BREAST-SUMMER, a lential beam, supporting the superincumbent outer wall.

BREAST-WHEEL, an hydraulic motor which receives the water on the float-boards on a level with the axis.

BREBIAGE, a tax on sheep in France.

BRECHES, men's garments for the lower part of the body.

BRECHING, the binder part of the harness of a horse; the tackling of a cannon.

BREEZE, the small dust-coal of the mines, used to some extent for making coke and artificial fuel; also ashes and cinders sifted from dust-holes, used in brick making.

BREFOCK, (German), the square sail of a ship or schooner.

BREHAN, High Dutch ale.

BRELANDINIER, a petty itinerant trader or huckster in France.

BRELUCHE, a French druggot or floor-cloth, a mixture of thread and worsted.

BREM
BREN
Wes
Jons
BREN
ing
Imp
dry
Win
BREQ
chal
BRES
balz
BRESS
BRET
strat
BREV
right
BREV
twoc
woul
BREW
from
BREW
panie
stree
BREW
brew
swine
BRIAG
grass
BRICK
the s
BRICK
BRICK
of ne
the s
It is f
BRICK
for m
BRICK
polish
BRICK
brick
BRICK
comp
has n
BRICK
cemen
pavin
BRICK
by ha
BRICK
twen
BRICKS
burnt
are m
among
bricks
second
Dutch
PLAC
BRICK
in m
refuse
ries, o
gener
course
frable
Tarta
with r
BRICK
are m

ented knife for

ven to a kind of
rthern parts of
laxed with bread,
eds of cart-loads

Jamaica for the
castrum. When
r fish, they have
ort of the negroes
persons in times

wooden trencher

oom of a ship,
age is kept.
rican commercial
; the produce of
into consumers,
or metal tra, for

READ-PLATTER.

lth, contradistin-

t on the wheel of
riage to check its
of a carriage or
en rise or termina-
the vessels; a sub-
rrriage, for break-
narness.

or boat's cask for

or earthenware

rdinary-sized tea-

na or earthenware

akfast service.

le metal or paper-

akfast ware.

of commencing to

uma, a fresh water

y, which is much

The sea bream is

aving or cleansing

y burning.

extract from Iceland

metal armour.

beam, supporting

ter wall.

raulic motor which

in the float-boards

s.

o in France.

ents for the lower

art of the harness

of a cannon.

coal of the mines,

making coke and

es and cinders sifted

in brick making.

BREMEN GREEN, a pigment. See VERDITER.
BRENT, a provincial measure for milk in the West of England, equal to twelve gallons.

BRENTA, an Italian liquid measure of varying capacity, but in Milan equal to 16½ imperial gallons; also used in Bernese as a dry measure for plaster, containing 1½ Winchester bushel.

BREQUET-CHAIR, a gold watch-guard or chain for a gentleman's waistcoat pocket.

BRESCATE, a name in France for a kind of balze.

BRESUMMER, the name of a kind of girder.

BRETTICES, wooden planks to support strata of earth, &c. falling.

BREVET, a short declaration of a patent-right; a royal privilege.

BREVIER, an intermediate-sized type between bourgeois and minion; 11½ lines would be contained in a foot.

BREWER, one who prepares ale and beer from malt and hops.

BREWERS' COMPANY, one of the livery companies of London, whose hall is in Alderstreet, Wood-street.

BREWERS' GRAINS, the spent malt of a brewery, used for feeding milch cows and swine.

BRAGA, in Spain, a rope made of bass or grass.

BRICK-AXE, a workman's tool for cutting the soffits of bricks.

BRICK-BAT, a piece of a brick.

BRICKBAT-CHEESE, a Wiltshire cheese made of new milk and cream, so named from the shape of the square pieces into which it is formed.

BRICK-CLAY, a peculiar kind of earth suited for making bricks.

BRICK-DUST, powdered Bath brick, used for polishing knives and metals.

BRICKLAYER, a mason who builds with bricks.

BRICKLAYERS' COMPANY, one of the livery companies of the City of London, which has no hall of its own.

BRICKLAYING, the business of joining and cementing bricks and walling, tiling and paving.

BRICKMAKING MACHINE, a machine worked by hand or steam for moulding bricks.

BRICK-NOGGING, brick-work built up between timber framing.

BRICKS, a common building material of burnt clay, sand, and ashes, of which there are many sorts and qualities known among the trade, as malms, stocks, place-bricks, fire-bricks, pickings, pavlors, seconds, Suffolk white, compass, concave, Dutch clinkers, &c. See CUTTERS and PLACE BRICKS.

BRICK-TEA, a kind of adulterated tea sold in many parts of Asia formed of the refuse tea-leaves and sweepings of granaries, damped and pressed into a mould, generally with bullock's blood. The coarsest is sewed up in sheep-skin, the friable masses being packed in paper. The Tartars and Thibetans make a soup of it with milk, butter and salt.

BRICK-YARD, a piece of ground where bricks are moulded and burned.

BRIDE-CAKE, an ornamented pound-cake made for a wedding breakfast, &c.

BRIDGE, a stone erection, a wooden, iron, or other platform thrown over a river, harbour, or valley to facilitate communication. There are many kinds of bridges.

BRIDGE-WARDEN, one who has the supervision or care of a bridge.

BRIDLE, a curb or leather head-piece with guiding reins and a bit for horses.

BRIDGE-CUTTER, a shaper of leather into strips for reins.

BRIDLE-MAKER, one who makes and repairs bridles; generally the business of a saddler.

BALDOON. See BRADDOON.

BRIEF, a lawyer's abridged case or note of instructions. [two masts.]

BRIE, a vessel carrying square sails or her

BRIGHTING, an hermapirodite brig carrying small square sails aloft at the main.

BRIGHTENING, a process in the Manchester districts of rendering the colour of prints more brilliant by boiling in soda, &c.

BRIGNOLES, another name for Provence prunes; a kind of French plum.

BRILL, a large flat fish resembling a turbot.

BRILLIANT, a cut diamond.

BRIM, the edge; the Spanish name for canvas, or any coarse and strong linen cloth.

BRIMSTONE, a name for sulphur. See SULPHUR.

BRINE, dissolved salt which has been used for curing meat or pickling.

BRINE-FIT, a reservoir for brine-pick or water holding salt.

BRINGAL, a name for the egg plant, *Solanum melongena*, in the East Indies.

BRINJAREE, Indian carriers, who transport goods on bullocks.

BRINS, a French name for coloured threads used in tapestry; the radiating streak of a fan, which may be from 12 to 24 in number, and about four inches long. The two outermost, which are wider and stronger, are called panaches.

BRIQUETTER, the French name for a brick-maker.

BRISKET, a piece of meat cut from the chest of an animal.

BRISOLE, a brake for flax used in France.

BRISTLES, the strong glossy hairs on the back of the hog, used by brushmakers, saddlers, shoemakers, and others. Those from the wild boars of Russia are most esteemed.

BRISTOL BOARD, a stiff card-board.

BRISTOL DIAMONDS, a name given to fine specimens of quartz or rock crystal cut and polished.

BRISTOL-STONE, a kind of quartz or rock-crystal found at Clifton, used for vases, urns, mirrors, &c.

BRISTOL WATER, a mineral water.

BRITANNIA METAL, an alloy of tin in variable proportions with about 10 per cent of antimony and very small quantities of zinc and copper.

BRITANNIA WARE, articles made of block tin with a little copper added to give hardness to the metal.

BRITISH BRANDY, a common kind of brandy; a rectified and flavoured corn-spirit highly coloured, and made in London.

- BRITISH (T.),** roasted starch, a stiffening substance made for the calico printers from potatoes, wheat, or sago; also called dextrine.
- BRITISH PLATE,** imitation silver or white metal. See ALBATA and ARGENTINE.
- BRITISH WINES,** raisin, gooseberry, and other home-made wines.
- BURT,** a very small kind of herring (*Clupea minima*), which sometimes appears in incredible numbers on the American coasts, serving as food for other fish.
- BRITZKA,** a travelling carriage or chariot.
- BROACH,** a tool or fitting for an Argand gas burner.
- BROAD-BRIM,** a particular kind of man's hat like those worn by members of the Society of Friends.
- BROAD-CAST,** seed loosely scattered by hand-tubs, instead of being closely sown or drilled.
- BROAD-CLOTH,** a fine kind of woollen for men's garments, exceeding twenty-nine inches wide; all of less width are known as narrow cloths.
- BROAD-LEAF,** a name in Jamaica for the *Terminalia latifolia*, the wood of which is used for boards, scautling, shingles, and staves. It is sometimes called the almond-tree from the shape of its fruit.
- BROAD-GAUGE,** the wide distance between the lines of rails on a railway line; contradistinguished from the narrow gauge.
- BROADSIDE,** a printer's term for a full printed page of any sized sheet; also the full length or side of a ship.
- BROAD-PENNANT,** a square piece of bunting carried at the mast-head of a commodore's vessel. [weapon.]
- BROAD-SWORD,** a sabre or short edged
- BROCADE,** a rich stout silk; a common name for any kind of stuff wrought and enriched with raised flowers, &c.; also a cloth of gold and silk, which in eastern countries bears the name of kinkbobs.
- BROCANTEUR,** the French name for a broker.
- BROCATELLE,** the French name for linsey-woolsey; a variegated kind of marble artificially made from fragments of other marbles; a silk material for drapery, linings for carriages, &c.
- BROCCOLI,** a well-known culinary vegetable; the *Brassica oleracea Italica*.
- BROCKFT,** a red deer two years old.
- BRODEREIN,** German for embroidery.
- BRODERERS' COMPANY,** the embroiderers, one of the livery companies of the city of London, but which has no hall.
- BROGANS,** rough-made shoes used in the North American States chiefly by slaves, and similar to those worn by the miners of South Staffordshire.
- BROGUES,** the shoes of the Irish peasantry; also a name for breeches.
- BROJOBASSER,** an armed watchman in India.
- BROKEN-BACKED,** a term applied to a vessel which is hogged or loosened so as to droop at each end.
- BROKER,** an intermediate business agent between buyer and seller in the purchase or disposal of goods, shares, &c.; a dealer on the stock-exchange commissioned to buy or sell stocks and shares, which he does through the intervention of a jobber; also a licensed corporate agent in London who transacts the business of merchants, buying and selling produce, &c. for others, but restricted from trading on his own account. *
- BROKERAGE,** the percentage, commission, or consideration paid to a broker for buying or selling, and for making advances, &c.
- BROKER'S NOTE,** a bought or sold note; a voucher delivered by a broker to his principal, giving particulars of the sale or purchase, price, &c.
- BROKER'S SHOP,** a warehouse for old goods, second-hand furniture, &c.
- BROMA,** a chocolate preparation from the cocoa seeds or beans.
- BROMINE,** a chemical product from seawater and ocean springs, which is used in medicine for the same purposes as iodine, and also to some extent in photography. It bleaches as well as chlorine, but is poisonous to animal life.
- BRONCE-SULPHURET,** sulphuret of copper.
- BRONCO,** the Italian name for the conger-eel.
- BRONZE,** an alloy of copper in the proportion of 70 or 80 per cent.; with 20 to 30 per cent. of zinc, and small quantities of tin or lead; used for castings, &c. The proportion of the metals varies.
- BRONZE-POWDER,** a metallic powder resembling gold-dust. The principal uses of bronze colours are for japanning and bronzing tin and iron goods, statues, gas-fittings, paper maché work, printing, ornamental painting, and such like purposes. See LEAF METAL.
- BRONZIST,** one who casts bronzes, or lacquers metal, plaster figures, &c.
- BROOD-BOON,** a Dutch name in the Cape colony for the *Euphalarctos Caffra*, a species of *Zamia*, the pith of which is prepared and baked into cakes as food.
- BROOD-MARE,** a mare kept for breeding from.
- BROOM,** a name for the *Genista*; a decoction of the tops and seeds is used in medicine as a diuretic in dropsies.
- BROOM-CORN,** the *Sorghum dora*, which is cultivated for its brush to make brooms; the grain of the panicles forms an excellent food for poultry. In many of the United States of America it is extensively grown—the annual produce of the plant, in the State of New York, is valued at one million sterling.
- BROOM HANDLES,** slight wooden sticks prepared to fix in broom-heads.
- BROOM-MAKER,** See BRUSH-MAKER.
- BROOMS,** besoms or sweeping brushes. In the East they are made of coco-nut and date palm leaves; in America of broom-corn; in Great Britain of sedge, birch, twigs, the common heath or broom, &c.
- BROOM SEED,** The seeds of *Cytisus scoparius*, have been roasted and used as a substitute for coffee.
- BROSEMEAL BROCK,** a name in Scotland for the refuse obtained in making pease-meal, which is used in feeding stock.
- BROTH,** a thin meat soup.
- BROUGHAM,** a kind of carriage for general use, which is either single or double, for two or four persons.

tion of a jobber; agents in London of merchants, &c. for others, doing on his own
 commission, or broker for buying advances, &c. at or sold note; a broker to his principal of the sale or purchase for old goods, &c.
 variation from the product from sens, which is used in purposes as iodine, in photography, as chlorine, but is a mixture of copper for the conger-eel in the proportion 10 to 50 per cent. quantities of tin or &c. The proportion of powder resembling principal uses of or japanning and goods, statues, brass work, printing, and such like purposes, bronzes, or lacures, &c.
 name in the Cape *Charartus Caffer*, a pith of which is cakes as food. for breeding from *penista*; a decoction used in medicine
im dora, which is to make brooms; icles forms excellent in many of the ca it is extensively duce of the plant, ork, is valued at
 wooden sticks pre-
 SH-MAKER.
 Spring brushes. In e of coco-nut and America of broom- n of sedge, birch, th or broom, &c. of *Cytisus scopae* ed and used as a
 me in Scotland for nking pease-meal g stock.
 marriage for general ngle or double, for

BROWN BESS, a name occasionally given to a musket with a brown barrel.
BROWN COAL, the German name for a species of lignite.
BROWN EBONY. See **WAMARA**.
BROWN HEMP, a name in Bombay for the fibre of *Crotalaria juncea*.
BROWN HOLLAND, an unbleached linen, used for various articles of clothing and upholstery.
BROWNING, a varnishing surface given to metals as gun barrels, &c., by chloride of antimony.
BROWN OCHRE, a peroxide of iron.
BROWN PAINTS, in oil colours we have the following commercial varieties: English, Turkey, and burnt umbers, T. D. Sienna, and burnt Sienna, Vandyke, purple, washed and Spanish browns.
BROWN SPAR, a crystallized form of carbonate of iron.
BROWN SUGAR, common dark Muscovado sugar.
BROWSE, a species of slag which requires re-burning.
BRUCIATA, an Italian name for roasted chestnuts.
BRUCINE, an alkali extracted from the bark of the *Strychnos nux vomica* and other species.
BRUSER, a concave grinding tool used in making specula for telescopes.
BRUSING-MACHINES, crushing machines for breaking or grinding pulse, oats, maize, &c., for cattle.
BRUJULA, the Spanish name for the mariner's compass.
BRUMANDUCOO, a Tamil and Telugi name for a kind of oil obtained from the round corrugated seeds of the prickly poppy (*Argemone Mexicana*). In Madura they are called Coorookoo Veray.
BRUMO, in Spain a term for the finest kind of bees-wax.
BRUNETTA, a kind of coarse black Spanish cloth.
BRUNSWICK GREEN, a pigment of various shades of colour, according to the sulphates added.
BRUSH, a daubing or cleansing instrument, of which there are endless varieties, for clothes, the hair, sweeping, painting, and white-washing, &c.; small close under-wood or thicket, sometimes called scrub in Australia; a sportsman's name for the tail of a fox.
BRUSH-APPLE, one of the native woods of New South Wales, the produce of *Achras Australis*.
BRUSH-CHERRY, one of the native woods of Australia, the produce of *Trochocarpa laurina*, a very handsome shrub.
BRUSH-MAKER, one who makes and sells brushes and brooms of various materials.
BRUSH-WELL, a well formed of stakes, driven at regular intervals, and interwoven with twigs, for catching fish in shallow bays, coves, rivers, &c.
BRUSH-WHEEL, a circular revolving brush used by the turner or lapidary for polishing, &c.
BRUSSELS-CARPETING, a superior kind of carpeting which has a basis composed of a

warp and woof of strong linen thread; in the warp there is added to every two threads of linen ten threads of woollen of different colours; the use of the linen is to bind the worsted together, and it is not visible on the upper surface. The woollen threads are from time to time drawn up in loops to form the figures; each row passes over a wire, which is withdrawn without cutting the yarn.
BRUSSELS-LACE, the most expensive and esteemed kind of lace made. "Brussels point" has the network made by the pillow and bobbins and a pattern of sprigs worked with the needle. "Brussels ground" has a six-sided mesh, formed by twisting four flaxen threads to a perpendicular line of mesh. "Brussels wire ground" is of silk; the meshes are partly straight and partly arched, and the pattern is worked separately by the needle.
BRUSSELS-SPROUTS, small delicate cabbage sprouts, used as a pot herb.
BRUTIA, a kind of silk.
BRYONIA-OIL, an oil used for burning in lamps in some parts of India where the fruit abounds. It is extracted by boiling in water, and is procurable commercially only in very small quantities.
BUAH, a Malay name for fruit.
BUAH-PALA, the Malay name for nutmegs.
BUAH, a Malay name for the alligator and crocodile.
BUBBLES, small glass beads or hollow floating globes for testing the strength of spirits.
BUCCELLAS, a light French wine.
BUCKENBOD, the state galley or gondola formerly used by the Doge of Venice.
BUCCHERON, the French name for a wood-cutter, one who fells timber, cleaves fire-wood, &c.
BUCCHU-LEAVES, a medicinal product obtained from some species of *Barosma* indigenous to the Cape colony, which have an aromatic smell, and are esteemed in pharmacy for their diuretic properties.
BUCK, a male rabbit, also applied to deer, and in some parts of the United States to a ram and a male goat.
BUCKBEAN, a name for the marsh trefoll (*Trifolium paludosum*) which has some medicinal properties, being tonic and cathartic. It is said to cure the rot in sheep.
BUCKET, a lifting pail or vessel for holding water, of wood, leather, metal, gutta percha or other material.
BUCKING, the process of cleaning or bleaching linen and cotton goods in an alkaline lye.
BUCKINGHAM-LACE a common description of lace resembling Alençon-lace.
BUCKING-HAMMER, an instrument for crushing ores fine for sampling.
BUCKING-IRON, a tool with which copper ore is pulverized.
BUCKLE-CHAFE, the part by which the buckle is affixed to the band.
BUCKLE-MAKER, one who makes buckles.
BUCKLERS, blocks of wood made to fit in the hawser holes of a ship.

BUCKLES, links of metal or other substance used to fasten harness, belts or parts of dress together. They are used as fastenings for shoes, knee-bands, stocks, ladies' waist-belts, &c. Buckles, as shoe and knee ornaments, have gone out of fashion of late years.

BUCK-MAST. See **BRECH-MAST**.

BUCK, or **BUCK-FOR**, an earthenware pot made by the Indians of the banks of the rivers in various parts of British Guiana, used for making the mess called pepperpot.

BUCKRAM, strong stiffened linen cloth.

BUCKRAMANNI-PEPPERS, a local name for capsicums in Demerara.

BUCK-SHOT, the seeds of species of *Caena* which are used by the Indians of Guiana for shot. From the rhizoma of this plant is obtained the *Tous-les-mois* starch of commerce.

BUCK-SKIN, a name often given to the tawed skins of the kid and goat, sheep, lamb, and deer, and sometimes calf-skins. Buck-skin gloves ought to be made of the white tanned skins of the common deer. Buck-skin leather is used for boots and shoes, breeches, saddle-seating, braces, polishing leathers, &c. A kind of cloth, also called doeskin.

BUCK-THORN, the *Rhamnus catharticus*. A syrup is made from the berries which is used in cases of dropsy and worms. The juice stains paper green.

BUCKUM-WOOD. See **SAPAN-WOOD**.

BUCK WAX, a colonial name for the inspissated juice of the manil, or candle-wood tree, a species of *Amyris* or *Icica*, used by the Indians for preserving their nets and cordage, and for the same purposes as pitch. It is also called kannau.

BUCKWHEAT, a species of *Polygonum*, cultivated for the farinaceous albumen of its seeds, which form a delicious human food, and are given to cattle, poultry, and swine. Buckwheat is grown in many countries as a fodder-plant, cut green, and converted into hay. *P. fagopyrum* is the species chiefly grown in Europe and America; *P. emarginatum*, in Asia.

BUCK YAM, the *Dioscorea triphylla*, which is a native of Java and the Eastern Archipelago, and is also grown in the West Indies for its tubers.

BUÇOSIDAD, the Spanish term for tonnage or capacity of a ship.

BUDDAM, an Indian name for almonds; a nominal and very minute weight, for pearls in Bombay; the sixteenth part of the doera, and not reducible to English weight; another mode of spelling the bad-dain, a nominal money of some parts of the East. See **CHOW**.

BUDDLE, in milning, a box for washing ores in.

BUDDLING, **PUDDLING**, the process of separating the ores from their earthy alloy, by means of an inclined hatch or cistern.

BUDE-LIGHT, a powerful concentrated light from many burners, each of which has only one circle or cylinder.

BUDGEBOOK, an obsolete money of account on the Malabar coast.

BUFF, a light drab colour; an oiled leather for polishing.

BUFF AND GLAZER MAKER, a Sheffield workman who prepares glazers of roughed leather for polishing knives.

BUFFER, a striking block with elastic springs attached to a railway carriage, for denuding the concussion received from the engine.

BUFFET, a kind of open cupboard or side-board, on which plate and glass are kept for ready use, or for show.

BUFF LEATHER, strong oil-leather prepared for sword belts, army accoutrements, and manufacturing purposes, from the skins of the ox, buffalo, elk, &c.

BUFF-STICKS, pieces of wood with strips of buff leather fastened on, sometimes used for polishing.

BUFI, the Spanish name for a kind of watered cannet.

BUGALET, a sort of small French coasting vessel.

BUGALLA, the Spanish name for nut-galls. **BUGGALLOW**, a crazy ill-built decked vessel, used in the coasting trade of the Peninsula of India, with one mast and a latteen sail.

BUOGARAH, a small Arab vessel used in navigating the Persian Gulf.

BUOGASINS, an old trade name for calicoes.

BUOBY, a sporting dog-cart; in India the name is applied to a kind of gig; also a slide-top or phaeton carriage used in America.

BUOIS, a prahu or boat of the Eastern seas, which trades between Singapore, Celebes, and other islands of the Archipelago.

BUGLE, a wind instrument; also a kind of glass bead formed into phyes, and broken into various lengths, which are chiefly made in the Levant and Austria.

BUGLE AND BEAD MAKER, a manufacturer of glass and other decorative ornaments for the person.

BUHL-CUTTER, a fancy carver or perforator of wood, &c.

BUHL-WORK. See **MARQUETRY**.

BUILDER, one who superintends and carries out building operations from the plans of an architect.

BUILDERS' MEASUREMENT, a distinction in the admeasurement of mercantile tonnage; builders' measurement being nearly double the legal registered tonnage of a ship.

BUILDING, an edifice, a raised superstructure.

BUILDING SLIP, the inclined plane in a dock or builder's yard, on which a ship is constructed upon piles of blocks.

BUILDING SOCIETY, a joint-stock benefit society, regulated by the act 6 and 7 Wm. IV. cap. 3, and of which there are now several thousand established in the United Kingdom and the colonies. They comprise two classes of persons, borrowers and investors. Ostensibly these societies are established to facilitate the acquisition of landed property and houses, by small periodical payments.

BUILDING-STANCE, a Scotch term for a piece of building ground.

; an oiled leather
 a, a Sheffield work-
 razers of roughed
 lives.
 with elastic springs
 rriage, for tenden-
 en-
 cupboard or side-
 and glass are kept
 w.
 i-leather prepared
 accoutrements, and
 es, from the skins
 &c.
 ood with strips of
 i, sometimes used
 ne for a kind of
 l French coasting
 me for nut-galls.
 ult decked vessel,
 ade of the Penin-
 and a litten
 ab vessel used in
 Gulf.
 name for calicoes.
 and; in India the
 of glg; also a
 carriage used in
 the Eastern seas,
 ngapore, Celebes,
 Archipelago.
 it; also a kind of
 pipes, and broken
 which are chiefly
 Austria.
 t, a manufacturer
 rative ornaments
 ver or perforator
 ETRY.
 tends and carries
 from the plans of
 a distinction in
 mercantile ton-
 ment being nearly
 red tonnage of a
 raised superstruc-
 ed plane in a dock
 elch a ship is con-
 ecks.
 ant-stock benefit
 act 6 and 7 Wm.
 h there are now
 shed in the United
 s. They comprise
 rrowers and In-
 ese societies are
 the acquisition of
 es, by small peri-
 n term for a piece

BUTRON, a Spanish fish-pot made of osiers; also a furnace for smelting silver ore.
BUKRAU, a round-bottomed barge without keel, containing two or three cabins, used on the Ganges.
BUKE MUSLIN, a plain clear kind of muslin, woven for working in the tambour, and used for ladies' dresses. It is generally called "book" muslin.
BURKWOOD, a name in Scinde for the *Cesalpinia Sapan*, a dye-wood.
BURSHIE, the Hindustani name for a paymaster from "Bukshilsh;" money paid or presented.
BULAN, the Malay term for month.
BULONG, a Malayan axe.
BULK, dimensions; the cargo of a ship when stowed.
BULK-HEADS, the divisions or partitions which separate one part of a ship from another.
BULL, a Stock-exchange term for a jobber who has an interest in the rise of the market, and wishes to sell at a higher price than he bought at; the male of the ox-tribe; a sailor's term for a small keg, holding one or two gallons.
BULLACE, a wild plum, *Prunus instilia*.
BULLAN, a measure of weight for grain in Mysore and Bangalore equal to 4½ lbs. In Coimbatore, as a dry measure, it is 18½ cubic inches; in Daraporan, 216 cubic inches. [for pistol].
BULLET, a small round leaden ball for a gun.
BULLET-NOULD, a mould for casting leaden balls for guns, &c.
BULLION, the commercial name for uncoined gold and silver, which is imported in large quantities into the country duty free. See **GOLD** and **SILVER**.
BULLOCK, a gelded bull. [by oxen].
BULLOCK DRAY, a cart or waggon, &c. drawn by oxen.
BULLOCK DRIVER, one in charge of cattle, either at large or yoked.
BULLOCK'S HEART, an Indian name for a fruit tree, the *Anona reticulata*.
BULLOCK-YOKE, a wooden neck-yoke or collar for draught cattle.
BULLOQ, a name in India for the acorns of *Quercus incana*, which are sold in the bazaars as a medicine.
BULL'S EYE, a policeman's lantern; a small thick piece of glass let into the deck of a ship to admit light to a cabin; a ship's block, a wooden thimble without a sheave, having a hole through the centre and a groove round it; the centre of a target.
BULLY TREE, a fine species of *Mimusops* which is abundant in Demerara and Berbice, and is employed for house frames, posts, floors, &c., and the upper portion of the trunk and branches for making shingles, wheel-spokes, palings, &c. It squares from 20 to 30 inches, and may be obtained from 20 to 30 feet long. See also **BLACK BULLY WOOD**.
BULRUSHES, the leaves of a marshy plant (*Typha*) which are employed in many parts of Europe for making mats and winter coverings for plants as well as for chair bottoms. They are imported in bundles of about 36 inches in circumference, 63 bundles making a load.

BULTOW, a mode of fishing practised on the Bank fisheries, by strutting a number of hooks on one line, which is hauled into the boat from time to time heavily laden with cod fish.
BULWARKS, the top sides of a vessel, the wood work of a ship above the upper deck.
BUMBOAT, a boat which supplies provisions to a ship in harbour or in a roadstead.
BUMMALO, BUMMELOW, BUMMOLAH, a small glutinous transparent fish about the size of a smelt, caught in the Indian seas. When dried they are much eaten by Europeans and Hindoos, and are facetiously termed Bombay ducks.
BUMMAREES, a speculative class of dealers in fish at Billingsgate, who buy largely of the salesmen, and sell in smaller quantities to the fishermen.
BUN, BOON, a name in Hindustan for coffee-berries before they are ground.
BUNGAU, BUNGKAL, a goldsmith's weight in some parts of the East. At Singapore it is considered equal to the weight of two Spanish dollars or 835 to 836 grains troy. In Penang it is two or three grains less.
BUNENS, the Malay name for beans and many kinds of legumes.
BUND, in India an embankment against inundation; a conventional Indian term for different months and seasons.
BUNDER, the Hindustani name for a port or harbour, a Dutch superficial measure, about 2½ acres.
BUNDER-BOAT, a strong, well-built boat, employed to land passengers from vessels on the pier at Bombay. [paper].
BUNDLE, a package; two reams of printing HUNDY, the name for a small package in Cambay and other parts of India.
BUNG, a large cork or wooden stopple for a cask; also the Persian name for hemp, *Cannabis sativa*.
BUNGALOW, an Indian dwelling-house of a single floor, which is either thatched or tiled. Those inhabited by Europeans are generally built of very large sun-dried bricks.
BUNGAPALA, the Malay name for mace, the arilla of the nutmeg.
BUNGLER, a botcher, a bad workman.
BUNNEAH, a kind of itinerant chandler in India; a camp follower; a grain dealer.
BUNS, small sweet cakes sold by pastry-cooks and bakers, of which there are many varieties, such as Chelsea buns, Bath buns, plum buns, butter buns, &c.
BUNT, the mildew of a ship's sail.
BUNTING, a thin open-made kind of worsted stuff goods, used chiefly for flags.
BUNTING AND SAY MANUFACTURER, a maker of serge and thin worsted fabrics for flags, &c.
BUNTONS, strong bawls of timber used in the coal districts.
BUOY, a floating mark or sea-beacon, usually made of copper but sometimes of cork, wood, &c., anchored over some danger, or placed at certain spots to mark the channel. Buoys are also fastened to moorings for vessels to make fast to in harbour, or to warp by, and to indicate the position of the anchor of a ship.

BUPRESTE, of ancient writers is the golden fly (*sunambit*) of the Indian bazaars.

BUR, the rough head of the burdock, &c., a general name for any kind of grass seed which attaches itself to the sheep's fleece; "burry" wool requires more labour to clean it for manufacturing purposes.

BURATES, a thin woollen stuff imported into Venezuela for vells. [value.

BURBA, an African money of undefined

BUR-BARK, a fibre obtained from the *Triumfetta semitriloba*, a common weed in the West Indies.

BURBER, a petty copper coin of Suez, the twelfth part of a medina.

BURBO, a money of account at Tunis, twelve burboes making the asper, and fifty-two aspers the piastre.

BURBUTOE. See BORA. [lighter.

BURCHIO, the Italian name for a wherry or

BURBETT, a cotton stuff.

BURDOCK, the *Arctium Lappa*; a decoction of the plant is used medicinally as an aperient, diuretic and astringent.

BURHEAD, a chest of drawers, or escrutoire; also a public post or office.

BURGAOE, a tenure by which town lands are held, in some continental cities and in Scotland, at a yearly ground-rent.

BURGIE, a kind of small coal, suited for burning in the furnaces of engines; a three-cornered flag or distinguishing pennant used by cutters, yachts, and merchant vessels.

BURGER, a burges or free citizen of a Dutch town.

BURGO MASTER, the mayor or chief magistrate of a Dutch city or Flemish town.

BURGRUNDY, a light French wine.

BURGUNDY FITCH, a resin obtained from the Norway spruce fir, (*Abies excelsa*.)

BURHET, the Hindoo name for a carpenter.

BURIN, an engraver's tool.

BURKEK, a Malay name for the snake.

BURLERS, women employed in the clothing districts in picking out, with tweezers, all irregular knots, threads, hairs, dirt, &c., from the web of the fabric.

BURLESQUE, a humorous travestied or paraphrased piece at a theatre.

BURMOOKEE, a scented oil or attar in the East Indies.

BURNER, the mouth-piece for a lamp or gas-pipe. Of gas burners there are many kinds, such as lantern burners with jets, fan, star, bats'-wing, fish-tail, imitation candle, &c.

BURNET, a pasture grass.

BURNING FLUID. See CAMPHINE.

BURNING-GLASS, a small glass lens or mirror for concentrating the sun's rays to a focus.

BURNISHER, a bookbinder's tool, mounted with agate, blood-stone, or steel, for smoothing; it is also used by watchmakers.

BURNOUS, a cloak, or Arab wrapping for the head.

BURRY SUGAR, caramel used for darkening the colour of liquors.

BURRO, in Spani-h, a whin or windlass.

BURR-OAK, the *Quercus macrocarpa*, a useful and ornamental tree of North America; the wood is tough and close-grained, and more durable than the white oak.

BURROO, an Indian name for country quills or pens, and for those brought to Bombay from Muscat; they are sold by the hundred.

BURROW, the mining name for a heap of rubbish; a rabbit's hole or covert in a warren.

BURR-STONES, rough hard white stones which are imported for millers' grinding-stones.

BURSLOCHAN, a vernacular name in India for tabasheer, the siliceous secretion found in the joints of the bamboo, and used medicinally.

BURTHEN, the weight or measure that a sailing vessel will convey or contain. See TONNAGE.

BURTON, a tackle composed of two or more blocks with a hook in the bight of one of the running parts.

BURTON ALE, an ale of great strength brewed at Burton-upon-Trent.

BURUJO, a Spanish name for the marc or dregs of prepared olives or from grapes.

BUS, a common abbreviation for omnibus, a street carriage.

BUSCONES, miners who work on tribute or part proceeds; those who search or prospect for ores.

BUSH, a piece of metal let into the centre of the sheave of a block to strengthen it.

BUSHEL, the principal measure for corn and dry commodities in England and her dependencies. It is the eighth of the quarter, and should weigh 80 lbs. avoirdupois of water.

BUSH SYRUP, a name in the Cape colony for a saccharine liquid obtained from the flowers of the *Protea melliflora*, and which is administered medicinally for diseases of the chest.

BUSH TEA, the leaflets of a species of *Cyclopa*, probably *C. latifolia*, native of the Cape of Good Hope, supposed to possess expectorant and restorative properties; a few bags of this drug have been imported into London.

BUST, the Malay name for iron, bust brant being a magnet.

BUST-MAKER, a maker of flat whalebones, steel or wooden supports for the corsets or stays of females.

BUSS, the Dutch name for a large decked fishing lugger or cutter-built vessel.

BUSSOLA, in Italy a compass.

BUSSOLO, a small corn measure in Florence, equal to 0.335 pint.

BUSSORAH GUM, an Indian gum found in irregular white or yellow semi-transparent fragments, never very large. It makes a peculiar noise when chewed, and swells in water, but does not mix with it completely.

BUSSU, a Brazilian name for a palm, the *Manicaria sacifera* of Gaertner, which is applied to many useful purposes; the large leaves for thatch, and the spathe for making durable cloth and ready-maco bags.

BUST, a half length statue, the representation of a person above the stomach.

BUSTLE, a lady's dress-pad.

BUSO
gold
of a
BUTA
rod
Eas
a K
an
arc
BUTC
of c
Bes
BUTC
pan
Ent
BUTC
sun
in,
BUTC
the
oth
of t
BUTE
gun
Dh
a pe
BUTL
wit
BUTL
ing
BUTA
bird
BUTS
five
BUTT,
any
three
the
mer
ions
or fi
BUTT
lime
BUTT
vege
appl
used
butt
imp
Stat
butt
roll
BUTT
glas
ing
BUTT
jar
ing
abo
BUTT
kni
BUTT
BUTT
duc
Noi
obl
for
sep
for
the
use
up
cht

country quills
ought to Bombay
e sold by the

e for a heap of
or covert in a

l white stones
millers' grinding-

r name in India
s secretion found
inboo, and used

asure that a sea-
e contain. See

of two or more
e blight of one of

great strength
rent.

for the maro or
r from grapes.

on for omnibus,

rk on tribute or
search of pro-

into the centre
k to strengthen

ure for corn and
and and her de-
th of the quarter,

avoidpots of

Cape colony for
ined from the
flora, and which
lly for diseases

cles of *Cyclopia*,
e of the Cape of
possess expect-
properties; a few
imported into

ron, busi brani

at whalebones,
for the corsets

a large deck d
ilt vessel.

ire in Florence,

gum found in
w semi-trans-
very large. If
en chewed, and
not mix with it

or a palm, the
rner, which is
purposes; the
of the sparhe for
d ready-made

he representa-
stomach.

BUPON, a small weight used in Borneo for gold and precious stones, the eighth part of a mace, and equal to 480 troy grains.

BUTAROOKH, a name in India for the dried roe of fishes which forms an article of the Eastern Materia Medica. The dried roe of a kind of shad of enormous size, constitutes an article of commerce in the Eastern archipelago. See *HALACHONG* and *CAYLAN*.

BUTCHER, a slaughterer of beasts and vender of flesh meat; in Scotland he is called a *flesher*.

BUTCHERS' COMPANY, one of the livery companies of London, whose hall is situate in Eastcheap.

BUTCHERS' TRAY, a long wooden tray with small projecting handles for carrying meat in, usually borne on the shoulder.

BUTCH ROOT, an Indian name for the root of the *Zingiber Zerumbet*, which is used with other ingredients to keep off the attacks of the white ant from sugar canes, &c.

BUTEA KINO, a ruby-coloured astringent gum-resin obtained in India from the Dhak-tree (*Butea frondosa*) which affords a powerful and permanent dye.

BUTLER, a family servant who is entrusted with the charge of wines, &c.

BUTLER'S TRAY, a wooden tray for conveying articles to a dining-room.

BUTRON, a snare-net in Spain for catching birds.

BUTSIA, an Arabian money equal to twenty-five common asses.

BUTT, the end of a plank; a large cask of any kind. The beer-but usually contains three barrels or 108 Imperial gallons, and the wine-but the same, although it formerly contained 130 of the old wine gallons; in the leather trade a rounded crop or full hide.

BUTTE, a German dry measure for coal, lime, &c. ranging from 3½ to 4½ bushels.

BUTTER, a common name for all animal and vegetable solid oils and fats, but popularly applied to that from the milk of the cow, used for food. The home production of butter is very considerable; but we also import large quantities from the United States, the Continent, and Ireland. Fresh butter is sold in printed pats, or one pound rolls—salted butter in bulk.

BUTTER COOLER, a porous earthenware or glass vessel, to place butter in water during hot weather.

BUTTER CROCK, an earthenware panning jar for keeping salted butter, and bringing it to market; when filled it weighs about half a cwt.

BUTTER KNIFE, a blunt edged ornamental knife for a butter dish.

BUTTERMAN, a dealer in butter.

BUTTER NUT, a species of walnut, the produce of *Juglans cinerea*, imported from North America. The kernels of the hard oblong nuts are very oily; the Indians formerly pounded and boiled them, and separating the oily substance which floated on the surface, mixed it with their food; hence the name. The wood is used for furniture, for wainscoting, fitting up libraries, the arches and ceilings of churches, and the panels of coaches and

carriages. Sugar is made from the sap of the tree.

BUTTER OF CACAO, a concrete oil of most agreeable flavor, obtained by pressure from the seeds or chocolate beans of *Theobroma Cacao*, and on which the nutritive properties of chocolate or cocoa depends; 100 parts of the seed yield 80 parts of oil.

BUTTER OF CAYANA, a white solid oil obtained from the fruit of the *Vateria Indica*, by boiling; also called piney tallow. It makes excellent candles.

BUTTER-PRINT, a fancy turned wooden mould, for giving an ornamental appearance to butter pats.

BUTTER-PRINT CUTTER, a turner who makes butter prints. [out .]

BUTTER SALESMAN, a wholesale vender of BUTT HINGES, large hinges for doors.

BUTTIMA, a name sometimes given to the batman in Persia.

BUTT LOAD, a provincial name for six seams of wheat, which would be four quarters.

BUTTOCK, a rump of beef.

BUTTON FACTOR, a Scotch dealer in buttons.

BUTTON-HOLE, a loop or hole in a garment, to admit a button.

BUTTON-HOOK, a curved metal loop for fastening the buttons on boots, breeches, or gaiters, &c.

BUTTON-MAKER, a die-sinker and moulder; a cutter or shaper of buttons used for various purposes.

BUTTONS, projecting knobs to fasten boots, articles of dress, &c. They are made of various substances; metal, pearl, shell, horn, bone, wood, glass, silk, porcelain, &c.

BUTTON-WOOD, a name for the timber of the *Conocarpus erectus*. In North America this name is also given to the wood of *Platanus occidentalis*.

BUTTY, a miner who raises coal or ore by contract, at a stated price per ton.

BUTRACEOUS, having the qualities of or resembling butter.

BUVANDE, the French term for thin or bad small wine, used as swipes is with us for small or weak beer.

BUEVAZ, the French name for a bevel or square rule.

BUVETIER, a publican or tavern keeper in France.

BUYER, a purchaser.

BUYING AND SELLING, sale or exchange, the transmission of property from one person to another, in consideration of some price or recompence in value. If the transfer is for money it is a sale.

BUYO, a name in the Philippines for a roll of betel, the prepared masticatory for the day's use, which is carried in little boxes or bags, and handed about as a pinch of snuff or a pipe is in other countries. A fresh buyo or roll is put in the mouth every hour. See *BETEL*.

BUTYRON, the Spanish name for a smelting furnace for ores.

BYAPAR, **BYOHAR**, in Hindustan, business affairs, a trade or calling; also a loan, hence byohara is a creditor or lender.

BYLANDER, a French coasting vessel, so named from its seldom or never losing sight of land.

BY-LAWS, regulations of any kind, enacted, adopted, and agreed upon for the better governance of certain trades, corporations, or joint-stock associations. In some instances these have to be legally registered or published in order to be binding, as in the case of Friendly societies, insurance offices, railway companies, &c.

BYLEE, a common native cart used in the Interior of India.

BYNER, a name in Canara for the *Caryota urens*, from which jaggery or coarse sugar, toddy, and other products are obtained.

BYRE, a name in the north of Scotland for a cow-house or barn for storing turnips, &c.

BYRE-TROUGH, a hollow feeding tray in a cow-house.

BYSSABOLE, an Indian name for coarse myrrh, a fragrant gum-resin.

BYSSUS, a viscid silky fibre produced by the wing-shell mollusc (*Pinna angusta*) in the Mediterranean and West Indies, &c. The filaments are extremely fine and strong, and often reach 3 feet in length. The colour, which is a reddish brown, never fades. Stockings, gloves, and other articles have been woven of it, but more as a curiosity than for use.

BYZANT, or **BYZANTINE**, a Turkish gold coin of the value of £16 sterling.

C.

C, a Roman numeral, representing one hundred; CC, two hundred.

CAA, an Indian name for the leaves of the Paraguay tea-plant, a species of holly.

CA-AAPIA, a Portuguese name for the emetic root of the *Dorstenia brasiliensis*, which is chewed by the natives of Brazil.

CAAPIBA, a Brazilian name for the Pareira brava root of South America, the product of *Cissampelos Pareira*, the wild vine or velvet leaf, which is employed as a tonic and diuretic.

CAB, an ancient Hebrew dry measure of 1½ to 2 pints; also a liquid measure; a popular and generally adopted abbreviation for cabriolet, a street carriage, which is either light on two wheels, with the driver perched on an elevated seat behind, and called a Hansom cab; or a heavier four-wheeled vehicle with the driver seated in front, adapted for carrying more than two persons.

CABACALLI, a wood of British Gulana impregnated with a bitter principle which defends it against worms; it lasts well under water, and is much used for planking colonial craft, but requires to be fastened with copper nails. It will square 12 to 16 inches, or even more, from 40 to 45 feet long.

CABACINHA, the Portuguese name for the cucurbitaceous fruit of the *Luffa purgans* of Martius, used medicinally as a drastic purgative in Brazil.

CABAL, a luscious beverage or rich raisin wine made in Portugal.

CABAL-HUESTE, **CABALUSTE**, the Spanish name for a kind of saddle.

CABALLERIA, an ancient tenure of land.

CABALLERIA, **CAVALLERIA**, a Spanish superficial measure equal to about 32 English acres, or as much as may be sown with 60 fanegadas of grain. It is usually 1000 paces long, by 600 paces broad. See **FANE-GADA**.

CABALLINE, any thing belonging to a horse; hence coarse aloes, used in veterinary medicine, are called caballine aloes.

CABAN, **CAVAN**, an eastern measure of capa-

city. In the Philippines the caban of rice weighs 133 lbs. avoird., and of cocon 83½ lbs. In Ternate, however, the caban of rice will weigh but 100½ lbs. avoirdupois; also a French cloak with a cape.

CABANER (French), to overturn a boat keel upwards.

CABANIL, a herd or keeper of mules and asses employed in carrying corn in Spain.

CABARET, a French tavern, or tipping and smoking house.*

CABARETIER, an alehouse or tavern-keeper in France.

CABARRE, a small French flat-bottomed vessel.

CABAS, **CABAT**, a frill basket made of rushes; a drum, or small package of figs.

CABAZA, a large Spanish cloak.

CABBAGE, a well-known pot-herb, of which there are many cultivated culinary varieties, used in a boiled state, suetted, or pickled. (See **SAUR KRAUT**) Cabbages are grown extensively for feeding cattle. Also a name for cloth purloined by tailors from the materials furnished to make into garments.

CABBAGE-LETTUCE, a species of lettuce with leaves forming a low full head like the cabbage.

CABBAGE-NET, a small net made of twine to hold vegetables in a pot.

CABBAGE-OIL. See **COLZA-OIL**.

CABBAGE-PALM, the *Oreodoxa oleracea*, one of the loftiest of all palms; the brittle flakes or young shoots form an esteemed esculent in the West Indies.

CABBLING, a process in iron making, which consists in breaking up the flat masses of iron into pieces, to be again heated in a furnace, and wrought or hammered into bar iron.

CABDA, an Arab name for the palm, a measure which is equal to 3-15 inches.

CABECA (literally a bead), a nominal money of account for small purchases on some parts of the West coast of Africa, represented by cowry shells. Four large or eight small cabecas go to the ounce an imaginary coin, worth twelve thousand cowries. See **COWRIES**.

eding tray in a

me for coarse

roduced by the
(*angusta*) in the
ndies, &c. The
ne and strong,
n length. The
h brown, never
nd other articles
nd more as a

urkish gold coin

G.

the caban of rice

of cocoa 83½ lbs.

caban of rice will

rdupols; also a

turn a boat keel

mules and asses

in Spain.

or tipping and

or tavern-keeper

a flat-bottomed

made of rushes;

of figs.

ak.

herb, of which

a culinary varie-

ate, suited, or

) Cabbages are

ling cattle. Also

by tailors from

make into gar-

of lettuce with

head like the

made of twine to

IL.

ra oleracea, one

the brittle flakes

teemed esculent

making, which

the flat masses of

ain heated in a

hammered into

CABECA, CABESSE, the Portuguese name for the finest kinds of silk received from India.

CABESTRILLO, a Spanish neck chain, of gold or silver.

CAB-FARE, the amount paid or demanded for the hire of a cab.

CABIDO, CAVIDO, other names for the covado, a measure of length in Portugal.

CAHILLAUD, a French name for fresh cod-fish.

CABIN, an apartment or sleeping berth in a ship; a small hut or rudely constructed cottage.

CABIN-BOY, an attendant in the captain's cabin of a merchant ship.

CABINET, a small closet or room; a set of drawers; the French name for an office.

CABINET-BRASS-FOUNDER, a workman who prepares articles for cabinet workers.

CABINET-CARVER, a wood worker in the cabinet trade.

CABINET-DE-LECTEUR, a French reading-room.

CABINET-FURNITURE, articles of furniture suited for small rooms.

CABINET-INLAYER, an artisan who veneers or variegates cabinet work with inserted materials; a workman who ornaments articles of furniture by inlaying.

CABINET-LEAD-LINER, a workman who lines boxes, cases, and articles with lead.

CABINET-MAKER, a manufacturer or repairer of wooden articles of furniture and upholstery for rooms, such as chairs, tables, couches, &c.

CABINET-PIANO, a neat compact piano, occupying little space.

CABINET-PICTURE, a small-sized picture.

CABINET-WOODS, ornamental woods suited to the purposes of the cabinet-maker.

CABIN-FURNITURE, light, compact, and folding articles, for the convenience of a passenger at sea, and occupying little space. See **CAMP-FURNITURE**.

CABIN PASSENGER, a voyager at sea who has the best accommodation the ship affords; in contradistinction to the steerage and intermediate passengers.

CABINS, apartments or rooms in ships, apportioned to the officers and passengers; in vessels of war, the seamen usually sleep in hammocks.

CABLE, a strong rope or chain for anchoring a ship, &c.; vessels under 150 tons are bound to have at least 150 fathoms of chain cable; those of 250 to 350 tons, 200 fathoms; 700 tons and upwards, 300 fathoms; a length of cable generally consists of about fifteen fathoms. When heinpen cables are used, one-sixth more in length is required. Cables are of various sizes, from one to eighteen inches in circumference. A rope cable is always composed of three strands, every strand of three ropes, and every rope of three twists; the twist is, however, made of more or less threads, according as the cable is to be thicker or thinner. A rope two inches in circumference, and 120 fathoms long, is generally found to weigh nearly one cwt.

CABLE-LAY, any thing twisted after the manner of a cable; thus there are cable-pattern gold chains, &c.

CABLE'S LENGTH, a maritime measurement, ordinarily signifying 120 fathoms, or 240 yards; but the usual length of a ship's cable is only about seventy-five fathoms.

CABLET, a small cable.

CABLE-TIER, the splice on the orlop deck or in the hold of a ship, where the cables are stowed.

CABLE-TOW, a small stream cable.

CABMAN, the driver of a cab.

CABO (Spanish), a cape; cordage or thread.

CABOB, an oriental dish.

CABOCHE, a French name for hob-nails.

CABOCHON, the French name for a precious stone, polished, but not cut.

CABOOLEAT, an agreement entered into by the Zemindars with the Indian government to farm and manage the land revenue.

CABOOSE, a house on deck where the cooking is done; a ship's fire-heap, or stove, fitted with boilers, ovens, &c., for cooking meals for those on board. It is generally termed a galley.

CABOT, a dry measure in general use in Jersey, 10 of which are computed equal to one imperial quarter of wheat, and 11 to a quarter of barley. The potato cabot is considered to weigh 40 Jersey pounds, 13 local pounds being equal to 14 English. The cabot of apples averages 38 lbs. For other commodities, the cabot differs according to the specific gravity of the article introduced. The French name for the mullet.

CABOTAGE (French), **CABOTTAGGIO** (Italian); names for the coasting-trade. Petit cabotage is a coasting voyage carried on in small vessels below 70 tons, between ports not far distant from each other; grand cabotage, coasting voyages to distant parts of Europe.

CABOTIER, a French coasting vessel.

CAB-OWNER, a cab proprietor; the master of a cab.

CABRERO, a Spanish goat-herd.

CABRINO, a goat-skin.

CABRIOLE, a French easy chair, formerly in use, named after the inventor.

CABRIOLET, a carriage on two or four wheels. See **CAB**.

CABRIOLET-PHAETON, a private carriage for general use.

CABRITILLA (Spanish), a tanned or dressed lamb or sheep-skin.

CABRON, the French name for a kid-skin.

CABROUET, a sort of cart used in sugar plantations.

CAB-STAND, an appointed place where cabs wait to be hired.

CABURNS, small lashings for binding a cable.

CACAO, the seeds of the *Theobroma Cacao*, commonly known in their prepared forms as Cocoa and Chocolate. See those heads.

CACAO-BUTTER, a yellowish solid fat, obtained by expression from the nuts or kernels of the *Theobroma Cacao*.

CACHALOT, the sperm whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*), which furnishes oil and spermaceti; and hence the fishing for it is an object of commercial importance.

CACHARADO, a kind of Spanish linen.

CACHE, a deposit of provisions made in the arctic regions by the natives or travellers; secured either by burying in the ground, or by erecting a cairn of stones over it to protect it from the foxes and bears.

CACHIBOU-RESIN, a resin obtained from the *Bursera gummifera* in the West Indies.

CACHICAN, the overseer of a farm in Spain.

CACHOLONG, a kind of chalcidony, a yellowish form of quartz.

CACHORRENAS, a kind of soap made in Spain.

CACHUMBO, the hard cocoa wood of a palm.

CACHUNDE, a paste flavoured with musk and other aromatics in Spain. A Chinese stimulant, considered efficacious in nervous complaints.

CACOMITE, a species of *Tigridia*, from the bulbs of which a good farina is extracted in Mexico.

CACoon, a name for the seeds of *Entada gigalobium*, which are used for making purses, scent-bottles, &c.

CACIENE, a name given to the red colouring matter obtained from the fruit of some species of *Cacti* and *Opuntia*.

CACtUS, a common name for many of the *Opuntia* family; an interesting genus of plants, most of which are curious and handsome but of little use except as fences in the tropics. *Opuntia cochinitifera* is, however, of importance, as on it are reared the cochineal insects. The fruit is not much esteemed as an edible, but it is used for feeding pigs in many quarters, and has lately been turned to some account in producing alcohol.

CAD, the conductor or attendant of an omnibus; a hanger-on about coach-yards and railway stations.

CADARP, a liquid measure of some parts of Spain, equal to 3.627 pints.

CADAZZO, a name in Spain for coarse silk, which cannot be spun with a wheel.

CADASTRE, the French and Peninsular name for a terrier, or official survey and valuation of real property; a register in which are inscribed the names and particulars of all the landed property of the country, and the owners thereof, with a valuation of their incomes.

CADDIS, **CADDAS**, an old name for ribbons of a peculiar make, which were usually imported in pieces of thirty-six yards; a kind of tape lint for dressing a wound.

CADdy, an ancient measure for wine; also a small ten chest, or box for table use.

CADe, a keg or small barrel; also a variable fish measure; 500 herrings or 1000 sprats make a cade.

CADRE, another name for the canne or coid of Morocco, a long measure of twenty-one inches.

CADENAS, the French name for a padlock.

CADENE, a kind of common carpet formerly imported from the Levant.

CADe-OIL, an empyreumatic oil obtained by distillation in a retort, from the wood of *Juniperus Oxycedrus*. It is much used in France in veterinary medicine.

CADERNO, the name for a small quantity of paper in Portugal, usually five or six sheets. [dairy produce.

CADGERI, a beggar; a huckster, or dealer in

CADIS, a French name for a kind of coarse serge.

CADJAN, an Indian name for the leaves of the palmyra or fan palm, used for writing on with an iron style; also for matting.

CADJARA, a silk horse-cloth or trapping used in Russia.

CADmia, the crust deposited on furnaces in which zinc ore is sublimed, containing from ten to twenty per cent of cadmium.

CADmium, a beautiful white metal, harder than tin, and very ductile and malleable, which frequently occurs in zinc ores.

CADmium YELLOW, the commercial name for the sulphide of cadmium, an artist's paint, the finest and most permanent of all the yellow pigments in use.

CADO, a corn measure of Santa Maura, one of the Ionian islands, containing about 13 bushels; but, according to some authorities, it reaches to 3½ bushels.

CADran, a French name for a dial-plate.

CADy, a street porter in Edinburgh.

CAEN STONE, a fine white stone from Normandy, much used for Gothic structures.

CAFA, plait made in the Pacific Islands from coco-nut coir; a cotton stuff in Spain.

CAFE (French), the bean or berry of coffee; also a coffee-house.

CAFETIER (French), the keeper of a coffee-house; a vessel for holding the beverage.

CAFFEINE, the active nitrogenous principle giving the flavour to coffee, and which is similar to theine in tea.

CAFFER CORN, a variety of *Sorghum* cultivated in parts of Southern Africa for its seed.

CAFFISE, **CAFFISO**, a measure of capacity for grain and liquids in the Mediterranean ports. In Messina and Trieste the Caffiso for fluids is 2½ gallons, in Malta 4½. For grain the Caffiso ranges from 1 to 2 quarters.

CAFILAH, **CAFFILA**, the Persian name for an official or government caravan; a company of travellers or merchants.

CAFTAN, a thick quilted cloak or robe of wool or silk used in Arabia and Turkey; it is generally white with pale flowers and is sometimes lined with fur.

CAG, a small barrel or cask. See **KEG**.

CAGARRACHE, one who washes the olives in an oil-mill in Spain.

CAGE, a basket or enclosed frame for ascending and descending coal mines; a prison for birds. *Cage of a Wren*, is a mingling name for the barrel on which the rope is wound up. [Sardinia.

CAGLIARESO, a petty copper coin of CAGMAG, an opprobrious term applied to had meat or poultry.

CAHAX, a nominal Indian currency, equivalent to 6d. or the fourth part of a rupee.

CAHIER, a term employed in the paper trade on the Continent, signifying a parcel of 5 or 6 sheets, the fourth or fifth of a quire.

CALIZ (plural **CAHICES**), a variable dry measure in Spain. The standard cahiz of 12 fanegas used in Cadiz and other places is rather more than 18 Imperial bushels, and in Valencia 100 cahices are equal to 70½ quarters. In some provincial districts of Spain the caliz is only 3 to 5½ bushels.

CAL
CO
to
rel
ex
cal
CAB
kil
CAB
At
the
is
to
CAB
Ca
equ
CATA
oil
loc
po
CAB
CAL
Se
pri
ne
de
few
CAL
for
CAL
cu
Cal
spe
CAL
CAL
for
stil
me
CAL
by
me
an
CAL
the
ple
CAL
ob
tw
na
spi
CAL
che
dis
qu
we
tw
CAL
as
pre
CAL
ple
tec
for
CAL
for
CAL
CAL
CAL
a
for
CAL

kind of coarse

the leaves of
for writing or
for matting.
trapping used

on furnaces in
d, containing
of cadmium-
metal, harder
and malleable,
zinc ores.

merical name
in, an artist's
permanent of
se.

a Maura, one
staining about
to some autho-
ria.

dial-plate,
burgh.

me from Nor-
to structures.

islands from
in Spain.

erry of coffee;

er of a coffee-
the beverage.

ous principle
and which is

orghum culti-
Africa for its

ty of capacity
editerranean
te the Caffiso
alta 4}. For
from 1 to 2

an name for
avian; a com-
nts.

robe of wool
turkey; it is
owers and is

ee KEO.
the olives in

ame for as-
al mines; a
Whim, is a
n which the
[Sardinia.

r coin of
is applied to

rency, equi-
t of a rupee.

paper trade
a parcel of
h of a quire.

ole dry mead-
calh of zinc
other places

al bushes,
are equal to
al districts

5} bushes.

CALIZADA, a superficial measure of Spain, consisting of six fanegadas, and equal to one acre eight perchas. What is generally understood by a calizada, is the extent of land that can be sown with a cahiz of grain.

CAHO-CAHO, a local name for a superior kind of yam in the Tonga Islands.

CAHOUN, COHUNE, a plume-like palm, the *Attalea Cohune* of Martius, native of Honduras, bearing nuts, which grow in clusters like a bunch of grapes; an oil is obtained from them by expression equal to that from the coco-nut.

CARUN, a nominal money of Arracan and Calcutta calculated in cowry shells, and equal to 6d. sterling.

CAIADE, the Brazilian name for the American oil-palm, *Elais melanococca*; and of its very long leaves ropes are made. The oil is locally used in Brazil, but not much exported.

CAICO (Italian), a small skiff, a jolly boat.

CALCEDRA, a bark, obtained from the *Khaya Senegalensis*, and which yields a bitter principle. The bark is much used by the negroes of the Gambia (in infusion and decoction), in the treatment of the violent fevers of that country.

CAIMAN, CAYMAN, a South American name for the crocodile.

CAIMEHS, the Turkish name for the paper currency of the Sultan, 120 piastres in Caimesh being only equal to about 117 speels.

CAIQUE, a light bark used on the Bosphorus.

CAIRN, an erection of stones, of Celtic origin, for monumental or religious uses; but still applied to a heap raised for signal or memorial purposes.

CAIRNGORM, a variety of rock-crystal used by the Scotch to ornament their accoutrements, and of which seals, necklaces, and other trinkets are made.

CAISSON, a water-tight box for facilitating the commencement of the foundations of piers, bridges, &c.

CAJUPUT, an essential oil of a green colour, obtained by distillation from the leaves and twigs of the *Malaleuca Leucadendron*, a native of the East. It is a powerful antispasmodic, stimulant, and sudorific.

CAJON, CAXON, the Spanish name for a chest. In the South American mining districts it is applied to a weight of 50 quintals of mineral; but in some of the western republics of South America it is two montons or 64 quintals.

CAKE, a kneaded or solid mass of any kind, as a cake of copper, of Indian ink, of pastry or baked dough, &c.

CAKE-BREAKER, a crushing and cutting implement for breaking up oil-cake for the feeding of stock, and pressing rape-cake for manure.

CAKE-MOULD, a confectioner's metal pattern for baking fancy pastry in.

CAKE, OIL. See OIL-CAKE.

CAKE-TOASTER, a toasting fork.

CAL, a Cornish mining name for wolfram; a kind of iron gossan; the Spanish name for lime; Calcheros being lime burners.

CALARASHES, a name in Tunis for the Otto-

man red caps; also the fruit of the *Crescentia cujete*, which when young are pickled. The hard rind or covering, when the pulp has been taken out, is made into all kinds of domestic utensils by the negroes — cups and saucers, baskets and bowls, pepper and salt dishes, &c., which take the place of crockery, and are not so easily broken or destroyed. Many will stand the fire for cooking as well as an iron pot.

CALABASSI, a red fez or military cap made in Tunis, and largely shipped to the Levant for Turkish use.

CALABAZATE, in Spain, pumpkins preserved in sugar, or steeped in honey.

CALAEATARE (Italian), to caulk a ship or stop her leaks.

CALAITÉ, a name for the turquoise.

CALAMANGO, a glossy woollen stuff, chequered in the warp, either ribbed or plain, formerly manufactured in the Netherlands, now made in Bradford.

CALAMANDER WOOD, a valuable furniture wood of Ceylon, (*Diospyros hirsuta*.)

CALAMDAK. See AGALLOCHUM WOOD.

CALAMBOUR, a kind of eagle or aloes wood, sometimes used for inlaying and cabinet work.

CALAMINE, carbonate of zinc, used as a drug.

CALAMUS OIL, an oil obtained from the root of the sweet flag, *Acorus Calamus*.

CALANCA (Italian), printed cotton.

CALAVANCE, a name for several kinds of pulse, including the *Dolichos Barbadensis* and *sinesis*.

CALCAR, a calcining furnace in a glass-works.

CALCAREOUS CEMENT, an artificial water cement for building.

CALCAREOUS EARTH, a gritty soil which contains a large percentage of lime.

CALCAREOUS SPAR, a carbonate of lime.

CALCAVELLA, a high-flavoured Lisbon white wine.

CALCEDONY. See CHALCEDONY.

CALCINATION, the reduction of substances to cinders or ash.

CALCINER, a name given to the burning house, or place where minerals, &c. are pulverized by heat.

CALCIUM, the metallic base of lime, a silver-white metal obtained by the same method as barium. Fluoride of calcium is the Derbyshire or fluor spar.

CALCO, a weight in the Ionian islands, of twenty-four troy grains, twenty calchi making one troy ounce.

CALCQUIN. See CALKING.

CALCULATING MACHINE, an instrument with toothed wheels, each turning freely on its own centre for automaton calculation. The schwan-pan of the Chinese, and the Roman abacus, are also species of counting machines for facilitating calculations.

CALCULATOR, one who reckons or estimates matters of figures or detail.

CALDERAIO (Italian), CALDERERO (Spanish), a brazier or tinker.

CALDRON, a large iron boiler or pot.

CALCHE, CALASH, a lady's hood; also a small hooded carriage running on low wheels.

- CALENCART**, a kind of calico imported into Hayti.
- CALENDAR**, an almanac.
- CALENDER**, a machine for smoothing or hot-pressing fabrics between rollers, to give them a glossy or wavy appearance.
- CALENDERER**, a smoother and presser of fabrics; one engaged in scouring and hot-pressing cloth.
- CALESIN**, a one-horse chaise in Spain.
- CALF**, prepared leather for book-binding, &c.; the young of a cow, usually so termed until it is past six months old, when it becomes a yearling. Calves generally become fat enough for veal in eight or nine weeks.
- CALF-PEN**, an out-house or enclosure where calves are kept. [JELLY.]
- CALF'S-FOOT JELLY**. See CALVES'-FOOT
- CALF-SKINS**, the hide of the calf which, when tanned, forms the material for one of the most valuable kinds of leather, and is used by accoutrement-makers and boot-makers; calf-skins are also converted into vellum.
- CALAFOUT**, an Indian red wood.
- CALIBRE** (French), a word now generally adopted to express the bore of a piece of ordnance.
- CALIBRE COMPASSES**. See CALLIPERS.
- CALICHE**, a name for nitrate of soda found in Peru.
- CALICO**, a general term for any plain white cloth made from cotton, but which receives peculiar distinctive names as it improves in quality and strength, and according to the purposes for which it is used. In the United States the term is restricted by popular usage to prints. Dyed calicoes are used for book-binding. There are super calicoes, shirting calicoes, unbleached calicoes, &c.
- CALICO AND SILK PRINTER**, a workman who imprints coloured figures on silks and cottons, by cylindrical machinery, but the term is usually applied to the master-manufacturers or owners of print-works.
- CALICO-GLAZER**, one who smooths or hot-presses calicoes. See CALENDERER.
- CALICO-PRINTER'S BLOCK-CUTTER**, a maker of blocks for the use of calico-printers.
- CALICO-PRINTING**, the process of impressing figured patterns upon cotton by coloured substances.
- CALIDAD**, the best kind of Cuba tobacco.
- CALIFORNIA-GOLD**. The gold discoveries in California were made in 1848; and the total produce of the mines was estimated, on good authority, up to the close of 1855, to have amounted to upwards of £80,000,000 sterling. The California gold received at the United States' mints to the close of 1854, was to the amount of £54,000,000; whilst about £8,000,000 was circulating locally in coin, or held in bullion, and used in manufactures, &c. The officially registered shipments of gold from California, in the five years 1851-55, were to the value of nearly £47,000,000; but much was shipped unregistered.
- CALIGA**, a kind of leather half-boots worn by the Roman soldiers.
- CALIN**, an alloy of lead and tin, used by the Chinese for tea canisters and other articles.
- CALIPER**. See CALLIPERS.
- CALIS**, the Spanish name for alkanet root.
- CALISAYA-BARK**, a valuable cinchona bark obtained from *Cinchona Cal.aya*, a Bolivian tree, which is rich in the alkaloid.
- CALISHERAS**, insulated deposits or beds of nitrate of soda in Peru.
- CALISTHENIC INSTRUMENT-MAKER**, a manufacturer of chest expanders, &c.
- CALK**, a name for lime.
- CALKING**, the process of tracing with a style or hard pencil, through a print which has been rubbed with coloured chalk at the back; or copying a drawing by tracing with chalk. See CAULKING.
- CALKINS**, CAWKINS, the prominent or elevated extremities of the horse's shoe, forged thin, and turned downwards to prevent slipping.
- CALL**, a visit; the demand for payment of an instalment due on shares; a speculation on the Stock Exchange.
- CALLA**, a commercial term used on some parts of the coast of Africa, indicating exchange or barter in goods, in contradistinction to *Calla-biera*, which means cash or currency.
- CALLEMANDRA**, a kind of Spanish woollen stuff.
- CALLIGRAPHY**, the art of fine penmanship.
- CALLIPASH**, the upper part of the turtle.
- CALLIPEE**, the under part of the turtle.
- CALLIPERS**, instruments used in gauging; compasses to measure a diameter.
- CALLIPEVA**, an esteemed river mullet of the West Indian seas (*Mugiliza*), seldom extending further than the embouchures of streams or into the ponds and marshes. Its scales are useful for making ornaments, and its roe forms an excellent caviare.
- CALLOU** (Spanish), a wine or fermented liquor extracted from palms.
- CALMUCKS**, a sort of woollen hair-cloth.
- CALOMEL**, a mild preparation of mercury, the dichloride, used as an alternative or purgative.
- CALORIMETER**, an instrument to indicate the heat given out by bodies in cooling or passing from one temperature to another, which is ascertained by the quantity of ice it will melt.
- CALOTYPE**, an improved method of taking photographs on paper, invented by Mr. Talbot.
- CALOTYPE-PAPER**, photogenic paper chemically prepared for the calotype process.
- CALOW**, the Polish inch. The old Polish calow was 0.977 English inch; the new calow, since 1819, is equal to 0.94 inch. In Groenow, however, the calow runs to 1.17 inch.
- CALPIZQUE**, a rent collector in Spain.
- CALQUING**. See CALKING.
- CALUMBA**. See COLOMBO-ROOT.
- CALVES'-FOOT JELLY**, a nutritious jelly made by boiling the feet of calves, and flavouring the extract.
- CALVIA** (plural CALVIE), a grain measure of Venetian Lombardy, 2.338 gallons.
- CALX**, an obsolete name for metallic oxides.
- CALZADO** (Spanish), a shoe or sandal of any kind.
- CALZETTAIO** (Italian), a hostler.

CALZOI
CAM, a
in we
CAMAC
of im
CAMAIL
short
CAMANS
therly
CANAB
obtain
odora
an en
portio
and o
weigh
of the
well f
cogs.
from
CAMAR
CAMAR
shrim
CAMASP
on the
CAMATA
stove
for tan
used f
CAMBAT
in the
CAMBER
a hart
CAMBER
plato
CAMBER
archer
CAMBER
Franc
called
CAMBIA
Spain
CAMBIA
CAMBIO
taking
the co
CAMBIE
chang
in bill
of m
vario
Britis
Camb
of the
defini
CAMBIO
CAMBLE
CAMBON
of Ho
of Wi
CAMBR
camb
CAMBR
CAMBR
linen
colou
stripe
elthe
used
made
Glas
camb
cotto

- CALZOLAIO** (Italian), a shoemaker.
- CAM**, a substitute for the crank movement in weaving.
- CAMACO**, an Ionian long measure equal to 54 Imperial yards.
- CAMAIL** (French), a domino; a capuchin or short cloak sometimes made of fur.
- CAMANONCA**, a kind of Spanish stuff formerly used for linings.
- CAMARA**, a store-house for grain; a wood obtained in Essequibo from *Dipteryx odorata*; it is hard, tough, and durable in an eminent degree, and it is said that a portion of its timber, one inch square and of a given length, bears 100lbs more weight than any other timber in Gulana of the same dimensions. It is therefore well adapted for shafts, mill-wheels, or cogs. It will square 18 or 20 inches from 40 to 50 feet long.
- CAMARAGE**, rent paid for a granary.
- CAMAROE**, a Portuguese name for large shrimps or prawns.
- CAMAROE**, a money of account at Mocha on the Red Sea, the 60th part of a dollar.
- CAMATA**, the commercial name for half-grown acorns dried, which are imported for tanning; *Camatina* are incipient acorns used for the same purpose.
- CAMBAY STONE**, a kind of carnelian obtained in the East Indies.
- CAMBER**, a repairing wet dock or inlet for a harbour.
- CAMBER-BEAM**, an arched beam used in platforms.
- CAMBER-SLIP**, an instrument for drawing arches.
- CAMBETTA**, a provincial dry measure of France equal to 2½ pints, sometimes called Gombetta.
- CAMBIADOR**, a banker or money-changer in Spain.
- CAMBIALE** (Italian), a bill of exchange.
- CAMBIO** (Spanish), barter, the giving or taking bills of exchange; a rise or fall in the course of exchange.
- CAMBIST**, a banker; one well versed in exchanges and foreign moneys; a trafficker in bills. Also applied to a book descriptive of moneys, weights and measures of various countries. The two best known British works on this subject are Kelly's *Cambist*, and Tate's *Cambist*; the former of these however is now obsolete in its definitions.
- CAMBISTRE**, a kind of Spanish camlet.
- CAMBLET**. See **CAMLET**.
- CAMBON**, an Indian native name for the grain of *Holcus spicatus*, the *Penicillaria spicata* of Willdenow. See **COCUS**.
- CAMBRAYON**, a Spanish name for coarse cambric. [meat on.]
- CAMBREL**, an iron with hooks to hang **CAMBRIC**, a cotton fabric in imitation of fine linen; its varieties are glazed, white, and coloured for linings; twilled, figured, striped, and corded. Cotton cambrics are either white or printed for dresses, or used as French cambrics. The former are made chiefly in Lancashire, the latter in Glasgow. Scotch cambric is an imitation cambric made from fine hard twisted cotton.
- CAMBRIC MUSLIN**, a very fine and thin linen fabric, an imitation of cambric, and used for the same purposes.
- CAME**, a name in some parts of India for the half rupee or 1s.
- CAMEL**, a contrivance for lifting ships over a bar or shoal that obstructs the navigation of a river; also the well-known beast of burden (*Camelus Bactrianus*) with two humps. The milk of the camel is excellent and supplies butter and cheese. The flesh is hard and unsavoury, and little esteemed even by the Tartars. They use the hump cut into slices, which dissolved in tea serves the purpose of butter. The hide furnishes the Arab with sandals and belts, and the dung is an important article of fuel in arid countries.
- CAMELEER**, a driver or attendant on camels.
- CAMEL-HAIR PENCIL**, a small brush used by painters in water-colours made of badgers' hair, camels' hair, or other suitable material.
- CAMELLIA**, a genus of beautiful evergreen shrubs; the seeds of the *Camellia oleifera*, a native of China, yield an excellent table oil. The large, splendid, rose-like flowers of several species of camellia are much prized in the metropolis, being cultivated in private hot-houses, and sold by florists.
- CAMEL-LOAD**, the load a camel will carry. The Bactrian camel can carry a burden of six cwt.; but the usual load for a camel, on a short journey, is from 400 to 500 lbs.; on longer journeys about 100 lbs. less. Their pace being about two miles and a half per hour, they are the measurers of distance in the East, the mile there being equal to two and a half English miles, and called an hour, from the time the camel takes in traversing it.
- CAMELOT**. See **CAMLET**.
- CAMELS'-HAIR**, is much longer than sheep's wool, and often as fine as silk. There are three kinds, red, white, and grey. The hair on a camel would weigh about 10 lbs.
- CAMELS' HAIR PENCIL MAKER**, a manufacturer of small hair paint-brushes used in water-colour painting.
- CAMELS' HAY**, a name given to some of the fragrant grasses of the *Andropogon* family.
- CAMEO-CUTTER**, an engraver of cameos, one who cuts and embosses stones, shells, &c.
- CAMEOS**, gems worked in *relievo*; small bas-reliefs cut on various substances, as stone, shell, lava, ivory, &c. They are frequently cut on certain conch shells or strombs, the substance of which consists of two distinct layers of different colours, textures and hardness. The black conch offers the most decided contrast of colour in the layers. Shell cameos are now very common, and some display a great deal of taste in the design, cutting, and adaptation of the various layers of the helmet, and other shells to the required tint.
- CAMERA OSCURA**, literally a dark chamber, or an optical apparatus in the shape of a box, for collecting light, and exhibiting external objects in their natural colours on a white surface.

CAMES, rods of cast lead used by glaziers in framing church windows and other quarrels of glass.

CAMFERING, taking off an angle or edge of timber.

CAMICCIOTTO (Italian), a linen petticoat.

CAMICO, a measure of length in the Ionian Islands, consisting of $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards.

CAMIONNAGE (French), cartage or dray hire.

CAMISA, an inner linen garment worn in Spain.

CAMISON, a blouse or outer frock worn by workmen in Spain.

CAMLET, a stuff made originally of goats' hair, now frequently of hair and silk, or wool and thread.

CAMOMILE, **CHAMOMILE**: the flowers of *Anthemis nobilis*, in Europe are employed medicinally as a cheap tonic carminative anodyne; when taken in large doses, however, they prove powerfully emetic. A other species, *A. Pyrethrum* furnishes the pellitory root.

CAMOSOTO (Italian), tanned leather.

CAMOTOS, a Spanish name for the sweet potato.

CAMP, the ground on which an army pitches its tents.

CAMPANINO a variety of Spanish marble.

CAMPEACHY WOOD, a hard red dye-wood from the *Hematoxylon campechianum*, better known as logwood.

CAMP-BED, a folding iron bedstead, with tester laths, for field use.

CAMP-EQUIPAGE MAKER, a maker of portable articles, of light materials adapted for easy transport. See **CAMP-FURNITURE**.

CAMP-FOLLOWERS, the attendants on an army.

CAMP-FURNITURE, articles of cabinet work made compact, light, and portable, so as to be easily folded and transported; such as camp-stools, camp-bedsteads, tables, &c.

CAMPHINE, a popular name for essential resinous oils, such as the purified oil or distilled spirits of turpentine. When intended for a burning fluid, it is mixed with alcohol in various proportions.

CAMPHINE LAMP, a lamp made with proper precautions for burning camphine, having a reservoir generally of glass, placed between the supporting pillar and the burner, to hold the spirit and the cotton wick dips into it.

CAMPHOR, a concrete acrid drug, of a highly penetrating smell, obtained from trees indigenous to Japan, and the Eastern archipelago. The China or Japan camphor-tree is the *Laurus camphora* of Linnæus, the camphor-tree of Sumatra and Borneo, is the *Dryobalanops camphora*.

CAMPHOR JULEP, a name in America for camphor water.

CAMPHOR WATER, a solution of camphor used as a vehicle for the administration of fever medicines.

CAMPHOR-WOOD-OIL, an oil obtained in the East from *Dryobalanops camphora*, which is largely used at Singapore instead of turpentine.

CAMPIONE (Italian), a journal, ledger, or shopkeeper's book.

CAMP-KETTLE, an iron pot for the use of soldiers and colonists.

CAMPO, an Italian agricultural measure, varying in different localities from 0.038 acre to 1.235 acre.

CAMPOL, a kind of tea.

CAMP-SOOL, a money-changer.

CAMP-SPOOL, a light portable folding stool.

CAMBOTO (Italian), a cabin boy.

CAMWOOD, a red dyeing wood, the produce of *Baphia nitida* imported from the West coast of Africa.

CAN, a tin vessel for milk or beer, for holding flux and for other purposes; a liquid measure of Siam equal to 4.16 pints; also an abbreviated name for the candareen, a Chinese weight and measure.

CANA, a name in some of the Pacific Islands for sponge; a long and superficial measure used in Italy and some parts of France, which is of very variable dimensions. The maximum is 117.68 inches the builders' measure in Florence, the minimum 61.10 inches in Barcelona. See **CANNE**.

CANABALLA, a kind of Spanish fishing-boat.

CANADA, CANADO, a liquid measure of Spain and Portugal; also occasionally used in Ceylon. In Lisbon the canada is equal to nearly 2½ pints; in Brazil, a weight of 32 lbs. and 708 of a wine gallon, or about four bottles. In Ceylon the canada passes for 2.66 English pints. The Spanish canada is much larger, being equal to 8.68 gallons.

CANADA-BALSAM, an oleo-resin, obtained from the American silver-fir, *Abies balsamea*. It is used for medicinal and manufacturing purposes, and makes a fine transparent varnish for water-colour drawings, which does not become darker with time.

CANADA-RICE, a wild species of rice, the *Zizania aquatica*, growing in all the shallow streams and swamps of N. West America. It is exceedingly prolific of farinaceous seeds, which afford a very good meal. The plant seems designed by nature to become the indigenous bread-corn of the newly settled regions; for its seeds contribute essentially to the support of the wandering tribes of Indians, and feed immense flocks of wild fowl.

CANADA-SUGAR, dark sugar made from the sap of the sugar-maple tree, *Acer saccharinum*.

CANADIAN CURRENCY. The pounds, shillings, and pence in the British North American colonies, commonly called Halifax currency, are in value ten per cent below the same coins in sterling money; hence £100 sterling is equivalent to £110 currency. The pound sterling passes under the Act Aug. 1, 1854, for £1.4 s currency.

CANADIAN TIMBER. A large trade is carried on with the ports of the river St. Lawrence for timber obtained from the Ottawa district and other parts of Lower Canada. In 1854 the squared timber exported from Quebec amounted to 25,346,000 feet, besides 8,476,491 standard of deals, lath-

wood, sleepers
100 Liv
trade.
CANADIA
Canada
bitter
CANABE,
mullet
CANAKIN
CANAL, a
formed
with c
CANAL-n
of light
canals.
CANAL-B
lock po
boats a
CANAL-L
for rais
CANAL-L
chubb
through
the cli
CANAMO,
CANAN.
CANAPU
CANARY,
also fr
CANARY
Cardu
here, f
where
sively
CANARY
Parne
CANARY
ensis, a
given t
500 ton
CANARY
of carn
the res
image o
CANARY
of the
and L
Canari
CANASTE
tobacco
particu
it was
CAN-BUC
CANCIA,
CAND, a
tricts,
CANDAC
distic
CANDAGE
See CA
CANDAR
of sam
CANDAR
of a t
In acc
dancer
per of
silver
contin
a cand
timat
quarte

ledger, or

the use of

asure, vary-

0888

ding stool.

the produce

in the West

r. for hold-

ers; a liquid

prints; also

and green,

ific islands

ical meas-

of France,

dimensions,

the builders'

imum 61'10

NE.

sh fishing-

ure of Spain

ly equal in

is equal to

a weight of

n, or about

anada pass-

the Spanish

equal to 6'8

n, obtained

Abies bal-

ical and

l makes a

water-colour

some darker

ice, the Zi-

the shallow

West Ame-

of farina-

very good

med by na-

bread-corn

or its seeds

wood, staves, masts, spars, railway

sleepers, and other manufactures of wood:

160 Liverpool vessels were engaged in the

trade.

CANADIAN YELLOW-ROOT, the *Hydrastis*

Canadensis, which furnishes a valuable

bitter and a useful yellow dye.

CANAHIE, a name in the Pacific for the

mullet fish.

CANAKIN, a small can.

CANAL, an artificial navigable water channel

formed for the passage of boats or vessels

with cargo.

CANAL-BOAT, a flat-bottomed barge or boat

of light draught adapted for navigating

canals.

CANAL-BOAT WEIGHING MACHINE, a patent

lock poisoning-machine for weighing canal

boats and their cargoes.

CANAL-LIFT, an hydro-pneumatic elevator

for raising boats from one level to another.

CANAL-LOCK, a stop-gate or sluice to the

chamber of a canal, for passing boats

through, from a higher to a lower level of

the channel, or vice versa.

CANAMIO, the Spanish name for hemp.

CANAN. See CAN.

CANAPUGCIA (Italian), hemp-seed.

CANARY, a wine made in the Canary Islands,

also known as sack.

CANARY BIRD, a well-known song bird, the

Carduelis canaria, which is largely bred

here, and also imported from Germany,

where the rearing of these birds is exten-

sively carried on.

CANARY MOSS, a lichen used for dyeing, the

Parmelia perlata.

CANARY SEED, the seeds of *Phalaris canari-*

ensis, a native grass of Britain, which are

given to birds, and of which as much as

500 tons are annually sold for that purpose.

CANARY STONE, a beautiful yellow species

of carnelian, rather rare, and named from

the resemblance of its colour to the plu-

mage of a canary bird.

CANARY WOOD, a name given to the wood

of the *Laurus Indica*, a native of Madeira,

and *Laurus Canariensis*, a native of the

Canaries.

CANASTER, C'NASTER, a kind of American

tobacco, which derives its name from a

particular kind of rush basket, in which

it was formerly imported.

CAN-BUOY, a large floating buoy.

CANCIA, an ore found in Chile.

CAND, a name in the Cornish mining dis-

tricts, for fluor spar.

CANDAGA, a dry measure used in the Mysore

district of India, equal to 3½ bushels.

CANDAGON, a grain measure of Bangalore.

See CANDY.

CANDARA, a frame of laths for sifting earth

or sand, used in Spain.

CANDAREEN, a Chinese weight, the 100th part

of a tael, and containing ten le or cash.

In accounts the money value of the can-

dareen ranges from ten to fourteen cop-

per cash, but as a weight, whether for

silver or any other article, the le or cash

continues to be the same integral part of

a candareen. The candareen may be es-

timated at 5½ grains, although in some

quarters of the East it weighs 6'38 grains.

CANDEAL, a kind of Spanish wheat.

CANDEE, a measure of length in Coch

China, equal to 19'12 inches English.

CANDELABRUM, an ornamental metal stand

with branches for holding lights.

CANDERROS, an Indian resin of a pellucid

white, which, being susceptible of a good

polish, has been turned into small orna-

ments and toys.

CANDIDATE, an aspirant or suitor for a

public office or business post.

CANDIED, dried with sugar.

CANDIED-PEEL, preserved lemon or citron

peel, used for pastry and confectionery.

CANDIL, a weight in Sumatra of about 43½

lbs. See CANDY.

CANDIOTA, the name for a barrel or keg in

Spain; a large earthen jar.

CANDITEERS, wooden frames or fagots to

protect workmen.

CANDLERERRY MYRTLE, a name given to the

Myrca cerifera, from the berries a

beautiful green wax is obtained in Ame-

rica and the Cape colony, which has

been found useful for candles.

CANDLE-BOX, a receptacle for candles usually

nailed to the wall of a kitchen, &c.

CANDLE-ENDS, pieces of candle partially

burnt, which are often disposed of by

those who object to seeing short candles.

CANDLE-MAKER, a tallow-chandler; one

who makes candles of one or more kinds.

CANDLE-MOULD FRAME, a frame or case to

hold the shapes or moulds into which the

heated tallow or wax is run.

CANDLE-MOULD-MAKER, an artisan who

makes the pewter metal moulds or shapes

used by candle-makers.

CANDLE-NUT, a trade name given to the nuts

of *Aleurites triloba*, imported into London.

CANDLES, wicks covered with solidified oil

or fat, for giving light. There are many

varieties, dips and moulds being chiefly

tallow, while hard and composition candles

are made of spermaceti, stearine, paraffine,

wax, or palm oil.

CANDLESTICK, the receiver or holder for a

candle, which is made either of metal,

glass, or earthenware; and of two shapes,

tall or erect, or short with a flat bottom.

CANDLE-WICK, a twisted length of cotton,

round which the oil or fat is poured and

solidified.

CANDROY, CONDRAV, a Spanish fishing-boat;

a machine used in cotton-printing.

CANDY, an eastern dry measure of capacity

and weight, which varies in different

places. In Madras and Colombo it is

equal to 500 lbs. avoirdupois; in Bombay

and Mangalore to 560 lbs. The Calcutt

candy is 640 lbs. For wool, coin, spices,

and some other staples, in Bombay the

candy is 588 lbs. The Malabar candy is

605½ lbs. The Surat candy, for many ar-

ticles of merchandise, is 583 lbs.; for others

784 lbs.; and for some few 821½ lbs.; the

Mysore candy is equal to 560 lbs.; also a

long measure of Malabar, equal to one

cubic kole, or 28½ English inches.

CANDY-SUGAR, crystallized sugar formed

upon strings by repeated boiling and

clarifying, and suffered to crystallize

slowly; it is sold white, brown, or pink.

CANE, a walking stick; a long measure in Italy and France. See CANNA.

CANE-CHAIR, a chair with a platted cane seat or bottom, or one framed with bamboo or other cane.

CANE-HOLE, a trench dug in the cane-fields for planting cuttings of the sugar-cane in.

CANE-JUICE, the juice of the sugar-cane, expressed between the rollers of a mill, or by hydraulic pressure.

CANE-MILL, a set of rollers for crushing the sugar-cane, which are either horizontal or vertical, and set in motion by steam, water, wind, or cattle power.

CANELLA-ALBA, the commercial and botanical name of the wild cinnamon, a cheap aromatic bark which occurs in dry buff pieces, thin cylinders, or large thick fragments. It is chiefly obtained from the Bahamas.

CANELON, the Spanish name for cassia; bastard cinnamon or canella, grown in Bogota; also a name for sweetmeats.

CANE-PIECE, a field or plot of land planted with sugar-canes.

CANE-PLANNER, a splitter and smoother of canes for cane-work.

CANES, the common commercial name for many important grasses, embracing especially the varieties of the sugar-cane, bamboos, rattans, and Spanish canes. The stems of several small palms are also called canes. Under the name of reed canes, the culm or stem of a grass often forty feet long is largely imported from New Orleans, for the purpose of making weavers' shuttles, &c. The several canes will be found described under their common special names.

CANE-SPLITTER, a preparer of canes for plating or basket-work; the instrument with which he works.

CANESTRA (Italian), a basket.

CANE-SUGAR, the juice obtained from the saccharine of the sugar-cane, reduced to a concrete state.

CANE-TOP-CUTTER, a machine for cutting the upper part of sprouting shoots of the sugar-cane for cattle.

CANE-TRASH, the dead or withered leaves stripped from the stalk to enable the sugar-cane to ripen; also the stalk after the juice has been expressed, used for fuel and manure, sometimes called megass.

CANETTE, a Belgian liquid measure averaging one quart.

CANE-WORKER, a maker of articles in rattans, Spanish and other canes; a basket-maker.

CANGAN, KANGAN, a piece of coarse Chinese cloth, thinly woven, 19 inches broad, and 6 yards long, which has a fixed currency value.

CANGANY, a class of natives employed by the Ceylon coffee planters to hire coolies from the Indian continent.

CANGE, Spanish for exchange.

CAN-HOOKS, two pair of flat hooks connected by ropes for hoisting barrels or light casks.

CANICA, a species of wild cinnamon growing in Cuba.

CANISTER, a small box or case usually of metal, for holding groceries, &c.

CANISTER-MAKER, a maker of tin cases, for holding groceries and other articles.

CANISTER-SHOT, small shot packed in a metal cartridge for charging a piece of ordnance.

CANNA (Italian), **CANNE** (French), **CANA** (Spanish), a linear and superficial measure in some parts of France, Spain, and the Italian States. It varies in length according to the use to which it is applied; in Barcelona it is 21 inches, in Marseilles 70 $\frac{1}{2}$. The surveyors' canna in Italy is about 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards, for cloth and silk rather more than 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards. It is also a Dutch liquid measure in the Cape colony, 388 cunnes making a leaguer.

CANNA, the plant which furnishes the starch of commerce known as *Tous-les-mois*.

CANNABINE, a narcotic gum-resin obtained from *Cannabis sativa*.

CANNAMELLE (Italian), sugar cane.

CANNATA, CANNATE, a liquid measure of Greece equal to 282 pints.

CANNE. See CANNA.

CANNEL-COAL, a hard coal which does not soil the fingers. Being very solid it is often turned into trinkets and other ornaments in imitation of jet.

CANNELLE, the French name for cinnamon.

CANNEQUIN, a kind of white cotton, formerly made in India, in pieces of about 8 ells, chiefly for sale on the West coast of Africa.

CANNON, a piece of ordnance of iron or brass for discharging balls, made of many sizes according to the service required of it.

CANNON-BALL, CANNON-SHOT, a cast-iron ball to be thrown from cannon.

CANNON-LOCK, a contrivance to place over the touch-hole of a piece of ordnance to explode the charge.

CANNON-LOCK-MAKER, a manufacturer of pulley triggers for firing pieces of ordnance.

CANNON-METAL, a brass alloy for casting ordnance from, containing 91 per cent of copper and 9 parts of tin.

CANOE, a rudely formed boat, shaped out of the trunk of a tree by cutting or burning; also a skin or bark boat used by uncivilized natives. See WOODSKIN.

CANOE-BIRCH, a North American tree, the *Betula papyracea*, from the bark of which the Indians manufacture their celebrated bark canoes. The wood is of a fine glossy grain, susceptible of a good finish, but lacks durability and strength, and therefore is but little used in the manufacturing arts.

CANON, a large sized printing-type with this specific name. (Span.) the shaft of a mine.

CANON-BIT, that part of the iron which is in the horse's mouth.

CANONGOE, CANOONGO, a registrar of land revenue in India; one versed in the customs, tenure, produce, and rental of the district.

CANOPEY, a covering over head, the decoration crowning a pulpit, chair, throne, bed, &c.

CANOTTA (Italian), a small boat.

CANT, any thing standing awry, timbers out of the perpendicular, or not fixed square.

CANTALOOON, a species of woollen stuff.

CANTAR.
CANTAR.
Spain
however
Imperi
times
Portug
the Lu
to the
in the
but it
localit
amount
and in
is but
rotroll
it is 12
CANTARE
Sardin
the ca
heavie
CANTEN
of spir
term is
racks o
and oth
applic
food, &
on the
CANTEN
portabl
CANTER,
CANTERB
stand,
partitio
hogany
CANTERB
CANTERB
Cantina
CANTERO
in Bang
CANTHAR
various
Spanish
ported
German
furnish
vesicant
CANTHAR
tained f
acea, a
bilster
alcohol
CANTIERE
CANTILEV
or othe
which t
CANTILLA
CANTINIE
a French
CANT-MO
surface,
CANTUCC
quit ma
CANVAS,
for ship
facture
is the c
are son
vas ma
CANVAS-F
valisner
rican ri

CANTAR, an abbreviation for the cantaro.

CANTARA, **CANTARO**, a liquid measure of Spain ranging from 2½ to 4 gallons; 100 however may be taken as equal to 350 imperial gallons. The name is also sometimes given to the alqueire or pot of Portugal. As a commercial weight in the Levant the cantaro is synonymous to the quintal of Europe, being employed in the sale of ponderous commodities; but it varies considerably in different localities. In Syria the ordinary cantaro amounts to 502½ lbs.; in Sardinia to 384 lbs.; and in Cairo to 95 lbs.; while at Rome it is but 74½ lbs. The Maltese cantaro of 100 rotoli is 175 lbs. avoirdupois; in Smyrna it is 127½ lbs.

CANTARELLO, the name of the quintal in Sardinia, equal to 89½ lbs. avoirdupois; the cantarello of Cagliari is, however, heavier, weighing 92½ lbs. See **CANTARA**.

CANTEEN, a tap or public house for the sale of spirituous liquors. In England the term is usually restricted to a tap in barracks or military quarters, but in the Cape and other Colonies it is of more general application. Also a tin case for holding food, &c., carried by soldiers and others on the march.

CANTEEN-MAKER, a tinman, one who makes portable drinking vessels.

CANTEA, in horsemanship, a hand gallop.

CANTERBURY, a small ornamental music-stand, with two or three hollow topped partitions, framed in light slips of mahogany for holding music books.

CANTERBURY CRANE, a pivot crane.

CANTERELLE, the Italian name for the Cantharides, or Spanish blistering-flies.

CANTEROY, a weight for gold and silver used in Bangalore, equal to 5.87 grains.

CANTHARIDES, the commercial name for various blistering beetles, often termed Spanish flies; but which are also imported from China, Russia, Sichy, and Germany. The large genus *Mylabris* furnishes many insects possessing strong vesicatory powers.

CANTHARIDINE, a crystalline principle obtained from *Lytta vesicatoria*, *gigas*, *violacea*, and other species of the Spanish blistering fly, powdered and steeped in an alcoholic tincture.

CANTIERE (Italian), a dockyard.

CANTILEVER, **CANTALEVER**, an iron, wooden, or other projecting support in a wall, on which the eaves or cornice rests.

CANTILLA, gold and silver bullion fringe.

CANTINIERE, a vivandiere or female suitor to a French regiment.

CANT-MOULDING, a moulding with a bevelled surface, used on the capitals of columns.

CANTUCCIAIO, an Italian pastry-cook or biscuit maker.

CANVAS, a strong kind of flaxen fabric, used for ship's sails, awnings, tents, &c., manufactured in Ireland and Scotland. No. 1 is the coarsest and strongest kind. There are some other more open kinds of canvas made for tapestry and buckram.

CANVAS-BACK, a wild duck, the *Fuligula valisneria*, met with in some of the American rivers, which is highly esteemed by

epicures for the delicacy of its flesh, and realizes a high price for the table.

CANVAS-LOOM, a frame for making canvas in.

CANVASSER, one who solicits votes, or seeks support for any person, project, or publication.

CAOUTCHOUC, an elastic gum, the Indian-rubber of commerce; the inspissated milky juice or sap obtained from the *Siphonia elastica*, and several of the figtribes in India and South America. Owing to its impregnability to moisture, its flexibility, elasticity, and cheapness, and the ease with which it may be cut or spun into various forms and fabrics, caoutchouc is an article of the highest importance in several arts and manufactures.

CAOUTCHOUC MANUFACTURER, a maker of goods in Indian-rubber or elastic gum.

CAP, a cover for the head. Caps for ladies are made of lace, net, or some such light material; widows' caps are in a set and particularly style; those for men are of cloth, fur, leather, and fancy materials, &c. In ship-building, a cap is a thick, strong block of wood fastened to the head of a lower mast, through which the upper masts slide. A percussion-cap is a metal capsule for the nipple of a gun, containing detonating powder, to explode the charge in the barrel; cap is a cutter's term for a ring of metal surrounding a wooden wheel or lap, and it is also applied to a stratum overlying the useful beds of Portland stone.

CAPA, a term in Cuba for good tobacco, the best or outside leaves being suited for the wrappers of cigars.

CAPACITY, the power of containing, the extent of room or space in a vessel or cask.

CAPE, a wine made in the Cape colony, of which there are two kinds, white and red; a lady's article of dress; that part of a garment which covers the shoulders, as the cape of a cloak, coat, and the shoulder-trimmings of a dress.

CAPE ALOES, an inspissated juice obtained chiefly from *Aloe spicata* and *Commelin*, species of aloes growing wild in the Cape colony. The odour is stronger and more disagreeable than that of the product made in Barbados and Socotra.

CAPECHA, **CAPICHA**, a corn measure in Persia, twenty-five capechus making one artaba, equal to 1.86 Winchester bushel.

CAPELIN, a small migratory fish of the North American seas, from four to seven inches long, not unlike the smelt. It is a very delicate fish, but serves chiefly for bait for cod to the Newfoundland fisherman; and is imported into this country dried, to be eaten as a relish.

CAPELONE, a silver coin of Modena, of six soldi and eight denari.

CAPEL-MASTER, a director of music.

CAPEKALZIE, a Scotch name for the wood grouse, *Tetrao urogallus*, which is now rarely met with in Britain, although common in the northern countries of Europe.

CAPEUS, the flower-buds of various species of *Capparis*, grown in the South of Europe, which form a well-known pickle.

CAPER-SCHIEF (German), a privateer.
CAPER-TEA, a black tea, a superior kind of sonch with a knotty curled leaf; so named from its fanciful resemblance to the caper. That sold here is usually scented with chloranthus, jasmine, or other flowers.
CAPE-WEED, a commercial name for a dye lichen, the *Rocella tinctoria*, imported from the Cape de Verd islands.
CAPB, an ancient Jewish liquid measure, the cadua of the Arabians, which was equal to nearly 2½ pints.
CAPIAS, a writ or judgment for arrest on execution.
CAPICHA. See CAPECUA.
CAPIDGI, a Turkish porter or door-keeper, sometimes applied to chamberlains and superior officers.
CAPILLAIRE, a pleasant syrup chiefly made in North America with the juice of a species of fern, and flavoured with orange-flower water.
CAPILLAIRE AND WINE AND SPIRIT COLOURING-MAKER, a cardinal maker, one who prepares caramel, &c.
CAPIN, the eighth part of a bahar, an Eastern measure, about 69 lbs. avoirdupois.
CAPITAL, the amount of money or property subscribed or employed in a joint-stock association; the money assets invested in business by a trading firm or individual; the net worth of a party; a large letter or type in printing.
CAPITALIST, a man of large property, one who has a considerable sum invested in the funds or in stock in trade.
CAPITALIZE, to convert into capital or shares.
CAPITATION, a poll tax, or imposition upon each person.
CAPITOTZA (Italian), the pollard oak.
CAPTVL. See COPAIVA.
CAP-MANUFACTURER, a wholesale maker of caps.
CAPOC, a fine short-stapled cotton wool, used in India for stuffing cushions and lining palanquins, &c.
CAPON, a young cock gelded to fatten for the table.
CAPOOR KITCHELY, **CAPOOR KUCHREE**, an aromatic drug of the Indian markets, the rhizoma of *Hedychium spicatum*.
CAPOTE, a long cloak for females; a great-coat with a hood worn by males on the Continent and by soldiers on guard.
CAPPADINE, a sort of silk floss or waste obtained from the cocoon after the silk has been reeled off and used for shag.
CAP-PAPER, a coarse kind of brown paper used for making bags.
CAP-PEAR, the front part of a man's cap, the shade over the eyes, that part which is ordinarily taken hold of to remove it from the head.
CAP-PEAR MAKER, a workman who makes glazed leather fronts or peaks for caps, and cockades, &c.
CAPPELLAIO (Italian), a hatter.
CAPPEING, ridge or roll metal, galvanized iron, &c., for roofing.
CAPRIFICATION, an artificial process of early ripening figs, by depositing insects, which puncture the fruit.

CAPSA, a cylindrical box for clothes, or books, &c.
CAP-SPRING MAKER, a maker of metal springs fitting to the head for ladies' caps, for flowers, wreaths, &c.
CAPSICUM, a genus of plants producing pungent capsules of various shapes, which are very generally used as seasonings and condiments. The pods of *C. annuum* and *C. baccatum* pounded, furnish the cayenne-pepper of commerce.
CAPSTAN, a cylinder or truncated cone of wood placed vertically in the deck of a vessel, moved by levers or hand-bars; chiefly used for weighing anchors, hoisting yards, sails, &c. or any purpose in a man-of-war, where great purchase is required. A windlass is a sort of horizontal capstan in the fore part of the ship.
CAPSTAN-BARS, the wooden levers put in the capstan holes in order to move it, and to wind up the cable on.
CAPSULE, a small gummy envelope for nauseous medicines; the metallic seal or cover for closing a bottle. The capsules or seed-vessels of many plants enter into commerce, as poppy-heads, capsicums, cardamoms, &c.
CAPTAIN, the superintendent of a mine, the chief officer in command of a vessel, a military officer.
CAPTAIN-DRESSER, an overlooker of those who dress ores.
CAPTION, the arrest of a person under a judicial process; a name in the United States for the heading to a paragraph.
CAPUCHIN, a cloak with a hood worn by females on the Continent.
CARACOLE, a spiral staircase.
CARACOLY, an alloyed metal of gold, silver, and copper, of which rings and trinkets are made, intended for shipment to quarters where the natives are not able to test the intrinsic value of the material.
CABACTER, a Spanish apothecary's weight equal to three grains.
CARAFE, a glass water-decanter for the table.
CARAFFA (Italian), a flagon or bottle; also a Neapolitan liquid measure equal 0.192 gallon, and a weight for oil in Tripoli, about 3½ lbs. [pint].
CARAFON (French), a small decanter; a half CARAGE, a measure for lime of 64 bushels.
CARAGI, a name in the Turkish dominions for import and export duties.
CARA-GROUCH, the old Turkish medium of exchange, or par dollar, equal to five solotas or 120 aspers, about 7s.
CARAILA, **CARAVELA**, Indian names for the small, black, aromatic seeds of *Clome pentaphylla*, which are used medicinally by the natives in decoction as a stimulant.
CARAKACA, a Tamil name for the chebulic myrobolan (*Terminalia chebula*), used medicinally in India.
CARAMEL, sugar fused over a fire into a dark brown or black syrupy mass, used to colour coffee, wines, and other liquids.
CARAMOOLCO, an Indian name for a black pulse.
CARANA-PALM, a name in South America for the *Mauritia carana*, the triangular leaves of which are used for thatching.

CARAY
Indle
gum
CARANT
hulph
CARAP
South
Caray
CARAPA
ser-tu
CARARA
CARAT,
one tr
stones
troy g
terin
gold;
oid F
gold is
propor
rats t
curren
for wh
on. A
comh.
CARATE
liquor.
CARATO,
part of
grains
the Bo
CARATOR
Indles
Americ
CARAVAN
band to
protect
burg for
which
show c
CARAVAN
distanc
by the
about 3
CARAVAN
inn for
East.
CARAVEL
CARAVEL
French
CARAVEL
Gulfair
the Big
their s
as a d
artistic
CARAWA
bellifer
produce
fection
and fo
roots o
are ext
CARAWA
tions h
CARBINE
ried by
CARBONI
sesses c
and hu
dissect
tended
is also

CARANA-RESIN, a resin obtained in the West Indies and Central America, from *Bursera gummiifera*, and used in materia medica.

CARANTANO, an Austrian money, equal to a halfpenny.

CARAP OIL, **CRAH OIL**, an oil obtained in North America from the seed of the *Carapa guianensis* of Aublet.

CARAPACE, the upper buckler or shell of the sea-turtle. See **TORTOISE-SHELL**.

CARARA, a weight in Leghorn of 119½ lbs.

CARAT, a Jeweller's weight; 150 carats make one troy ounce. It is also used for precious stones, for diamonds being equal to 3 1-6th troy grains, and for pearls 3½ grains. The term is used to express the fineness of gold; the carat being the 24th part of the old French marc or half pound. Pure gold is said to be 24 carats fine, and every proportion of alloy detracts so many carats therefrom. The standard for the current coin of the realm is 22 carats fine, for watch cases, &c. 18 carats fine, and so on. A coin of Mocha the 7th part of the compass.

CARATELLO, the Italian name for a keg for liquor.

CARATO, a small Italian weight, the tenth part of a ferlino, and equal to about three grains; 16 ferlino making the ounce of the Bologna pound.

CARATOE, **KUIATO**, a name in the West Indies for the American aloe (*Ayave Americana*).

CARAVAN, a troop of travellers by land, who band together on a journey to assist and protect each other; the name in St. Petersburg for a number of large vessels or barks which bring down hemp; a travelling show carriage frequenting fairs, &c.

CARAVAN-JOURNEY, a mode of computing distance in some parts of Africa and Asia, by the day's journey of the camel; usually about 30 miles.

CARAVANSERAI, a rest-house or reception-hall for travellers, in some parts of the East. [Azores.]

CARAVELLO, a Portuguese vessel used in the Caravelle, a fishing boat used on the French coasts.

CARAVERU, a name given by the Indians of Guiana to a red pigment obtained from the *Bignonia chica*, with which they stain their skin. The colouring matter is used as a dye in the United States, and for artistic purposes would rival madder.

CARAWAY, a hardy British biennial umbelliferous plant (*Carum carui*), which produces the aromatic seeds used by confectioners, in pharmacy as a carminative, and for making an essential oil. The roots of the plant are very agreeable, and are eaten in the north of Europe.

CARAWAY CAKE, **CARAWAY COMFIT**, confections into which caraway seeds enter.

CARBINE, a small short-barrelled gun, carried by mounted troopers.

CARBOLIC ACID, a tar creasote, which possesses extraordinary antiseptic properties, and has been used to preserve bodies for dissection, and the skins of animals intended to be stuffed. A valuable dye-stuff is also made from it, called carboazotic

acid, which gives magnificent straw-coloured yellows on silk and woollen fabrics.

CARBON, a commercial name for wood charcoal; the soot and smoke of lamps, gas, and other substances of vegetable origin, is carbon almost pure. Carbon has many uses; it forms the base of a durable ink; of crayons; of the filtering substances, such as charcoal, bone, and ivory black. It is a valuable fertilizer, and deodorizer, and one of the best fuels for reducing metals.

CARBONADE, a cutlet or steak; animal substances sliced and seasoned, and afterwards broiled or fried.

CARBONATE OF SODA, the union of carbonic acid with soda, as a base. This commercial product is manufactured on a very large scale from sulphate of soda, or common salt. See **SODA**.

CARBONIC ACID, a fixed air or gas, which imparts that pleasant effervescence or briskness to aerated mineral waters, and light sparkling wines. It extinguishes flame, and suffocates animals, hence it is called by miners choke-damp.

CARBOY, a large green-glass bottle, cased in basket work, varying in size from five to ten cubic inches, used for conveying distilled waters or liquid acids of too powerful a nature to be carried in casks.

CARBUNCLE, a precious stone, the *Atmanidine* of mineralogy. Fine large garnets cut with a rounded face are those known as carbuncles.

CARCANET, a chain or collar of jewels.

CARCASS, the dead body of an animal; the external shell or skeleton of a house or other building, roofed, partitioned, and floored, but not lathed and plastered.

CARCASS-BUILDER, one who merely constructs the shell or framework of houses, leaving other workmen to complete the interior fittings of the building.

CARCASS-BUTCHER, one who sells and slaughters cattle wholesale; a dealer who receives meat from the country for sale in metropolitan towns.

CARCASS-ROOFING, an unfinished roof, the mere frame of timber, on which to place the tiles, slates, &c., to complete the covering.

CARCEL LAMP, a lamp of French invention, in which the oil is wound up by a kind of clock-work pump, which forces it up to the wick. It is now generally known as the moderator lamp.

CARDAMOMS, the essence of various not very clearly defined species of *Amomum*, *Elettaria* and other plants; the acid, pungent seeds of which are used in medicine as aromatic tonics, and carminatives, and to give an artificial strength to spirits, wine and beer. In the East they form a universal ingredient in soups, curries, pillaus, ketchups and sauces, &c.

CARD-BASKET, an ornament for a table made of various materials, in which are deposited visiting cards.

CARD-BOARD, a very stiff paper substance, or pasteboard, for cutting cards from, for making boxes and for other uses.

CARD-BOARD-CUTTING-MACHINE, a machine which cuts card-board into slips of an uniform size, and sometimes prints and numbers them for railway tickets or other purposes.

CARD-BOX, a box for keeping playing cards in.

CARD-CASE, a portable fancy case for holding visiting cards.

CARD-CASE-MAKER, a maker of small receptacles for ladies' visiting cards—which are constructed of various fancy materials, leather, tortoiseshell, ivory, &c.

CARDE, CHARDE, a name on the Continent for the white beet. *Beta cicla*.

CARDER, one who combs or clears wool or flax.

CARDIER (French), a card-maker.

CARDINAL-CASE, a lady's article of dress, usually of silk.

CARDING-COMB, a cast-steel implement for cleaning wool, cotton, &c.; cards in the carding engine seem to lay all the fibres in one direction, accumulating it into a loose mass called a fleece, preparatory to the process of spinning.

CARDING-MACHINE, a mechanical engine with toothed revolving cylinders for separating and cleaning wool, flax, cotton and other fibres. [and verditer.]

CARDINELLO, the Spanish name for verdigris.

CARD-MAKER, one who makes cards, of which there are two classes, pasteboard cards and metal cards or mounted wire dents for machinery.

CARDOLE, a thick black oily substance obtained in the East Indies from the pericarp of the marking nut. It is a powerful vesicating agent.

CARDOON, a cullinary plant, the *Cynara cardunculus*, resembling the artichoke, but larger; the blanched stems of the young leaves are stewed or used as an ingredient in soups and salads on the Continent.

CARD-BACK, a receptacle for address, visiting, or business cards.

CAR-DRIVER, the driver of a jaunting or other car.

CARDS, shaped pieces of cardboard, used for various purposes;—when painted with figures, &c., for games and subject to a duty; when printed or engraved used for visiting or business purposes. Conversation cards with sentences or mottoes, &c., form a pleasant pastime for young persons, &c.; metal dents fixed in an elastic band for teasing and separating the fibres of wool are called cards. [with balze.]

CARD-TABLE, a light folding-top table covered

CARD-SETTING-MACHINE, a beautiful and efficient piece of mechanism, for inserting the ends of forked wires into holes in a leather or other strap and bending them to the required inclination.

CARD-TRAY, a small salver for a servant to deliver a card on.

CARD-WIRE CLOTH, cloth in which fine iron wires is inserted for combing and unharling the fibres, &c., of wool, cotton, flax, and hemp.

CAREEN, to heave a ship down on her side in order to examine her bottom, for cleaning or paying it with pitch; when a vessel lies over with the wind in sailing, she is said to careen.

CAREENAGE, a careening ground, a place suitable for placing a ship high and dry.

CARE-TAKER, a person employed at a wharf, quay, or exposed store to look after goods.

CAREY, the Spanish name for tortoise-shell.

CAROA, a standard Spanish liquid measure, equal in some parts of that kingdom to 32½ gallons, but in others only 27½ gallons; also a Spanish weight, ranging from 177½ lbs. to 338½ lbs. In Canilla and Milan the carga as a grain measure is equal to 4 1-8th bushels. A commercial weight in Central America equal to 81 lbs.

CARGADOR, a Dutch shipbroker who obtains freight for vessels.

CARGASON, the freight or lading of a ship.

CARGO, a ship's lading, the merchandise, &c., taken on board for conveyance. That which cannot be stowed in the hold is termed deck cargo.

CARGO-BOAT, a luggage-boat or barge for the conveyance of heavy goods on rivers or in harbours.

CARIACA, a small and esteemed variety of maize grown in British Guiana.

CARICA, a Venetian weight of 260½ lbs.; also another name for the carga a grain or dry measure.

CARICO (Italian), the cargo of a ship.

CARIOLE, a carriage for general use.

CARIOLEA, a weight for salt in the Ionian islands rather more than 104 lbs.

CARIPPU, a name in Southern India for the refuse cuttings or knotty pieces forming the worst kind of sandal wood.

CARIVAL, a money of account in the Deccan, India, worth about a halfpenny; also a variable grain measure in the same locality.

CARK, an old name for a quantity of wool.

CARKOON, a revenue officer.

CARL D'ON, a gold coin of Brunswick worth about 16s. 4d.

CARLE, a kind of hemp.

CARLIN, CARLINE, a small silver coin current in some parts of Italy and worth about 4d.

CARLINGS, short small square pieces of timber which lie fore and aft in a ship, in tiers from beam to beam, and which receive the ends of the ledges for framing the decks.

CARLOCK, a kind of isinglass obtained from the air-bladder of the sturgeon in Russia.

CARMAN, a carter, one who conveys goods. The fellowship or fraternity of carmen has the exclusive privilege of cartage within the city of London.

CARMEL, a cover for sweetmeats.

CARMENTIA-MAUND, a weight for wool in Persia of 5 lbs.

CARMEN'S COMPANY, one of the companies of the city of London, not on the livery, which, having no hall of its own, transacts its business at Guildhall.

CARMINE, a beautiful lake pigment, a fine bright crimson inclining to scarlet, formed by a combination of cochineal, alumina, and oxide of tin. In consequence of being more transparent than other colours, it is chiefly used for miniature painting, artificial-flower tinting, and water-colour drawing.

CARNAUBA, the *Copen* a vegetable; the farina is of wood is v

CARNELIAN, used for person, of are variet

CARNET, in CAROBA, in plinstra, a penny.

CAROB, the CAROB-TRE

tain a su often ut bordering

are a larg are occas singers un

prove the largely in

ALGARRO CAROCHE, a

CAROLIN, a 20s.; ther

half and q CAROLUS, a

the reign of the val

CAROMEL CAROON, a

16th part a penny;

CARON, a or cask,

CAROTEL, or other co

usually av CARP, the C

the rivcrs carp soim

There ar of carp, so

they are d different I

CARPATIA sential of

and green many.

CARPENTER combines

officer w repairs.

CARPENTER livery co

is situate

CARPENTER penter in

CARPENTER for the po

parts for **CARPENTER**

wood-wo **CARPENTER**

hammers **CARPENTRY**

art of cu bor, for h

CARNAUBA, the Brazilian name for a palm, the *Copernicia cerifera*; the leaves yield a vegetable wax, which is made into candles; the fruit is eaten raw or boiled; a farina is obtained from the trunk, and the wood is very durable.

CARNELIAN, a variety of quartz from India, used for decorative ornaments of the person, of which the agate and chalcedony are varieties.

CARNET, in French commerce a bill book.

CARONA, in Tunis the sixteenth part of a piastre, and equal to rather more than a penny. [used in France.]

CAROB, the small pound or prime formerly CAROB-BEAN, the leguminous pods of the carob-tree (*Ceratonia siliqua*), which contain a succulent sweetish pulp and are often eaten in Spain and the countries bordering on the Mediterranean. They are a large article of import at Taganrog, are occasionally sold in this country to singers under the impression that they improve the voice, and have recently been largely imported for feeding cattle. See ALGARROBO.

CAROCHE, a pleasure carriage.

CAROLIN, a German gold coin worth about 20s.; there are also double carolins, and half and quarter carolin pieces.

CAROLUS, a gold one-pound coin struck in the reign of Charles I., but subsequently of the value of 23s.

CAROMEL. See CARAMEL.

CAROOB, a money of account in Tunis, the 16th part of a piastre, a little more than a penny; also a weight in Barbary.

CAROOON, a kind of cherry.

CAROTTEL, the commercial name for a tierce or cask, in which dried fruit and some other commodities are packed, which usually averages about 7 cwt.

CARP, the *Cyprinus carpio*, a river fish. In the rivers running into the Black Sea, the carp sometimes attains 60 lbs. in weight. There are eighteen or twenty species of carp, some of which are very abundant; they are caught with nets and dressed in different ways. See CHEMKE.

CARPATHIAN BALSAM, an oleo-resin or essential oil distilled from the fresh cones and green tops of *Pinus Cembra*, in Germany.

CARPENTER, a worker in woods, who usually combines the business of a joiner; a ship's officer who has charge of the boats and repairs. [carpenter.]

CARPENTER'S-BENCH, the work-table of a CARPENTER'S-COMPANY, one of the innumerable companies of London, whose hall is situate in London Wall.

CARPENTER'S-MATE, the assistant to a carpenter in a ship.

CARPENTER'S-RULE, a two-foot folding rule for the pocket, sub-divided into inches and parts for measuring work.

CARPENTER'S-SQUARE, a tool for squaring wood-work.

CARPENTER'S-TOOLS, planes, saws, chisels, hammers, &c., used by carpenters.

CARPENTRY, the trade of a carpenter, the art of cutting, framing, and joining timber, for house or ship building.

CARPET-BAG, a portable sack for travellers, made of carpet, capable of holding a few essential articles or changes of linen. The name has got to be applied also to black varnished linen bags resembling leather.

CARPET-BAG-MAKER, a workman who sews and finishes off carpet-bags. In this as in many other articles of trade there are many sub-divisions. Some workmen make the iron frame-work alone, others sew the handles, &c., on.

CARPET-BEATER, one who takes carpets to shake and beat the dust from them.

CARPET-BROOM, a long-handled stiff brush for sweeping the carpets of rooms, made of strong fibre, bristle, grass, &c.

CARPET-BROOM-MAKER, one who makes carpet sweeping brushes.

CARPET-HAMMER, a tool for nailing down a carpet.

CARPETING, a general name for the material for carpets; but often applied to small lengths or floor pieces for the sides of beds in a sleeping room.

CARPET-MANUFACTURER, a weaver of carpets.

CARPET-MERCHANT, an agent for carpet-weavers; the keeper of a carpet warehouse.

CARPET-PLANNER, a cutter of carpets; a workman who measures rooms, and makes a plan on paper of the breaks, doorways, windows, &c., to ascertain the quantity of material required, and the best mode of cutting, adapting, and laying it down with the least waste.

CARPETS, ornamental floor coverings of woollen material, woven in fancy patterns or devices, of which there are many kinds. The ordinary descriptions are Kidderminster or Scotch, Brussels, Turkey, Velvet-pile, Tapestry, Felt, Dutch, and Hemp carpets.

CARPET-CLEANING, the process of scouring and removing grease stains from carpets.

CARPET-LOOM, a frame for weaving carpets.

CARPET-SLIPPERS, easy slippers, covered with carpet for indoor use.

CARPET-SHUTTLE, a weaver's implement.

CARPET-STRAINER, a kind of metal rake or tool for holding and stretching carpets tight on the floor of a room, when laying them down.

CARPET-WAREHOUSE, a wholesale establishment where a large stock of carpets is kept for selection and sale.

CARPET-WAY, an interval of turf or grass left unploughed in a field.

CARPET-WEAVER, a workman employed in making carpets by hand or by machinery.

CARPMEALS, a kind of coarse cloth formerly made in the North of England.

CARRACK, a large Spanish ship.

CARRAGEEN, a purplish-white nearly transparent sea-weed, the Irish moss of the shops, obtained from the *Chondrus crispus*, which is used for jellies, for feeding cattle, for dressing the warp of webs in the loom, and for sizing pulp in the paper-maker's vat.

CARRAPATO, a name in Brazil for the castor-oil-tree.

CARRARA-MARBLE, a fine white marble.

CARRARA-WATER, an acrated beverage.

CARRATA (Italian), a cart-load, a ton weight of marble; a solid measure in Carrara of 123 cubic feet.

CARRAWAY. See **CARAWAY**.

CARRE, a superficial measure in the French West India islands of 3 1-5th acres; also a former French grain measure. See **CARSE**.

CARREAU, a land measure in Hayti, nearly two acres; also a solid and superficial measure formerly used in France; a carreau of stone in Paris being 63-632 cubic feet.

CARREGADOR (Portuguese), the freighter and charterer of a ship.

CARRIAGE, a carrying vehicle of any kind, whether for private use or for the conveyance of goods; part of a printing-press or machine on which the forms or type are placed to be worked; the frame work to support a piece of ordnance; the charge made for the conveyance of goods from one place to another.

CARRIAGE-AXLE. See **AXLE**.

CARRIAGE-BREAK, the drag or retarder applied to the wheel for stopping a carriage.

CARRIAGE-BUILDER, one who designs and constructs carriages.

CARRIAGE-FITTINGS, the iron or other metal parts of a vehicle, made by a coach ironmonger.

CARRIAGE-HAND, an invalid's wheel chair, or child's perambulator.

CARRIAGE-RETARDER, a break for carriage-wheels.

CARRIAGE-RUG, a sheep-skin mat, fur, woolen or other wrapper or rug for the feet and legs in travelling.

CARRIAGE-SPRING, a series of metallic banded plates; steel springs to lessen the motion of a carriage, and give elasticity.

CARRIAGE-TIME-PIECE, a chronometer, with compensating balance adapted for a travelling carriage.

CARRIAGE-UPHOLSTERER, a tradesman who furnishes braid, lace, buttons, silk, straps, &c., for the interior fittings of carriages.

CARRIAGE-WHEEL. See **WHEEL**.

CARRICK-BEND, a peculiar kind of knot made in cordage.

CARRICK-BITTS, the windlass bitts in a ship.

CARRIER, a carter, one who conveys goods.

CARRIER'S CART, a parcels' delivery cart, in suburban places and country towns.

CARRION, the carcass of an animal; slaughtered meat unfit for human food.

CARRO, a wine measure of Italy, in Naples equal to 280 English gallons. As a dry measure, it is 5½ to nearly 7 imperial quarters, and as a superficial measure about ten acres.

CARRONADE, a short piece of ordnance carrying a 32 or 42 pound shot.

CARRON, a kind of cherry; money paid for licensing a cart.

CARROT, a well-known esculent root, the *Daucus Carota*, used largely for human food, and for feeding stock; a roll of tobacco.

CARRUCA, an old name for a plough.

CARRYING TRADE, the business of transporting merchandise, &c., from place to place by sea or land.

CARSE, rich alluvial land on the bank of a river; a grain measure formerly used in France, equal to 8½ to 9½ gallons.

CARSHA, an ancient Hindoo weight equal to 107 1-5th grains.

CART, a vehicle on two or four wheels, adapted for conveying loads, light or heavy, according to the peculiar build or construction of the cart.

CARTABAO, a river fish of Demerara, the *Tetragonopterus latus*, which is excellent when dried and smoked.

CARTAGE, the act of conveying goods by carts; the charge for the same.

CARTE, QUARTE, a grain measure formerly used in France, very variable in different departments, ranging from 1½ up to 18½ gallons. Also a superficial measure about the seventh of an acre.

CARTE, a French name for the bill of fare at an eating-house; the list of wines, &c.

CARTE-BLANCHE, an unlimited or unconditional power or authority given to a person to act at discretion for another.

CARTEL, a grain measure formerly used in France and Belgium of from 4½ to 7 gallons, according to the locality.

CARTER, one who drives a cart or team, an inferior farm servant, having the care of driving and foddering the draught cattle.

CARTIERE, a grain measure formerly used in some parts of Spain and France, about 2½ bushels.

CART-GREASE-MAKER, a preparer and vender of fatty mixtures for lubricating the axles of wheels of vehicles.

CARTHAMUS OIL, an oil obtained in Egypt from the seeds of the safflower, *Carthamus Persicus*, and in Bombay from *Carthamus tinctorius*.

CART-HOUSE, a draught horse of which there are several kinds, the principal being the Cleveland, Clydesdale, Northamptonshire, Suffolk Punch, and the dry horse, or heavy black.

CART-HOUSE, a shed to shelter carts, farm implements, &c., from exposure to the sun and rain.

CART-LADDER, a kind of rack thrown out at the head or tail of a cart, to enable it to carry a larger load of light goods, as hay, straw, &c.

CART-LOAD, the quantity that a cart will hold, or a horse can draw. A single horse will convey a load of two tons over the paved streets of a town. The Scotch carriers, in carts weighing seven cwt., will with one horse, convey a ton of goods twenty-one miles in a day. The French carriers in Normandy will convey in two-wheeled carts drawn by four horses, four tons of goods a distance of from fourteen to twenty-two miles in a day. A cart-load of grain is five quarters, or forty bushels. See **LOAD**.

CARTOCCIO, a Roman liquid measure, ranging from a pint to a quarter of a pint, according to locality, and the fluid measured, as oil, wine, &c. Paper boxes.

CARTON, CARTONNAGE, thin paste-board or CARTONATE, CARTONNEE, a superficial measure used in Perpignan, about the third of an English acre.

CARTONNEE,
CARTONNEE
 factory,
 boxes in
 Paris 4000
 the trad
 branches
 boxes.
CARTON-FIT
 imitating
 has been
 of the pu
 and glue
 piece-mo
 when sul
 room to
CARTOON,
 used by
 rough sk
 stout pap
 fresh pla
 fresco.
CARTOUCH
 fired fro
CARTOUCH
 holding
CARTOUCH
 presentit
 sometim
 inscripti
CARTRIDG
 filled wit
 musket
 accompa
 cartridge
CARTRIDG
 ing cart
 shoulder
 of a cart
CARTRIDG
 fills case
CARTRIDG
 drawing
 cartridge
CART-SAD
 horse's
 breechi
CART-SHE
 protecti
CART-WH
 carts, o
CART-WH
 carters'
 whips a
CART-WR
 repairs
CARUTO,
 mment
 obtaine
 of the f
CARVED-
 stone,
CARVEL,
CARVER,
 sculptur
 in the
 orname
 ings.
CARVER
 glider
CARVER
 flars f
CARVERS
 joints

CARTONNE', a book bound in boards.

CARTONNERIE (French), a paste-board manufactory. The manufacture of stiff paper boxes is largely carried on in France. In Paris 4000 persons are employed in it, and the trade is divid'ed into six distinct branches, each making special kinds of boxes.

CARTON-PIERRE, a species of papier mâché, imitating stone or bronze sculpture. It has been used for roofing, and is composed of the pulp of paper mixed with whiting and glue. This is pressed into plaster piece-moulds, backed with paper, and when sufficiently set, removed to a drying room to harden.

CARTOON, a stiff paper or cardboard box, used by linen drapers and others; a rough sketch or outline in chalk made on stout paper in order to be transferred on a fresh plastered wall to be painted in fresco.

CARTOUCH, a case filled with shot to be fired from a bomb or howitzer.

CARTOUCH-BOX, a soldier's wooden case for holding cartridges.

CARTOUCHE, an architectural ornament representing a scroll in carved work; it is sometimes made to receive a motto or inscription.

CARTIDGE, a woollen or paper case or bag filled with powder, the proper charge for a musket or piece of ordnance; when unaccompanied with ball it is termed a blank cartridge.

CARTIDGE-CASE, a box with cells for holding cartridges, suspended by a belt over the shoulder. The paper in which the powder of a cartridge is enclosed.

CARTIDGE-MAKER, one who makes and fills cases with charges of powder for guns.

CARTIDGE-PAPER, a very stout paper for drawing rough designs on, or for making cartridge cases, &c.

CART-SADDLE, the harness-support on a horse's back to which is attached the breeching, chains, traces, &c., of a cart.

CART-SHED, a covered house or shelter for protecting carts from the weather.

CART-WHEELS, large stout wheels made for carts, capable of supporting heavy loads.

CART-WHIP, a stout strong whip used by carters; in the colonies the long bullock whips are made of strips of hide.

CART-WRIGHT, an artificer who makes or repairs carts.

CARUTO, a name for the Lana dye, a permanent and beautiful bluish-black colour, obtained in British Guiana from the juice of the fruit of the *Genipa Americana*.

CARVED-WORK, sculptured, or open work in stone, wood, &c.

CARVEL, CARAVEL, a small vessel.

CARVER, one who designs and works on sculpture, or who cuts wood and stone in the form of figures or other devices as ornaments and in enrichments of mouldings. The trade of a carver in wood and gilder is often combined.

CARVER AND GILDER, a picture and looking-glass frame maker and decorator.

CARVERS, long pointed knives for cutting up joints of meat and poultry.

CARVER'S-TOOLS, the cutting tools necessary for a carver.

CARVY (French), caraway seed.

CARVING, the art and process of cutting wood, stone, ivory, shell, &c.

CARVING-FORK, a large fork with a protecting guard for carving joints of meat.

CARVING-KNIFE, a pointed knife made on a larger scale than the ordinary knives for table use.

CARWAL, CARVAL, a grain measure of India ranging in different localities from 900 to 1784lbs. avoirdupois.

CARWAR, a grain measure on the Malabar coast equal to 12 maunds of barley or paddy, about 8 cwt.; but 15 maunds (half a ton) of other grain.

CASCALHO, a name in Brazil for the sediment or deposit after the first washing of the sand, &c., for gold.

CASCARILLA, an aromatic bark, the produce of *Croton Cascarilla* and *cleuteria* of the Bahamas and other islands of the West Indies.

CASCO (Spanish), the hull of a ship.

CASE, a box of any kind, the outside of a watch; a printer's box with partitions for letters or type; printers' cases generally go in pairs on the top of a frame, or case rack; a cover for the cushions of chairs and sofas.

CASE-BRANDY, brandy of a superior kind sold in case bottles.

CASED-GOODS, in the glass trade articles in which coloured metal has been added to flint glass.

CASED-SASH-FRAME, a leaded window, opening sideways.

CASE-HARDENING, the process of converting the surface of iron into steel, by heating it with charcoal for a short time. Iron may be hardened by the flame of gas, by immersing it in oil, or in boiling water. Metals are also hardened by exposing them wrapped in a cement or composition paste in a forge to a red heat.

CASEIN, the curd or coagulable portion of milk; a proximate principle of vegetables.

CASE-MAKER, a carpenter who makes wooden packing cases for shipping goods.

CASEMENT, a moveable window turning and opening on hinges.

CASE-RACK, a printer's frame for placing the wooden cases of type on.

CASE-SHOT, pieces of iron, musket balls, or other projectiles enclosed in a case for firing from a cannon.

CASEUM, the purified curd of cheese.

CASH, the general name for coin and bank notes, sometimes applied to cheques, bills, bonds, and other property easily convertible into money. The only coin of the Chinese is the cash, also called lic; which is nominally divided into ten taens. These cash are made of a very base alloy of copper, are round, about the size of an English farthing, and have a square hole in the middle, by which a hundred or more are usually strung together. On one side are Chinese characters, denoting the reign under which they were cast; and on the other side, in those of the present dynasty, are either Chinese or Mancliau characters,

designating the place of coinage. Under preceding dynasties, two, five, and ten cash pieces were in use, as well as other coins of various descriptions; but the single cash is the only coin now current throughout the Empire. It is cast also in Japan, Corea, and Cochin China; and is clandestinely imported from the last-named place to a large amount. In Madras, 80 cash formerly made one fiam, worth about twopence.

CASHAW-TREE, a West India tree, the *Prosopis juliflora*.

CASH-BOOK, the book in which a trader enters his receipts and payments.

CASH-BOX, a metal or wooden case for keeping money in.

CASH-CREDIT, the privilege of drawing money from a bank, obtained by personal or deposited security.

CASHEW NUT, a nut attached to the fruit of *Anacardium occidentale*, the sweet kernels of which are used as an edible fruit. An oil is obtained from the inner shell, and the bark of the tree has been used for tanning.

CASHIER, **CASH-KEEPER**, an officer in any establishment who has the charge of moneys received, and dispenses payments, &c.

CASHMERE, a stuff made of goats' hair, also a fancy woollen fabric.

CASHMERE SHAWLS, a fine and costly kind of shawl made in the East of goats' hair, of which there are three kinds, the border shawl; the rizaee, or shawl of the finest texture; and the ordinary cashmere shawl. Some of these are valued at £100 and upwards, according to the delicacy of the workmanship, and beauty of the pattern.

CASH-TAKER, the receiver of money at a place of amusement, or public resort, shop, &c.

CASIMIR (French), kerseymere.

CASING, the act of packing in a case; also the process of plastering a building-frame or timber work, and indenting into squares, &c., while moist, so as to resemble stone; a name for dried cow-dung used as fuel in many localities.

CASINO, a French term for a club-house; in England, applied to public dancing-rooms.

CASK, a wooden hoopèd vessel, or barrel, of staves and headings, of variable shape and dimensions, for holding liquors. See Hogshead, Punchon, Barrel, Butt, Pipe, Tierce, &c.

CASKAVAL, a kind of cheese made in the Danubian provinces.

CASKET, a small jewel case or box for ornaments, &c.

CASK-LIFTING-FRAME, a filter for facilitating the drawing of liquids when the cask gets low.

CASSABA, an Arab measure of about 4 yards.

CASSADA. See **CASSAVA**.

CASSAREEP, the inspissated juice in which the starch of the bitter cassava, *Janipha Manihot*, has been washed; it forms a delicious sauce in the tropics, and is the foundation of the far-famed pepper-pot of the West Indies.

CASSATION, **COURT OF**, a supreme tribunal in Paris, consisting of the most eminent judges of the French Bench, whose function is to watch over the correct application and interpretation of the law, in all judicial decisions pronounced by the Imperial Courts.

CASSAVA, a starch obtained by grating and washing the roots of species of *Janipha*, *J. Manihot*, the bitter cassava, and *J. Loflingii*, the sweet cassava.

CASSAVA-CAKES, thin cakes baked on a griddle of the embers of a wood fire, made of the pulp or starchy matter of the roots of the cassava or mandioc, which form a considerable article of food in tropical countries.

CASSAVA-JUICE, a poisonous principle, believed to be hydrocyanic acid, in the root of the bitter cassava, which is, however, driven off by heat. Mixed with molasses and fermented, it is made into an intoxicating liquor. It also furnishes an esteemed seasoning for culinary purposes. See **CASSAREEP**.

CASSAVA-SIFTER, a sieve for separating the coarse fibrous parts from the finer starch of the cassava.

CASSE (French), cassia bark; also breakage.

CASSELLA, a name for the Jimby bark.

CASSENA, a name for the *Ilex vomitoria*, a species of holly, native of Carolina, used for the purpose of correcting the flavour of water.

CASSENET, a superficial measure in some parts of the presidency of Madras—1½ acre.

CASSE-PAPER, broken or damaged paper.

CASSENOLE, a cooking utensil; a bordering of rice to a dish.

CASSIA-BARK. A large number of trees of the Cinnamomum family are stated to furnish the cassia-bark of commerce in the East, although it is usually ascribed to *Cinnamomum Cassia*. Cassia bark is easily distinguished from cinnamon by its very mucilaginous character when chewed. It appears, however, probable that cassia bark is merely an inferior kind of cinnamon obtained from the larger branches and trunk of the true tree in Ceylon and other islands of the East.

CASSIA-BUDS, the immature flowers (perianth and ovary), gathered and dried, of several species of cinnamon, chiefly used in confectionery, having the flavour and pungency of cassia.

CASSIA-FISTULA, the commercial and botanical name for the legumes or cylindrical pods of the pudding pie tree; the cells are filled with a sweetish pulp which is an agreeable laxative and the base for purgative electuaries.

CASSIA-LEGUMEA. See **CASSIA-BARK**.

CASSIA-OIL, a volatile oil obtained from cinnamon bark.

CASSIMERE, **KERSEYMERE**, a thin fine woollen cloth.

CASINETTS, a light mixed cloth, the warp of cotton and the weft of very fine wool, or wool and silk, made for summer wear.

CASSIUS-PURPLE, a beautiful pigment used for staining glass and painting porcelain; a mixture of oxide of tin and gold.

CASSOCK, a clerical garment.

CASSONADE (F) or muscovado.

CASSUMANUR, the yellow ginger, of the bling ginger, of a pungent

CAST, a mould

CASTANETS, a pair of ivory, bone, thumbs and music, or to others.

CASTELLANO, a name for

gold is equal grains English gold-dust which is made.

CASTER, a four in metals.

CASTERS, a box of cructs.

CASTLE SOAP.

CASTINE, the leather

CASTING, the better quality or ingots will dry operating metal into a form of medal shaped.

CASTING-NET, water from left.

CASTING - POT metals.

CASTING-POT metal trade in

CASTING-UP, in the number sheet of any fix the price

CAST-IRON, in pigs or ingots wrought.

CASTLE, one playing the

CASTOR, CAS possessing from the much used medicine.

CASTOR-OIL, tained from nis, used in purposes.

CASTORS, small feet of heavy beds, table admit of

There around, so

CASTROTS, made to in fattening.

CAST-SCISSOR, Sheffield, worthless

- CASSOCK**, a clergyman's black gown or vestment.
- CASSONADE** (French), coarse brown moist or muscovado sugar.
- CASSUMANUR, CASSUMUR**, an aromatic root, the yellow zedoary, *Zingiber Cassumanaur*, of the East Indies, somewhat resembling ginger, but the rhizoma much larger, of a pungent bitter taste.
- CAST**, a mould or copy taken from a pattern.
- CASTANETS**, a pair of small concave shells, of ivory, bone, or hard wood, held on the thumbs and rattled by the fingers to make music, or to mark time by dancers and others.
- CASTELLANO**, a weight for gold used in South America of about 71 grains. The marc of gold is equal to 50 castellanos, or 3550 grains English. The Indians in collecting gold-dust place it in an eagle's quill, which is marked in grains and castellanos.
- CASTER**, a founder, one who makes castings in metals.
- CASTERS**, a bottle frame or stand for holding cruets.
- CASTILE SOAP**, a hard mottled curd soap.
- CASTINE**, the French name for limestone.
- CASTING**, the process of giving to steel a better quality, by pouring it into moulds or ingots while in a liquid state. A foundry operation, the process of running metal into a shape, the taking impressions from medals, figures, &c. The metal so shaped.
- CASTING-NET**, a net to be thrown in the water from a boat, and drawn instead of left.
- CASTING-POT**, a pot adapted for melting metals.
- CASTING-POT AND CRUCIBLE MAKER**, a special trade in the iron districts.
- CASTING-UP**, a printer's term for estimating the number of thousands of letters in a sheet of any work, or in a job, in order to fix the price for composing it.
- CAST-IRON**, iron run from the furnace into pigs or ingots, instead of being beaten or wrought.
- CASTLE**, one of the carved pieces used in playing the game of chess.
- CASTOR, CASTOREUM**, an animal substance possessing a disagreeable odour, obtained from the beaver, *Castor fiber*, and once much used as an antispasmodic in medicine.
- CASTOR-OIL**, a mild purgative fixed oil, obtained from the seeds of *Ricinus communis*, used in medicine, for lamps, and other purposes.
- CASTORS**, small roller-wheels fixed to the feet of heavy household furniture, such as beds, tables, arm-chairs, couches, &c., to admit of moving them with facility. There are plate castors, square and round, socket castors, claw castors, &c. Cruets or bottles for holding sauces.
- CASTRATING**, the operation of gelding animals to make them more docile, or for fattening.
- CAST-SCISSORS MANUFACTURER**, a trade in Sheffield, where cheap and comparatively worthless scissors are made for sale.
- CAST-STEEL**, broken bars of iron fused in a crucible and poured into moulds.
- CAT**, a wild and domestic animal (*Felis catus*) whose skin is largely used for furriers' purposes; a kind of tackle used to hoist the anchor to the fore part of a ship.
- CATACOMBS**, a cave or grotto for burying the dead.
- CATALOGUE**, a written or printed list of books or articles.
- CATALOGUE RAISONNE'**, a classed or arranged catalogue, in which the articles are placed under regular heads or divisions.
- CATAMARAN**, a rude surf boat or shaped log for a single individual, used to reach the shore at Madras in the East Indies. The Madras surf boats consist of thin flattened timbers eight or ten feet long, tied together horizontally, and sharpened a little at the point. Also a light raft used at Bahia and other places on the coast of Brazil for landing goods through the surf.
- CATABACT**, a lock-gate; a contrivance to regulate the number of strokes per minute of an engine.
- CATASTA** (Italian), a pile of wood, and a measure by which cord-wood is sold.
- CATAWBA WINE**, an American wine made from the catawba, a variety of grape grown in the United States.
- CAT-BLOCK**, a large block with three or four sheaves, used in hoisting up an anchor to the ship's side.
- CATCH-DRAIN**. See **CATCH-WORK**.
- CATCH-PENNY**, any thing worthless or of little value, made merely to sell.
- CATCH-WORD**, the first word of the ensuing page, formerly printed isolated at the foot of the preceding page, but now seldom used.
- CATCH-WORK**, the process of draining meadow lands on hill sides, by a successive series of drain channels.
- CATECHU**, an inspissated extract from the wood, &c., of several indian trees, chiefly the *Arca* palm and the *Acacia catechu*, used in medicine as an astringent, and by dyers as a source of tannic acid. See **CUTECH** and **GAMBEER**.
- CATENA**, an Italian measure of length, from 14 to 20 yards.
- CATERER**, one who has to purchase, provide, or purvey for others; the manager of a mess; the word caters signifying niceties or choice articles of food.
- CAT-FALL**, a pulley for hoisting the anchor of a ship to the cat-head.
- CATGUT**, the name applied to strings made from the peritoneal coverings of the intestines of the sheep. The greatest care is necessary to prepare these strings for the violin, the harp, and similar instruments, to secure the strength necessary for the great tension required for the high notes. The best strings are made in Naples, because the Italian sheep, from their leanness, afford the best raw material, for it is a well-ascertained fact, that the membranes of lean animals are much tougher than those of animals in high condition.
- CATHARTIC MEDICINES**, those which have purgative properties.

CATHARINE-WHEEL, a pyrotechnic which revolves and throws out radiations as it turns. Also the circular compartment of a Gothic window with radiating divisions or spokes.

CAT-HEAD, a miner's name for a small capstan; a projecting timber or beam on each side of a ship's bow, to which a pulley is attached, to assist in heaving up the anchor, and securing it to the side.

CATHEDRAL GLASS, stained or painted glass for church windows sold either in sheets or small squares.

CATHERER, a surgical instrument for relieving obstructions in the bladder, made of various materials.

CATJANG, the Malabar name for *Cajanus flavus*, a leguminous plant, the seed of which is much eaten by the poorer classes, and esteemed a wholesome pulse.

CATLINGS, a commercial name for the dried twisted intestines of animals, used for the strings of harps, fiddles, and other musical instruments. Indian and Persian catlings are sold by the 1000 strings. See **CATGUT**.

CAT-MINT, the *Nepeta cataria*, which has some stimulating qualities, and is a remarkable feline aphrodisiac.

CATO, a name for baskets in some of the Pacific islands, which are very neatly and elegantly made from coir and other palm fibres, and grasses.

CAT-O'-NINE-TAILS, a whip for corporeal punishment with nine lashes.

CATOPTRON, a mirror, a reflecting optical glass.

CAT-ROPE, the pulleys employed in hoisting a ship's anchor over the bows by the cat-heads.

CAT-SALT, a granulated coarse salt formed from the bittern or leach brine, used in the manufacture of hard soap.

CAT-SKINS, the skins of wild or domestic cats, bought by furriers and others. Wild cats with a long and valuable fur abound in the forests of Hungary and are not uncommon in Wales and Scotland.

CAT'S-EYE, a variety of opal or fibrous quartz, enclosing asbestos. The finest kinds are obtained in Ceylon.

CAT'S-PAW, a kind of hitch made by sailors in a rope.

CATSUP, KETCHUP, a seasoning or sauce for meat, made of mushrooms, tomatoes, walnuts, or other vegetable substances.

CATTEMUNDOO, CALLEMUNDOO, an elastic gum or hydro-carbon, obtained in India from the *Euphorbia antiquorum*, and other species.

CATTLE, a name given in Ceylon to bill-hooks for cutting down underwood.

CATTLE, a collective name for all quadrupeds used by man for food, or for tilling the ground; they are divided into two principal classes, large or black cattle, which comprises horses and the bovine tribe; and small cattle which includes sheep and goats, &c. In America the term does not include horses.

CATTLE-DEALER, a grazier, one who buys and sells the live stock reared on a farm.

CATTLE-MARKET, the place of resort for graziers and dealers, where cattle are bought and sold.

CATTLE-MEDICINES, strong drastic medicines used by veterinary surgeons, and owners of live stock.

CATTLE-PENN, an enclosure for folding cattle for the night.

CATTLE-RUN, an extent of grazing ground in the colonies.

CATTLE-SHED, a place for housing cattle.

CATTLE-SHOW, an assemblage of domestic animals, held periodically to compete for superior breeds and conditions.

CATTLE-TRAIN, a set of railway trucks conveying cattle to market.

CATTLE-TRUCK, an open car or partially closed carriage for conveying live stock on a railway.

CATTLE WEIGHING-MACHINE, a weigh-bridge on which cattle and sheep are placed to be weighed.

CATTY, an Eastern weight, the hundredth part of the picul, and equal to 1½ lb. avoirdupois; 84 catties being about 1 cwt. The Chinese catty weighs 2½ Spanish dollars, the Malayan catty 24 dollars or rather more than 2 lbs. The catty of silk in the East is equal to about 23 lbs. The catty is sometimes called a kin.

CAUDLE, gruel; a mixture of wine and other ingredients as a drink.

CAUSE, a perforated chest to keep fish in under water.

CAUK, a mining name for sulphate of barytes; a weight and measure in Sumatra, the fifth part of the bamboo, which is 3 lbs. 10 oz.

CAUL, a net for the hair worn by ladies; a cabinet maker's term for a piece of solid wood, shaped and smoothed to fasten veneers on.

CAULIFLOWER, a well-known esculent or potherb, the *Brassica oleracea botrytis*, a variety of the common cabbage.

CAULKER. See **SHIP-CAULKER**.

CAULKING, COCKING, the process of filling the seams between the planks of a ship's deck or sides with oakum, and which is afterwards covered with pitch to keep out water.

CAULKING-IRON, a kind of cold chisel used by the caulker.

CAULKING-MALLET, a mallet used by the caulker for driving in the iron to force the oakum between the seams.

CAUNTER-LODE, in mining, a lode which inclines at a considerable angle to the other contiguous veins.

CAUSALTY, a mining name for light particles of ore carried away in the process of washing.

CAUSEWAY, a raised footpath or artificial embankment in low land.

CAUSTIC, a corroding substance. Lunar caustic is a nitrate of silver.

CAUSTIC BARLEY, a name for the seeds of the *Veratrum album*, &c. See **CEBADILLA**.

CAUTERY, a farrier's searing iron.

CAUTH, a name in Canara for the Terra Japonica of commerce, which is extensively employed in many manufactures.

It is also u
betel leaf
elderly peo
to the gum
CAUTHER, a
CAUTIONNEM
way of gu
newspaper
as a surety
conduct.

CAUTIONER,
bond or sec

CAUZ, an an
English pir

CAVA, a nam
made in th
ing the ro

ticum, and

CAVALCAVIA,
or piazzu

CAVALLARO,
CAVALLERIA.

CAVALLO, a v
worth but

Italian nam

CAVALLOCCI
Italy.

CAVALIERE, a r
light horse

CAVAN, CAB
used in th

of a cavan of
weigh about

135 lbs.

CAVANA, the
sheep.

CAVANNA, a
logger - her

(Schopff.)

CAVATION, C
for the four

larage.

CAVE, a nam
a furnace.

CAVEACHING

CAVEAN, CA

Mocha woa
nal divisio

careers be
dollar.

CAVEAT, an
test, enter

against the
which app

listing righ

CAVENDISH,
CAVENGA, a

the butch
sel.

CAVETTO, in
moulding o

of a circle.

CAVEZON, C
various m

untractabl

CAVEZZINA,
CAVEZZO, a

variable d
niuminum

4.
tols.

CAVIAR, a p
salted roe

It is also used in the east with the pan or betel leaf instead of lime, especially by elderly people, being considered beneficial to the gums. See BETEL NUT.

CAUTHKE, a coarse Indian cotton cloth.

CAUTIONNEMENT, in France a sum lodged by way of guarantee or security—as by a newspaper proprietor to the government as a surety—to be forfeited in case of misconduct.

CAUTIONER, in Scotland one who becomes bond of security for another.

CAUZ, an ancient Arab measure about an English pint.

CAVA, a name for an intoxicating beverage made in the Pacific islands by first chewing the root of the *Macropiper methysticum*, and letting it ferment.

CAVALCAVIA, the Italian name for an arcade or piazza.

CAVALLARO, an Italian carrier or courier.

CAVALLERIA. See CABALLERIA.

CAVALLO, a very petty copper coin of Italy worth but the 24th part of a penny; the Italian name for a horse.

CAVALLOCCIO, a mounted excelsman in Italy.

CAVALRY, a mounted body of troops, either light horse or dragoons.

CAVAN, **CABAN**, a dry measure and weight used in the Philippine islands for grain; a cavan of paddy, or rice in the husk, will weigh about 96 lbs., of cleaned rice, 130 to 135 lbs.

CAVANA, the Spanish name for a flock of sheep.

CAVANNA, a name in Barbados for the logger-head turtle, *Caretta cephalo*, (Schopff.)

CAVATION, **CAVAZION**, hollowing the earth for the foundation of a building or for cellarage.

CAVE, a name for the space under the fire of a furnace.

CAVEACHING, a mode of pickling fish.

CAVEAR, **CAVEER**, a money of account at Mocha worth about a halppenny; a nominal division of the Spanish dollar, forty caveers being reckoned equal to one dollar.

CAVEAT, an admonitory prohibition or protest, entered by the holder of a patent, against the granting of another applied for, which appears likely to infringe his existing rights.

CAVENDISH, a kind of tobacco.

CAVENGA, a name in the Pacific islands for the burthen or freight of a canoe or vessel.

CAVETTO, in building, a simple concave moulding used for cornices, &c.; a quarter of a circle, the reverse of the oval.

CAVEZON, **CAVESSON**, a severe nose band of various materials to punish or subdue an untractable horse.

CAVEZZINA, the Italian name for a bride.

CAVEZZO, an Italian measure of length of variable dimensions in different cities, the minimum being about 2½ yards, the maximum 4. It is analogous to the French toise.

CAVIAR, a preparation of the dried spawn or salted roe of fish; a single sturgeon will

sometimes yield as much as 120 lbs. of roe. Caviar is principally consumed in Russia, Germany, and Italy, by the Greeks during their long fasts; and also in England. The black caviar is made from the roe of the sturgeon; a cheaper and less prized red kind is obtained from the roe of the grey mullet and some of the carp species, which are common in the rivers and shores of the Black Sea.

CAVING, in mining a sinking or falling in of the superincumbent earth or rock of a tunnel.

CAVING-RAKE, a barn-fork rake with long teeth and a short head to separate the chaff from grain.

CAWK, an opaque massive variety of barytes found in Staffs,eshire and Derbyshire.

CAWNEY, an Indian land measure of 57,600 square feet or 1¼ acre, chiefly used at Madras.

CAXO, a Spanish measure of ore containing many quintals, but varying in bulk at different places; at Potosi equal to about 5600 lbs.

CAXON. See CAJON.

CAYA, a bastard satin-wood shipped from St. Domingo.

CAYELAC, an aromatic wood obtained in Siam.

CAYENNE PEPPER, a pungent seasoning made from the pounded red bird-pepper or small shrubby capsicum seed-vessels. It is used medicinally in gargles and as a stimulant.

CAYENNE PORTAGE, a name made in the West Indies termed pepper pot.

CAYMAN, another name for the alligator, which is killed sometimes for its oil and its skin; it also yields musk.

CAYENNE, a name given in Sumatra to the second quality of pepper.

CAZAL, another name for the concadi, an arabian measure of France.

CAZZONS, a provincial name for the dried dung of cattle collected for fuel.

CAZZUOLA, a trowel or tool for spreading mortar, used in Italy.

CEBADILLA, **CEVADILLA**, **SABADILLA**, names for the follicular fruits of *Stenanthium frigidum*, *Asagraea officinalis*, and *Veratrum Sabadilla*, which contain the alkaloid veratria, used as an emetic and purgative in mania, and which has also been administered in cases of gout, rheumatism, and neuralgia. See SEVOEJA.

CECCIA (Italian), a kind of vessel; a snow or bylander.

CECHAS, a name for hashed beef.

CECORAPE, a French writing apparatus for the use of the blind.

CECANT (French), one who assigns over or surrenders his right or property.

CEDAR, a name given to several woods, but properly belonging to the almost incorruptible wood obtained from two species of *Cedrus*, *C. Deodara* and *Libani*, which grow to a great height, and furnish fine timber. The wood of the common *Cedretas* is far less valuable. The name of red cedar is given to the *Juniperus Bermudiana*, a wood used for pencils, and also recognised by the Committee of Lloyd's for some parts of ship-building.

CEDAR GUM, a gum resin obtained in the Cape colony, from the branches and cones of the *Widdingtonia juniperoides*, much resembling gum olibanum. It is used for various medicinal purposes, for compounding plasters, and preparing varnish.

CEDAZO (Spanish), a hair sieve or strainer.

CEDRAI, **CEDRAI**, a species of Italian eltron having a thick rind which contains much essential oil, and is used for making perfumes, and for flavouring liqueurs.

CEDRUM, the resin of the cedar tree used to preserve books and to protect other articles from insects.

CELLING, the upper surface of an apartment, usually formed of laths and plaster; the inside of a roof.

CELLING-FLOOR, the joists or frame-work on the lower surface of an apartment upon which the ceiling is made.

CELLING LATHS, the thin strips of wood nailed to the joists for receiving the plaster.

CELEMIN, a Spanish dry measure, the 12th of a fanegada, ranging in different places from 3½ to 11 pints. The name was also formerly given to the Portuguese selamim.

CEINTURE, a waist-belt, scarf or girdle of gauze or muslin, cotton, linen, or silk.

CELATURE, the art of engraving, cutting, or embossing metals.

CELERY, an esculent (*Apium graveolens*), the blanched footstalks of the leaves are eaten in England, and in many countries the leaves and seeds are used for soup. The seeds are also employed as a stimulant by the native medical practitioners of India.

CELESTINE, a name for native sulphate of strontia. The nitrate is used for red lights in theatres.

CELLAR, an underground room beneath a building, often used as a wine store, or for other commodities not injured by damp.

CELLARAGE, the area beneath a building laid out in a series of vaults or cellars.

CELLARET, a wooden cabinet, case, or bureau, for holding liquor bottles.

CELLAR-FLAP, the wooden lifting door which closes a cellar.

CELLARMAN, **CELLARER**, one who attends to the business of a cellar.

CELONAIO, a carpet maker.

CELONE, a carpet in Italy.

CEMBALO (Italian), the harpsichord.

CEMENT, any substance that serves to bind or unite by cohesion, as glue, solder, mortars, &c. In building, cement is a concretion of rubble mortars; the name is also applied to hydraulic mortars, impervious to water, such as Roman and Portland cements, puzzolano, &c. A composition for uniting metals is called solder, and the name cement is given to a lute or paste surrounding bodies in pots or crucibles for chemical purposes.

CEMENTATION, in metallurgy, the application of cement to substances; the union of carbon and iron when exposed to heat forms steel.

CEMENTITIOUS, agglutinating; having the quality of cementing.

CEMENT-STONE, nodules of calcareous matter a species of septaria, obtained at Har-

wich, Sheppey, and other localities, for making cements.

CEMETERY, a detached enclosure set apart for the burial of the dead; pieces of ground attached to churches, however, are sometimes called cemeteries.

CENESE, the Italian name for ashes.

CENOTAPH, an empty tomb; an honorary monument erected in memory of some person whose body has been entombed elsewhere.

CENSER, a chafing dish or pan attached to a chain, used for burning incense in religious ceremonies.

CENSOR, an officer in despotic countries appointed to revise MSS. &c. for press, having the power to expunge passages, so as to prevent the publication of unpleasant truths, or of information not deemed politic to be generally known.

CENSUS, an enumeration or statistical account taken occasionally or periodically, of persons or things; as of population, land under crop, stock and produce. In many countries these returns are by law made at decennial periods; in others more frequently.

CENT, the hundredth part, an abbreviation of the Latin *centum*; used as a prefix to many words, weights, coins, &c. As a nominal money division the cent, is in use in the United States and various parts of the Continent where decimal coinage is current. The American cent, the hundredth part of the dollar, is worth about a halfpenny. The cent is an old superficial measure of Belgium, the hundredth part of the bonnier. The great cent or solive as a solid measure for wood in France contains 363,168 cubic feet. The great cent or centaine is also a provincial salt measure of France and equal to 115½ quarters.

CENTAGE, a rate by the hundred; *per centage* being a commission or allowance at so much per cent.

CENTASS, a weight of Baden, the hundredth part of the local pound, and weighing 77.17 grains.

CENTENAAR, the Amsterdam hundred-weight or quintal, equal to nearly 109lbs avoirdupois. See **CENTNER**.

CENTERING, the temporary wooden framing on which an arch or any vaulted work is shaped and constructed.

CENTESIMAL, a division into hundredth parts.

CENTIARE, the metre superficial, the hundredth part of the French are, and equal to 110 square yards.

CENTIGRADE, the division into grades or degrees by hundredth parts, called also centesimal; a name for the thermometer of Celsius, used chiefly in France. The distance between the freezing point of water and the boiling point, is divided into 100 degrees, each being equal to 1.4-5th of Fahrenheit's scale. Reaumur's thermometer has only 80 degrees on its scale. See **THERMOMETER**.

CENTIGRAMME, the hundredth part of the present French grain in the decimal pound, and equal to 0.15 English grain.

CENTILITRE, of litre or 0.617 cubic litre bear

CENTIME, a penny; though 100 of the centime of Belgium, and as a

CENTIMETRE, and Belgitre equal legal nan pouce; in ditto or do

CENTINAJO, proportion only 75lbs in the 100 pils.

CENTINARIUM

CENTISTÈRE, French ste

CENTLET, a eighty-four to 16 pint.

CENTNER, th or quintal varies in German S the trade of 123 lbs; in

CENTRE-BIT, circular ho

CENTRE-PIC, workman's

CENTRES, th in Bradford weavers at

CENTRIFUGAL for drying molasses, d mop. The cal strainer parted, by off more scess of le away from coolers an constructe fugal force atmosphere

CENTRIFUGAL water by s

CENTRIPETAL vance for p

CENTUM, a h

CENTUM-POUN Roman w modern qu avoirdupois

CENTURIE, an equal to 12

CEOL, (Hol,

CEPHALIC, a medicines

CERALLACCA (

CERANIC, a mental pot

CERASIN, a cherry-tree do not read

localities, for

are set apart
aces of ground
er, are some-

ashes.

an honorary
ory of some
ent entombed

attached to a
ise in religious

otic countries
&c. for press,
nge passages,
ication of uni-
ormation not
ly known.

statistical ac-
er periodically,
of population,
d produce. In
ns are by law
in others more

n abbreviation
as a prefix to
ins, &c. As a
he cent. is in
and various
where decimal
merican cent.,
ollar, is worth
cent. is an old
g, the hun-
The great cent
are for wood in
ubic feet. The
also a provincial
d equal to 115½

red; per cent-
allowance at

the hundredth
d weighing 77-17

lam hundred-
o nearly 109lbs.

wooden framing
vaulted work is

into hundredth

lial, the hund-
re, and equal to

into grades or
arts, called also
is the thermome-
er in France. The
eizing point of
oint, is divided
being equal to
ale. Reaumur's
0 degrees on its

th part of the
e decimal pound,
grain.

CENTILITRE, the hundredth part of the pint or litre of France—0.017 English pint, also 0.017 cubic inch. In Holland the centilitre bears the name of vingerhoed or de.

CENTIME, an existing French copper coin though rarely seen, the tenth part of a penny; 100 centimes making a franc. The centime is also used in accounts in Belgium, Switzerland, Italy and Austria, and as a division of the Dutch guilder.

CENTIMETRE, a linear measure in France and Belgium—the hundredth part of the metre equal to 0.39 inch. In Holland the legal name of the centimetre is duim or pouce; in Venetian Lombardy it is called dito or doight.

CENTINAJQ, the Italian quintal, of varying proportions in different towns; in Florence only 75lbs., in Milan 220½; a salt measure in the Ionian Islands of 4410lbs avoirdupois.

CENTINARIUS. See CENTUM-PONDIIUM.

CENTISTÈRE, the hundredth part of the French stère, 0.353 cubic feet.

CENTLET, a Dalmatian liquid measure, the eighty-fourth part of the barrel, and equal to 1½ pint.

CENTNER, the commercial hundred-weight or quintal of the Continental States which varies in most. The toll centner of the German States is 110½lbs. avoirdupois, the trade centner 113½lbs. In Vienna it is 123½lbs.; in Hamburg, 120lbs.

CENTRE-BIT, a carpenter's tool for boring circular holes.

CENTRE-PIECE, a table ornament; also a workman's tool.

CENTRES, the plain parts of shawls prepared in Bradford, &c., to which the Paisley weavers attach ornamental borders.

CENTRIFUGAL-MACHINE, a whirling machine for drying sugar or clearing it from molasses, on the principle of trundling a mop. The sugar is enclosed in cylindrical strainers, a rapid rotary motion is imparted, by which the moisture is thrown off more speedily than by the old process of leaving the molasses to drain away from the sugar gradually in flat coolers and casks. Also, a machine so constructed as to raise water by centrifugal force, aided by the pressure of the atmosphere.

CENTRIFUGAL-PUMP, an engine for raising water by steam power.

CENTRIFUGAL-PRESS, a mechanical contrivance for pressing square in all directions.

CENTUM, a hundred.

CENTUM-PONDIIUM, **CENTINARIUS**, an ancient Roman weight corresponding to the modern quintal, and equal to about 72lbs. avoirdupois.

CENTURIE, an ancient Roman land measure equal to 123½ acres.

CEOL, **CHOL**, a ship or vessel.

CEPHALIC, a name applied to snuffs, or medicines which relieve headache.

CERALACCA (Italian), sealing wax.

CERAMIC, a term often applied to ornamental pottery.

CERASIN, a name given to such gums as cherry-tree gum, which swell in water but do not readily dissolve.

CERATE, an ointment made of wax and oil, of spermaceti, or lard and wax; used for outward applications or plasters.

CERNONEA (Italian), sour or rapid wine.

CECHIAJO (Italian), a cooper, one who hoops casks.

CEREAL, pertaining to edible grain; the grasses which produce bread-corn and are the object of a continuous culture for food, as wheat, rye, barley, maize, oats, rice, and millet, are called cereals.

CERINE, the chief constituent of wax; bees' wax containing nearly eighty per cent. of cerine.

CEROON, the American mode of spelling ceroon, a bale or package made of skins.

CEIROXYLINE, the resin of palm-wax.

CERTIFICATE, a testimony given in writing; a paper granting some particular privilege. A bankrupt's certificate is the legal document issued by the Commissioner of the Bankruptcy Court, certifying that he has surrendered his estate, passed the examinations and forms required, and, being released from his pecuniary obligations, is permitted to recommence his trading operations. A certificate of origin is a Custom-House document, testifying to particular articles being the growth of a British colony.

CERTIFICATED BANKRUPT, one who is freed from his liabilities, and holds a certificate from the Bankruptcy Court, in contradistinction to an uncertificated bankrupt, who has no right to trade.

CERULEUM, a blue Roman pigment, a silicate of copper.

CERUSE, a name given to white-lead paint, a preparation from thin plates of lead exposed to the hot vaporous exhalations of vinegar or other acid.

CEUSSITE, a valuable ore of lead.

CEVESA, the Spanish name for beer or ale.

CESS, a rate or tax.

CESSIO BONORUM, a process in Scotland similar to assignment of the property of a debtor for the benefit of his creditors, in England.

CESSION, a voluntary assignment or surrender of a person's effects or estate to his creditors, to avoid imprisonment.

CESSIONNAIRE (French), an assignee or receiver.

CESS-POOL, a cavity or receptacle for drainage; the name is, however, often applied to the grating which covers the cavity.

CESTA (Spanish and Italian), a basket or panner, ceston being one of large dimensions.

CESTAO (Italian), a basket-maker.

CETWEIT, **CETVERT**. See TCHETWERT.

CEVADILLA. See CEBADILLA.

CEVADINE, a name for hordene, the starch of barley, *Hordeum distichon*.

CEVENTERIA, a name in Tuscany for rouge, or paint for the face.

CEYLON MOSS, a small and delicate fungus, believed to be the *Gracilaria lichenoides*, obtained in the salt lakes, on the coasts of Ceylon; which contains a large proportion of true starch, and is used for jellies.

CYLON STONE, a general name given to many fine minerals and jewels obtained in the island of Ceylon; specially applied, however, to a species of black spinelle.

CHA, a kind of tea rolled up like tobacco, which goes to the interior of Asia.

CHABBA, an old Arabian weight, nearly equal to one English grain. [grain.]

CHABENA, **CHABINI** (Hindustani), parched

CHABLES, a kind of French white wine.

CHABOOK, an Indian name for a whip.

CHABUTARAI, **CHUNOOTURA** (Hindustani), a market-place, custom-house, or police-station in India.

CHACCAR, a period of rest for refreshment, accorded three times a day to miners and other labourers in South America.

CHACO, an unproductive earth of La Paz, South America, which is made into little pats, and eaten with chocolate.

CHACOR, **SIACOR**, a military cap or helmet.

CHAD, a name for the young of the sea bream, *Purpus centrodontus*.

CHADAM, an imaginary money of account in some parts of Asia, equal to one paise, of the value of twenty-five cowries, and worth about half a farthing in English money. [or cloth.]

CHADAR, **CHUDUR** (Hindustani), a sheet

CHAFE, to rub or damage the surface of any thing.

CHAFF, the pericarp or dry calyx of grain removed by thrashing and winnowing, which has many medicinal and economical uses. It is occasionally mixed with mortar, and employed as a substitute for hair in making plaster for rooms, and sometimes used for stuffing beds.

CHAFF-CUTTER, **CHAFF-ENGINE**, a straw-cutter or chopping machine, with knives for dividing straw into small lengths, or "chaff" as it is termed, for feeding cattle.

CHAFFER, a small portable furnace.

CHAFFERER, one who bargains for wares.

CHAFFERY, that part of a foundry where the forges are placed for hammering iron into bars.

CHAFFING-DISH, a vessel for holding charcoal or coals to give heat.

CHAGREEN, **SIAGREEN**, a rough tuberculated leather; also the prepared skin of the dogfish.

CHAHAR (Maharatta), an Indian superficial measure for land, ranging from 120 to 150 biggahs.

CHAH, a money of Georgia and Persia, the fourth part of an abassi, and the half of an uzaltum.

CHAHOKA (Hindustani), a fine variety of transplanted rice in India.

CHAHOTRA, **CHAHUTRA** (Maharatta), interest taken at four per cent. per month.

CHAIN, a line of connected links of any kind; a British lineal measure used in surveying or plotting, made of links of iron wire united together. The surveyor's chain contains 22 yards or 792 inches, which, being divided into 100 links, gives 7.92 inches for each link. The square chain is the tenth of an acre, or 484 square yards. The chain as a land measure in Tinnevalley, and some other parts of India, is equal to 37-1/11th acres. In France,

Belgium, and Holland, the chain represents the double decare, or equal to 65 1/2 feet, nearly the same as the British.

CHAINS, **CHENA** (Hindustani), an inferior kind of grain or millet, *Panicum plosum*.

CHAIN-BOAT, a substantial boat used in harbours, for getting up mooring chains or anchors.

CHAIN-BOLTS, the large bolts used to secure to the ship's side the links, or dead-eyes, through which the standing rigging is rove.

CHAIN-BRIDGE, a suspension-bridge.

CHAIN-CABLE, a mooring or anchoring cable made of stout iron rings.

CHAIN-CABLE MANUFACTURER, a maker of iron cables for ships and other purposes.

CHAIN-PLATES, strong thick plates of iron used in merchant vessels, bolted to the ship's side, instead of chains to the dead-eyes, for holding the blocks by which the rigging of the mast is secured. They take their name from the mast, and are hence called fore-chains, main-chains, or mizen-chains.

CHAIN-PUMP, an hydraulic machine for raising water, employed in ships, and for draining land.

CHAIN-SHOT, large iron balls or bullets chained together, used in sea-battles to destroy the spars, rigging, &c., of an enemy's vessel.

CHAIN-STITCH, work made with open spaces like chain links.

CHAIN-TIMBER, large joists used in the middle stories of a building, to bind and give it strength.

CHAIN-WORK, a style of fabric, of which tabouring, net, and hosiery, are examples.

CHAIR, a heavy cast-iron socket for receiving and securing the bars of a railroad; a moveable seat of which there are numberless kinds made to suit special uses, such as light and ornamented drawing-room chairs, heavy and substantial office chairs, dining-room chairs, and folding, rocking, and reclining chairs, hall chairs, shop chairs, garden chairs, &c.

CHAIR AND SOFA STUFFER, a workman who fills, pads, and covers seats.

CHAIR-CARVER, one employed in carving the upright posts and other parts of beds, arm-chairs, sofas, &c.

CHAIR-MAKER, a workman who makes the frames or parts of chairs, sofas, and other seats.

CHAIRMAN, the presiding officer of a company, board of directors, or public meeting.

CHAIR-WREN, a kind of saw.

CHAIS (French), wine vaults.

CHAISE, a two-wheeled carriage drawn by one horse, of which there are many varieties, such as headed chaises, pony chaises, &c.

CHAISE-LONGTE (French), a couch or sofa with one arm or end.

CHAKA (Bengalee), the upper portion of a salt boiling furnace. [presser.]

CHAKAN, **CHAKKALA** (Malabar), an oil

CHAKI (Bengalee and Hindustani), a handmill or grinding stone; an apparatus for spinning twine suspended from the hand.

CHAKKA
from t

other p

CHAKKU
cotton

CHAKHA
the hal

CHAKRI
by Eu

name f

er in h

an an

worker

CHAKRAM
South

CHAKRI
shling

CHAKSOO
Linnæu

of the

CHALAN
Indian

of way

CHALAND
deals w

lighter

transpo

horses.

CHALCED
for a se

compris

of stone

AGATE

CHALCOG
and cop

CHALCOU
weight

to the t

CHALDEN
system,

ters of

fruit, po

mode of

CHALDRO
dry 600

hibited,

weight

being 2

of 3 wal

at 53 cw

coal cha

tia, it is

the aver

is 3456 lb

in the

2040 lbs.

coals is

CHALDRO
the coal

of ship

coals.

CHALIAS
lon who

strippin

derive t

name f

CHALICE
celebra

CHALIES
lon the

CHALK, t

carceus

CHAKKARA (Malabar), coarse sugar made from the tari or juice of the coco nut and other palms.

CHAKKU (Karnatic), a pack or bale of raw cotton.

CHAKHAND, an Indian measure of length, the half of a cubit; about nine inches.

CHAKKILI (ordinarily corrupted to Chuckerlar by Europeans); the Tamil and Malabar name for a currier, shoemaker, or worker in hides and leather. In the Hindustani and some other Indian dialects, the worker in skins is called a chamar.

CHAKRAMU, a coin formerly current in the South of India, the 16th part of a pagoda.

CHAKRI, a dealer in oils in India.

CHAKSOO, an Indian name for the small flat shilling black seeds of *Cassia absus*, Linnæus, which are employed in all parts of the East against induration of the eyes.

CHALAN, **CHILLAUM**, **CHULAN**, a common Indian name for an invoice, pass, voucher, or way-bill.

CHALAND (French), a customer, one who deals with another; a large barge or lighter used on the French rivers for the transport of goods and towed by steam or horses.

CHALCEDONY, **CALCEDONY**, a general term for a semi-transparent siliceous mineral, comprising several well-known varieties of stones, as the onyx, sardonyx, &c. See **AGATE** and **CARNELIAN**.

CHALCOGRAPHY, the art of engraving on brass and copper.

CHALCOS, **CHALCOS**, an ancient Greek weight of 194 to 144 grains, corresponding to the tassand of the Arabs.

CHALDER, a dry measure in the old Scottish system, containing nearly 3 imperial quarters of wheat or flour; for other grain, fruit, potatoes, &c., 1½ quarters; an old mode of spelling chaldron.

CHALDRON, a heaped measure for various dry goods, formerly in use but now prohibited. It is, however, still employed as a weight for coals; the London chaldron being 25½ cwt., the Newcastle chaldron of 3 wals 52½ cwt, but for boats estimated at 53 cwt. In the transatlantic ports, the coalchaldron varies—at Picton, Nova Scotia, it is nominally one ton and a quarter, but the average weight of the Picton chaldron is 3456 lbs. The ordinary weight required in the markets of the United States, is 2940 lbs., but at New York the chaldron of coals is only 2500 lbs.

CHALDRON-WAGON, a wagon which conveys the coal from the pit's mouth to the place of shipment, and holds a chaldron of coals.

CHALIAS, a distinct caste of natives in Ceylon who are employed as common peelers, stripping the bark twice annually. They derive their name from chawli the Sanscrit name for bark.

CHALICE, a sacramental cup used in the celebration of the eucharist.

CHALIES, a petty money of account, in Ceylon the fourth part of a pice.

CHALK, the carbonate of lime, a white calcareous deposit occurring with flint

nodules. Chalk forms the basis of whitening, crayons, and some white colours. In agriculture, chalk is perhaps the most extensively employed of the limestone species, being added in many instances to the soil to alter the constituents and to fertilize land. In medicine it is used in the form of prepared chalk and compound chalk powder, as an astringent and antacid.

CHALK-CEMENT, an hydraulic cement made of chalk which hardens under water in a few minutes.

CHALK-CUTTER, a workman employed in digging chalk.

CHALK-DRAWING, a drawing sketched and filled in with black and coloured crayons.

CHALK-LIME, the burnt carbonate or chalk from which heat has driven off the carbonic acid.

CHALK-LINE, a carpenter's line which is chalked so as to leave a mark for working by.

CHALK-PIT, a pit from which chalk is dug.

CHALLENGE, in law an exception taken to Jurors by a person to be tried, or by his counsel.

CHALLIS, a fine printed soft woollen fabric, used for ladies' dresses.

CHALLIS-PRINTER, a printer of challis.

CHALLY, an old Dutch copper coin still occasionally found in circulation in Ceylon. See **RIDDY**.

CHALON (French), a lighter or barge.

CHALOT, a mode of spelling the shallot, *Allium ascalonicum*, an article of diet in some countries.

CHALOTPE (French), the long-boat of a Chalder, dry measure of Stettin, equal to 84 Winchester bushels.

CHALTIK, a native kind of rice grown in Russia.

CHALU (Telugu), rice cleaned for cooking.

CHALUMEAU (French), an ancient rustic flute.

CHALYBEATES, mineral waters and medicines which hold iron.

CHALYBITE, a very valuable sparry iron ore, the Styrian steel is made from it.

CHAMA, the Malabar name for the *Panicum miliaceum*, the seed of which is sometimes used as a substitute for rice; also a very large bivalve found in the Indian ocean, the shells of which are used for *benitiers*.

CHAMAR, **CHUMAR**, a worker of skins in India. See **CHAKKIL**.

CHAMBARD FABRICS, stuffs made from soft worsted yarn in Saxony, by hand weavers at their houses.

CHAMBER, the inside of a piece of ordnance. Chambers are also suites of rooms in a house, occupied as offices by gentlemen and members of the learned professions. The inside of a lock, a partition in a canal.

CHAMBERLAIN, a receiver of public rents and revenues; the treasurer of a corporation.

CHAMBER-HANGINGS, the curtains or tapestry of a sleeping-room.

CHAMBERMAID, a servant who has the charge of sleeping apartments, or attends on a lady.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, a committee of

- merchants, or influential manufacturers and traders, appointed in a port or inland town, to take cognisance of matters affecting the general or special interests of trade, to memorialize the government, to diffuse useful information, &c.
- CHAMFERED**, curved, grooved, or inflexed; any thing of which the edge is bevelled or sloped.
- CHAMOIS-LEATHER**, leather made from various kinds of skins, dressed with fish-oil. The oil is hammered or beaten by a mill into the pores of the skin, which is afterwards partially dried, and washed in strong alkali, when it becomes very soft and pliable.
- CHAMOMILE**, an indigenous plant of Britain, (*Anthemis nobilis*), cultivated for its flowers, which are largely employed in medicine. [wine.]
- CHAMPAGNE**, a pleasant effervescing French
- CHAMPAGNE-BOTTLE**, a strong and particular shaped bottle, which has the cork secured with wire, when holding champagne.
- CHAMPAGNE-GLASS**, a long, narrow glass, made for drinking effervescing wines from.
- CHAMPIGNON**, an edible mushroom (*Agaricus creolus*), which is nutritious, stimulant, and rather fragrant. Champignons are frequently strung on thread, dried in the shade, and pounded as an addition to rich gravies and sauces.
- CHANA**, a kind of yam grown in Cochín.
- CHANAPPAT**, a weaver of hempen cordage in some of the Indian districts; a maker of coarse cloth for sacks. [sugar.]
- CHANGACA**, a name in Costa Rica for coarse
- CHANCELER**, CHANCELLOR, the keeper of the records of a consul general.
- CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER**, the finance minister of Great Britain.
- CHANCERY**, the official abode of a consul in a foreign country.
- CHANCERY BARRISTER**, a lawyer who practises in the chancery courts.
- CHANDELIER**, a hanging or fixed lamp with branches, or a frame with branches to hold candles for lighting a room.
- CHANDELIER-MAKER**, a manufacturer who makes metal suspensory lamps, for candles or gas.
- CHANDLER**, an old name for a dealer, as corn-chandler, tallow-chandler, ship-chandler, &c.
- CHANDLER'S SHOP**, a petty huckster's shop; a place where small articles of provisions, &c., are vended.
- CHANDU**, a species of prepared opium.
- CHANGE, to** [] ; to give one kind of money for another; also an abbreviated mode of designating an exchange or place where merchants and men of business assemble.
- CHANKARI**, an Indian grain measure, the fourth of a Chauthia; about half a pound.
- CHANKS**, the Indian name for the large white massive shells of *Turbinella pyrum*, which are much prized and extensively used in India for the manufacture of bangles or shell-bracelets and anklets, &c. Chanks cut in segments of circles form ornaments for the fore arms and wrists of women.
- The chief supply of these shells is from Ceylon, and when the volutes turn to the right the shell is held in peculiar estimation, and fetches a very high price. When the oval is cut off the shell is used as a kind of sounding-horn, both in the East and the West Indies; "Shell blow," at the sugar plantation being the time for drawing off from labour, or for adjourning to meals. See **CONCH**.
- CHANNELS**, CHAIN-WALES, strong projecting planks at the sides of a ship, over which the shrouds are spread, to obtain a greater angle. See **CHAINS**.
- CHANNEL-PILOT**, a skilled officer who takes charge of the navigation of ships in the English Channel.
- CHANNEL-STEAMER**, a steamer employed in running across the channels around the British Islands.
- CHANTA** (Malabar), a fair or market.
- CHANTEUR** (French), a male singer; chanteuse being a female vocalist.
- CHANTERELLE** (French), the *Chantarelle cibarius*, one of our best eatable mushrooms.
- CHANTIER** (French), a timber yard or naval dockyard.
- CHANTILLY LACE**, a fine and rich French hand-made lace, which from its price can only be obtained by the wealthy.
- CHANVRE** (French), hemp. [millet.]
- CHANWAN** (Hindustani), a small sort of CHAP, the upper and lower parts of the mouth in animals, the jaw; hence pigs' cheeks smoked and dried are vended as Bath chaps.
- CHAPATA** (Hindustani), a thin unleavened cake of flour and water, toasted or baked over a fire.
- CHAPE**, the back piece or catch by which a buckles attached to the article or garment; a thin plate at the point of a scabbard.
- CHAPEAU** (French), a bonnet or hat; in maritime commerce a primage.
- CHAPELIER** (French), a hatter.
- CHAPEL-MASTER**, a director of music.
- CHAPEL-WARDEN**, the warden of a chapelry.
- CHAPELAIN**, an honorary or paid officiating clergyman, having no see or incumbency; thus there are chaplains to regiments, to hospitals, to ships, to masonic lodges, to Lord Mayors, and to British chapels in foreign countries. [column.]
- CHAPIER**, in architecture, the capital of a
- CHAPLET**, a pair of stirrup leathers; a little moulding.
- CHAPMAN**, a pedlar or itinerant dealer.
- CHAPPRASSER**, an Indian messenger.
- CHAPRA** (Hindustani), dried cakes of cow-dung used as fuel.
- CHARACTOGRAPH**, a philosophical instrument. [alminous fuel.]
- CHARBON** (French), coal, charcoal, bitu-
- CHARBONNIER** (French), a collier; a coalman, one who supplies or deals in fuel.
- CHARCOAL**, ANIMAL, a form of carbon obtained by burning bone or the chippings of hides, leather, &c., which is used for filtering or decolorizing vegetable solutions.
- CHARCOAL-BURNER**, a workman employed in the preparation of charcoal.

CHARCOAL
for wh...
CHARCOAL
manufa...
&c.
CHARCOAL
wood, v...
Contine...
glass, s...
powder...
distillin...
manufa...
CHARCUT...
French...
dressed...
tonnes...
CHAUDON...
CHARGE...
of 16 d...
of the...
sellies...
charge...
quinte...
of ore t...
36 pigs...
CHARGE...
debited...
CHARGE...
minist...
affairs...
an am...
CHARGE...
CHARGE...
a large...
CHARGE...
CHARIO...
many...
charlo...
town i...
rally b...
CHARKA...
Dacca...
CHARKE...
dreadl...
measu...
vedro...
CHARMS...
article...
from i...
off evil...
CHARNE...
CHARNI...
whets...
stersh...
the T...
CHARCO...
used...
frame...
to sup...
CHAR, t...
mon...
conn...
CHARR...
other...
fire t...
grout...
CHART...
tallow...
const...
of in...
CHART...
Crow

shells is from
 es turn to the
 ular estimate
 price. When
 ll is used as a
 th in the East
 h blow," at
 g the time for
 for adjourn-
 ong projecting
 p, over which
 obtain a greater
 cer who takes
 of ships in the
 r employed in
 s around the
 mark.
 slinger; chan-
 st.
 e *Chantarellus*
 eatable mush-
 yard or naval
 rich French
 in its price can
 uthly. [millet.
 small sort of
 e parts of the
 v; hence pigs'
 are vended as
 in unleavened
 staked or baked
 ch by which a
 e of garment;
 e scabbard.
 t or hat; in
 age.
 r.
 music.
 of a chapelry.
 said officiating
 incumbency;
 regiments, to
 que lodges, to
 ish chapels in
 column.
 e capital of a
 thers; a little
 t dealer.
 mger.
 eakes of cow-
 bical instru-
 [minous fuel.
 arcoal, bitu-
 miller; a coal-
 als in fuel.
 of carbon ob-
 the chippings
 h is used for
 egetable solu-
 man employed

CHARCOAL-FILTER, a fountain or other filter for water, filled with charcoal.

CHARCOAL-MAKER AND DEALER, a trader who manufactures and vends charcoal for fuel, &c.

CHARCOAL VEGETABLE, charred or burnt wood, which is largely used for fuel on the Continent, and is also valued for making glass, steel, and as a deodorizer when powdered: cylinder charcoal obtained by distilling non-resinous woods is used in the manufacture of gunpowder. See CARBON.

CHARCUTERIE, formerly *Chair cut*, the French name for cooked flesh, such as dressed hams, cold meats and fowls, tongues, sausages, &c.

CHARDOON. See CARDOON.

CHARGE, an onset or attack; a grain measure of 16 decalitres formerly in use in some of the departments of France; in Marseilles it was nearly 43 bushels; 180 charges being equal to 100 quarters. The quantity of coal a gas retort will take, or of ore for a furnace, powder for a gun, &c; 36 pigs of lead.

CHARGED, barthened or loaded; trusted or debited for payment.

CHARGE D'AFFAIRES, a subordinate foreign minister, one intrusted with diplomatic affairs in a foreign country in the place of an ambassador. [loading of a ship.

CHARGEMENT (French), the cargo, bulk, or charger, a soldier's horse trained for duty; a large sort of dsh.

CHARGEUR (French), a shipper.

CHARIOT, a light coach of which there are many kinds, as for travelling, Britzka chariots, post chariots, dormouse post chariots, dress chariots, and chariots for town use, &c. In France the term generally implies a wagon.

CHARKANA, an Indian name for a checked Dacca muslin.

CHARKEY, **CHARKA**, **TCHARKEY**, the hundredth part of the Russian vedro, a liquid measure equal to 0.21 of a pint, 100 vedro are equal to 270 imperial gallons.

CHARMS, amulets, fancy ornaments and articles of various kinds sold to wear, from an imaginary belief that they ward off evil.

CHARNECO, a sweet Spanish wine.

CHARNLEY FOREST STONE, a description of whetstone or hone obtained from Letcestershire, some of the best substitutes for the Turkey hone stone.

CHARPOYS, small portable stretcher beds used in India, consisting of a wooden frame resting on four legs, with tape across to support the bedding.

CHAR, a small and esteemed fish of the salmon family (*Salmo salvelinus*), not very common in this country; a name for coke.

CHARRED - wood, the surface of posts and other pieces of wood, are often exposed to fire to render them more durable under ground.

CHART, a hydrographical map; a representation on paper of the seas, rivers and sea-coasts of countries, &c., for the guidance of mariners.

CHARTER, a grant of exclusive rights by the Crown to a company.

CHARTERED, a ship hired for a voyage.

CHARTERER, one who engages a ship and causes it to be laden wholly with his own goods, or partly with merchandise or produce belonging to others.

CHARTERING-BROKER, a shipping agent who negotiates the charter of vessels.

CHARTERING-CLERK, a clerk employed in a chartering broker's office.

CHARTERMASTER, in the mining districts, one who rents coal or iron stone by the ton, at a fixed price.

CHARTER, a stamped contract between the charterer or master of a ship and the chartering broker, by which the use of the ship for a definite period is stipulated upon certain specified conditions, and for a particular price; occasionally a part of a ship.

CHART-MAKER, an artist who draws or engraves charts on metal plates.

CHARTOMETER, an instrument for measuring maps and charts.

CHART-PUBLISHER, a tradesman who keeps and sells charts.

CHARVEDAR, a mule driver with a caravan in Persia or Turkey.

CHARYOLANT, a carriage drawn by kites.

CHARWAHA (Hindustani), a herdsman or grazer.

CHARWOMAN, one who goes out to work by the day or job.

CHASE, to hunt or pursue game; an iron frame to fasten forms of type in, to print from; chases are made of either cast or malleable iron.

CHASER, one who ornaments or embosses metals by punching or driving out the surface so as to form bas-relief figures, &c.

CHASNI (Hindustani), a pan for boiling sugar in. [ing vessel.

CHASSE-MAREE, a French shallop or coast-CHASSEUR, a light-armed French trooper.

CHAT (French), a prefix for any thing small—as chat-potatoes, chat-wood, chat-moss.

CHATA (Spanish), a lighter or pontoon.

CHATELAIN, a steel chain worn at a lady's waist-belt to suspend keys, scissors, and fancy ornaments to.

CHATHWA, another name for the seer, an Indian dry measure. See CHAUTILA.

CHATIENA, a name in France for boiled chestnuts mashed or beaten up for food.

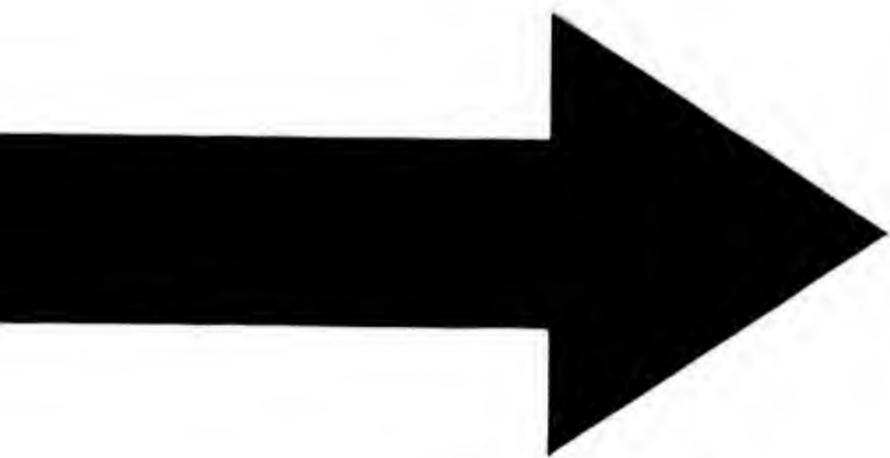
CHIATS, a mining term for the second stratum or centre portion of a mass of ore in the process of washing; small heaps of ore; small potatoes used for feeding pigs, &c.

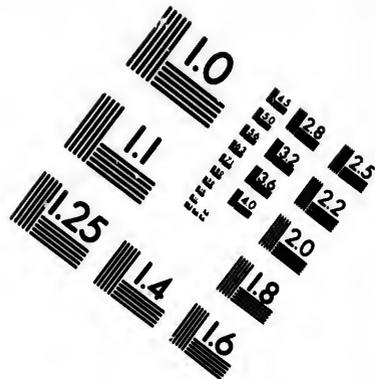
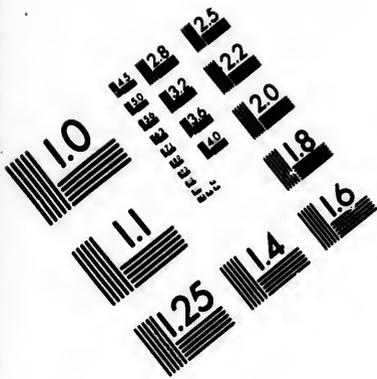
CHATTAN, an umbrella-hat, or sun screen, made in the East of the leaves of the *Licuala peltata* palm of Roxburgh, sometimes of a dried talipot or plantain leaf. These chattah hats are much worn by the ploughmen, cowkeepers, and coolies, of Bengal, Assam, &c. The Chinese umbrellas or kittysols are exceedingly popular, they are made of paper stretched on ribs of bamboo and varnished black.

CHATS, a sort of ship classed in the Veritas or French Lloyds.

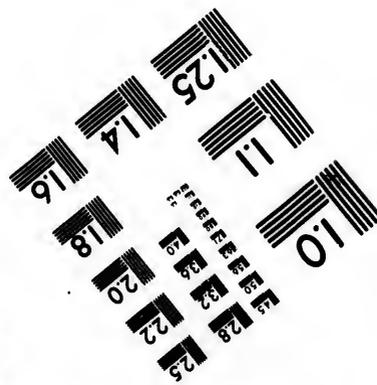
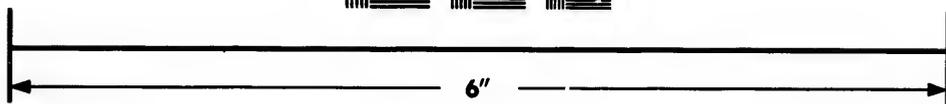
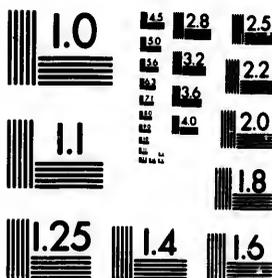
CHATELS, choses in action, all goods and real or personal property except freehold estates.







**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4303

18 20 22 25
16 19 21 24
13 17 23 26

10
11
12

CHATTI, a porous earthen water-pot used in India.

CHATWOOD, small sticks collected for fuel.

CHAUDRONNIER (French), a French copper-smith.

CHAULI, the Hindustani name for the *Dolichos sinensis*, a species of pulse largely cultivated; also the ceremony of tonsure.

CHAULI, CHAWALI, a small silver coin in the Mahratta country, worth about two annas, or threepence.

CHAUTHIA, a common grain measure in the north-west provinces of India, about equal to a seer, or 2 lbs.; five chauthias make a pansiri. [nearly 11 feet.

CHAVERKALI, a Telugu measure of $\frac{7}{8}$ cubits.

CHAWAR, a Mahratta land measure, consisting of 120 square biggahs.

CHAWKE, CHOWKE (Hindustani), an open square or market-place in an eastern city.

CHAWL, a weight for precious metals in Malwa, about the fourth of a grain. Also a vernacular name in India for rice.

CHAY, a red dye-stuff obtained in India from the root of *Hedyotis umbellata*, and used by dyers for the same purposes as madder.

CHEAP-JACK, the common name for a travelling hawk or a stationary vender of refuse or cheap articles.

CHEAT, any thing false or defrauding; also a kind of false bread.

CHEBACCO, a small boat in Massachusetts.

CHEBE, a kind of naval craft.

CHECK, an order for payment on demand. See CHEQUE.

CHECK-BOOK, CHEQUE-BOOK, a printed book of blank forms, for writing orders or drafts on a banker, for money lodged to his credit by the drawer.

CHECK-CLERK, an officer employed to examine and scrutinize the work, time of labour, or the accounts of others.

CHECKER-WORK, any kind of work in which crossed or angular patterns occur.

CHECKRUM, an Indian money equal to 1½ rupee, or 3s. sterling.

CHECKS, a kind of Venetian blind used as screens or sun shades in India. They are formed of very narrow strips or laths of bamboo, four to six feet long, and are hung before the windows or doors of dwellings. Cords and fancy checks are cambric muslins with stripes and cords placed chequerwise, by thick threads being introduced into the warp or weft. A trousers material, a cross-barred fabric, chiefly black and white worsted and cotton, but some is made all of cotton; pieces of wood which correspond to each other in machines, &c., or which enclose other parts.

CHECK-SHIRTS, cross-barred shirts of various colours, much used by seamen.

CHECK-STRING, a cord leading to the inside of a carriage, to enable the occupant to signalize to the coachman.

CHECK-TAKER, a person employed to receive pass-tickets, &c., at places of transit or amusement.

CHEDAM, the fourth of a pice, a nominal subdivision of a petty coin in Malwa.

CHEDDAR, a rich fatty cheese, of a spongy appearance, made from new milk, of a very nutritious quality.

CHEESE, a commercial product from milk, of which there are many kinds made for home use and export; we also receive large quantities from America and the Continent: those made in England taking their name from counties, &c., are Cheshire, a large rich solid cheese; Derbyshire, a small, rich, white variety; Gloucester, rich and mild, of two kinds, single and double; Lincolnshire, a small and soft cheese made of new milk and cream; Norfolk, a dark yellow coloured; Suffolk, a skim-milk cheese; and Cottenham, a broad-shaped and superior flavoured Stilton. Other prime home-made cheeses, are Cheddar, Wensleydale, cream pine, and loaf cheese. The esteemed foreign cheeses are Parmesan, Gruyere, &c. Other kinds of cheese will be found mentioned in their alphabetical order.

CHEESE-CAKE, a sweet custard cake made of grated cheese, flour, sugar, &c.

CHEESE-COLOURING. See ANNOTTA.

CHEESE-DAIRY, a cool room where cheese is made.

CHEESE-FACTOR, CHEESE-MONOEER, a dealer in cheese, a provision-merchant.

CHEESE-KNIFE, a wooden spatula made use of in dairies to break down the curd whilst in the cheese tub.

CHEESE-LEE, a bag in which rennet is kept for making cheese. [cheese.

CHEESE-MAKER, one employed in making

CHEESE-PRESS, a screw press employed in cheese-dairies to force the whey from the curd in the cheese-vat.

CHEESE-RENNET, a wild flower, the yellow bedstraw, *Galium verum*, sometimes used for curdling milk to make cheese.

CHEESE-SCOOP, CHEESE-TASTER, an anger instrument for boring and tasting cheese.

CHEESE-TASTER MANUFACTURER, a maker of metal scoops or augers for boring cheese, in order to test the quality.

CHEESE-TOASTER, an instrument hung at the bars of a grate to toast cheese.

CHEESE-VAT, the case in which the curd is placed to be pressed in cheese making.

CHEE, the tenth part of the Chinese tael.

CHEL, a land measure used in rice culture in Mysore equal to 1322 acre.

CHERT, a jeweller's weight in Persia of 7200 grains.

CHEKMAK, a fabric of silk and gold thread, mixed with cotton, made in Turkey.

CHELLAUD (Hindustani), a way-bill for checking the time on a journey between the different rests or stages. [powder.

CHEMIC, a commercial name for bleaching

CHEMICAL-BALANCE, a very accurate balance for assays, and other nice operations.

CHEMICAL-COLOUR-MANUF. MURER, a maker of artificially compounded pigments.

CHEMICAL-INSTRUMENT-MAKER, a manufacturer of apparatus for chemists, and also occasionally of mathematical and philosophical instruments.

CHEMICAL-PAPER, paper prepared for chemical operations, as filtering paper, paper for photographs, &c.

CHEMICO

CHEMICO

stoppe

CHEMIST

firmac

CHEMIST

seller.

live an

CHEMIST

menta

proper

their r

manut

CHEMIST

manip

a man

CHEMIST

and pl

talled.

CHEMIST

plates

tended

The p

taken

CHEMKE

(Cypr

are dr

See Ca

CHEMMA

CHENA,

cum m

under

growt

CHENDI,

Juice o

CHENE (

CHENEV

CHENIC

half of

CHENILL

CHENNA

(tani),

comin

and r

chenn

among

CHENVU

Malab

brazil

CHIBOT,

CHIBOU

beers

some

person

dit. &

that i

banki

presen

CHEQUE

preclo

is eq

opium

heavy

drach

2½ ci

CHEQU

Warr

their

adopt

chequ

in the

se, of a spongy
new milk, of a

uct from milk,
kinds made for
ve also receive
merica and the
England taking
, &c., are Che-
ese; Derby-
varieties; Glou-
two kinds, single
, a small and
milk and cream;
oured; Suffolk,
Cottenham, a
flavoured Still-
made cheeses,
le, cream pine,
esteemed foreign
Grynera, &c.
be found men-
order.
rd cake made of
, &c.

INOTTA.

a where cheese

ONER, a dealer
chant.

matula made use
of the curd whilst

a rennet is kept
[cheese.

oyed in making
es employed in
they from the

ver, the yellow
sometimes used
cheese.

TER, an anger
tasting cheese.

TREB, a maker
fers for boring
quality.

ment hung at
cheese.

which the curd is
ese making.

Chinese taal,
in rice culture

are.

in Persia of 7200

nd gold thread,
n Turkey.

a way-bill for
ourney between

s. [powder.

e for bleaching
accurate balance
operations.

TREB, a maker
pigments.

ER, a manufac-
er, and also
cal and philoso-

pared for chemi-
paper, paper for

CHEMICALS, substances used in chemistry.
CHEMICAL-STOPPER, a manufacturer of
stoppers for glass bottles.

CHEMISE, a French name for the lining of a
furnace; a female inner garment.

CHEMISTRY, a lady's lace or net stomacher.
CHEMIST, a scientific manufacturer of sub-
stances used in chemistry; also a drug-
seller. Sometimes the business of opera-
tive and retail chemist is combined.

CHEMISTRY, the study of the various ele-
mentary bodies of nature; their affinity,
properties, laws and combinations and
their useful applications to the arts and
manufactures.

CHEMIST'S-LABORATORY, the place where the
manipulations and analytical operations of
a manufacturing chemist are carried on.

CHEMIST'S-SHOP, a shop where chemicals
and pharmaceutical preparations are re-
tailed.

CHEMISTRY, a mode of printing from metal
plates with ordinary presses, which is in-
tended as a substitute for wood-cutting.
The process enables casts in relief to be
taken from an engraving.

CHEMKE, a name given to the razor carp
(*Cyprinus cultus*), the young of which are
dried and consumed in the Black Sea.
See CARE.

CHEMMAR. See CHAMAR.

CHENA, a name in India for millet (*Pan-
icum mitaceum*); also ground covered with
underwood; a bushy thorny jungle of low
growth.

CHENDI, an Eastern name for the fermented
juice of the date palm.

CHÈNE (French), an oak.

CHENEVIS, a name for hemp seed in France.

CHENICA, a small dry measure of Persia, the
half of a capicha.

CHENILLE, a loose silk trimming.

CHENNA, corrupted from Chana (Hindus-
tani), a kind of pulse (*Cicer arisatum*),
commonly known as gram; when parched
and mixed with lime juice and pepper
chenna forms an esteemed condiment
among the Hindoos.

CHENVUKOTTI, from Chenva, copper; the
Malabar name for a coppersmith or
brazier.

[14] inches.
CHOR, a long measure in Sumatra, about
CHQUE, a written order for payment to
bearer of a specified sum of money on
some bank or individual, by a depositor or
person having the necessary funds or cred-
it. Sometimes the cheque is "crossed,"
that is, made payable only through a
banking firm, instead of on demand by
presentation at the counter.

CHEQUEE, a weight in Turkey; that for
precious metals contains 100 drachms, and
is equal to 4950 troy grains; that for
opium 250 drachms, or 1½lb; and the
heavy chequee for wool, &c., 800
drachms, about 5 1-6th lbs. In Smyrna
2½ chequees make 1 cantaro.

CHEQUERS, the armorial coat of the Earls of
Warren and Surrey; from being used on
their hostels or inns it was afterwards
adopted as a sign for public houses;
chequers are also uniformly-shaped stones
in the faces of walls.

CHERAMILLA, a vernacular Indian name for
the subacid fruit of the *Cicca disticha*, uni-
versally used as an article of food, raw or
cooked, or in pickles or preserves.

CHEKANG, a lac varnish used in Cambodia
for lackering cabinets, cases, &c.

CHEKASSI, a gold coin of different values
struck for distribution on coronations in
Persia. Some have been for 4s., some for
12s., some for 30s.

CHEKIMOYA, an esteemed fruit of Peru and
New Granada, the produce of *Anona
Cherimolia*.

CHEKME (Italian), cochineal. See KERMEA.
CHEROOT, a rough and loosely made cigar,
the best kind come from Manila.

CHEKRAY, a commercial weight of Persia,
78-85 of which are equal to 100lbs. avoird-
upois, or 88-31 to the English cwt.

CHEERIS, the well-known fruit of the
Prunus cerasus, of which there are now
several hundred varieties. The wood of
the cherry-tree is worked up into common
chairs and other articles, being stained to
imitate mahogany, and is also used for
musical instruments.

CHEERY-BRANDY, a sweetened or cordial
spirit in which cherries are steeped.

CHEERY-COFFEE, the planters' name for the
fruit of the coffee as picked from the tree,
before it has undergone the operations of
pulping, drying, &c., to prepare the berry
for shipment.

CHEERY-WINE, a sweet wine made from
cherries. The liqueur called maraschino
made in Italy and Dalmatia is prepared
from a variety of cherry. The kernel of
the cherry is also much used for com-
municating its peculiar flavour to brandy
and cordials.

CHEERT-STONE, a mineral sometimes called
hornstone, quarried in Derbyshire and
Cornwall for making the stones of pottery
mills to pulverize flints. The North
American Indians formerly used chert or
hornstone for the heads of their spears
and arrows.

CHEERTWERT, the principal corn measure of
Russia equal nearly to 5½ bushels.

CHEERUMAH, CHEEROMEK, a slave labourer
in Malabar.

CHEERVICE, a fine kind of tallow shipped to
Constantinople from the Black Sea ports,
and used for culinary purposes.

CHEERVIL, a common potherb with edible
roots, the *Anthriscus cerefolium*, also
much used as a salad on the Conti-
nent.

CHEESHIRE-ACRE, a linear measure of 23
yards, as used in some parts of the coun-
try; but in Barnaley it is used as a super-
ficial measure of 10,240 square yards.

CHEESHIRE-CHEESE, a large-sized rich cheese,
weighing from 100 to 200 lbs.

CHESS-BOARD, a board with sixty-four
chequers or squares of alternate light and
dark colours, for playing the game of
chess on.

CHESSSEL, the perforated wooden mould or
vat in which cheese is pressed.

CHESS-MEN, sets of turned pieces or carved
figures, with which the game of chess is
played.

CHESS-TABLE, a small pedestal table with inlaid squares on the top for playing the game of chess on.

CHESS-TREES, pieces of wood bolted to the sides of a ship to secure the clews of the mainsail.

CHESSYLITE, a species of copper ore which is valuable when found in sufficient quantity.

CHEST, a wooden box or package of no certain dimensions. The chest of opium weighs 14½ lbs. the tare allowance for leaf and dust being 1½ lb. A chest of tea varies: the chest of Pekoe contains but seven catties, of souchong and pouchong 25, and of hyson 60. The chest of sugar from Brazil is about 13 cwt.; of indigo from Bengal about 200 lbs. The chest of olive oil contains 60 flasks, or a little over two gallons.

CHESTERFIELD, a kind of loose coat.

CHEST-EXPANDER, an application of fixed or pliable materials for keeping back the shoulders.

CHESTNUT, the fruit or nuts of the *Castanea vesca*. In some countries chestnuts constitute a considerable part of the general food of the inhabitants. From the horse chestnut excellent flour, starch and vermicelli have been made: the wood is cheap, strong, and durable, and has a very handsome natural colour and grain which is greatly heightened by varnishing.

CHEST OF DRAWERS, a set of drawers for keeping clothes or other articles in, made of mahogany, deal, or other wood.

CHEST-PROTECTOR, a hare skin or any covering for the chest worn by persons suffering from pulmonary complaints.

CHEST-UPON-CHEST, a double set of drawers that divides in the middle for the convenience of moving or travelling.

CHETTERKARAN, the Malabar name for a grass cutter and a drawer of Tari, or the juice of the coco-nut palm.

CHEVAL-GLASS, a lady's dressing room looking-glass, in which the full length figure may be seen.

CHEVALIER BARLEY, an esteemed kind of malting barley, named after the gentleman who first brought it into notice.

CHEVERIL, leather prepared from kid skin.

CHEVILLE (French), the peg of a violin, tenor, &c.

CHEVRETTE, an engine for raising pieces of artillery into their carriages.

CHEVRON (French), a rafter; a Gothic architectural ornament, sometimes called a zig-zag.

CHEW-STICK, the branches and twigs of the *Gouania Domingensis*, which are used in the West Indies for cleaning the teeth, and also powdered as a dentifrice.

CHEWING-BALL, a medicinal bolus for a horse.

CHHAKRA (Hindustani), a cart.

CHHALA (Bengalee), a pair of sacks or panniers slung across the back of a bullock.

CHHAP, **CHOP** (Hindustani), an official mark on weights and measures, to indicate their accuracy; an eastern Custom-house stamp or seal on goods that have been examined and have paid duty.

CHIAN TURPENTINE, a resinous juice obtained in small quantities from the *Pistacia Terebinthus*, used medicinally, and employed in the East as a masticatory to sweeten the breath and preserve the teeth.

CHIATTA (Italian), a kind of flat-bottomed boat.

CHIROUK, a Turkish pipe usually with an ebony or cherry-wood stem, and an amber mouth-piece, the bowl being of baked clay.

CHICA, a fermented intoxicating beverage made in South America, usually from maize steeped in warm water; that most prized is, however, first chewed and then mashed in hot water; sometimes it is made from other vegetable substances.

CHICK, a name for the inspissated juice of the poppy, three pounds of which will make one of opium.

CHICKEN, **CHICKLING**, a young fowl.

CHICKEN-WEED, a name under which the dyeing lichen, *Rocella fuciformis*, has been imported into Liverpool from Lisbon.

CHICKLING VETCH, the *Lathyrus sativus*, used in Germany as food.

CHICK-PEA, a leguminous plant, the *Cicer arietinum*, which is a common crop in India, where it is known as gram. It is also cultivated in the South of Europe. In some places it is roasted as a substitute for coffee.

CHICORY, the powdered root of *Cichorium intybus*, used either alone or with coffee as an infused beverage. Chicory is largely imported from the Continent and the Channel islands, and is also extensively grown at home.

CHICORY-CUTTER, a machine for slicing and preparing chicory roots previous to drying; g, and grinding.

CHIEF TRADING, the name of certain superior officers employed by the Hudson's Bay Company in their North American territories.

CHIFFONIER (French), a collector of rags, bones, and shreds, &c.

CHIFFONIERE, a neat chest of drawers, a lady's work table.

CHIK, a bamboo mat to hang at the entrance of a room in India; they are sometimes lined with cotton.

CHIKAX, the Hindustani name for emboldering and working flowers on muslin.

CHIKSA, a fragrant Indian powder composed of sandal wood, anodropogon, benzoin, and other aromatic ingredients.

CHILGOZA, a local Indian name for the seeds in the cones of *Pinus Gerardiana*, which form one of the principal articles of subsistence for the natives in Kunawur.

CHILIAN PINE, the *Araucaria imbricata*, a handsome lofty tree, valuable not only for its beauty, but for the large seeds in the pine-cones which supply the natives with a great part of their usual food; the fruit of one tree being sufficient to support eighteen persons for a year.

CHILLAW, a Persian name for plain boiled rice.

nous juice ob-
from the *Pis-*
medically, and
masticatory to
preserve the

f flat-bottomed

usually with an
stem, and an
bowl being of

ating beverage
, usually from
ter; that most
t chewed and
er; sometimes
vegetable sub-

assated juice of
of which will

ng fowl.
der which the
formis, has been
om Lisbon.
thyrsus sativus,

plant, the *Cicer*
mon crop in In-
gram. It is also
of Europe. In
as a substitute

of *Cichorium*
or with coffee
is. Chicory is
Continent and
is also exten-

for slicing and
its previous to
dilling.
certain superior
Hudson's Bay
American terri-

lector of rags,
of drawers, a

ang at the en-
they are some-
name for em-
flowers on

owder composed
ogon, benzoin,
enta.

ne for the seeds
ardiana, which
articles of sub-
Kunawar.

a *imbriicata*, a
ole not only for
e seeds in the
e natives with
food; the fruit
it to support

or plain boiled

CHILLIE, a name given to the small pungent pods or fruit of the *Capsicum annuum*, which, when pounded and ground, form Cayenne pepper.

CHIUO, a name in the Ionian islands for the Imperial bushel, eight sailons.

CHIMES, the ends of the staves of a cask, which come out beyond the head; the ringing of church bells.

CHIMNEY, a tube or funnel to a stove, a passage or aperture in the wall of a dwelling-house or building, leading from the fire-place to the top of the house, or some other wall to carry off the smoke. In factories and machine-shops, &c., chimneys were formerly required to be carried to a great height; but the compulsory consumption of smoke by law now obviates this in a great measure.

CHIMNEY FILTER-DRAIN, a peculiar kind of drain pipe, which can be lifted out at pleasure.

CHIMNEY-GLASS, a looking-glass fixed over a mantel-piece.

CHIMNEY-JAMB, the side of a chimney reaching from the top of the grate to the entrance of the chimney.

CHIMNEY-PIECE, a projection over the front of the fire-place of a room, sometimes called mantel-piece.

CHIMNEY-POT, an addition to the top of a chimney, of metal or pottery ware.

CHIMNEY-STACK, a tall chimney for carrying off smoke from a furnace or manufactory.

CHIMNEY-SWEEPER, a workman who cleanses chimneys by sweeping away and removing the soot deposited about the sides.

CHIMNEY-SWEEPING-MACHINE, a series of conic tiling rods, by which a stiff whalebone brush is raised through the chimney to cleanse it from soot.

CHIMO, a nutritive food made in Peru from potatoes, which are first frozen and afterwards reduced to powder.

CHIMON, the Spanish name for an extract of tobacco.

CHIN, CHINI, a name in some parts of India for a coarse kind of sugar.

CHINA, CHINA-WARE, a fine kind of earthenware originally made in China, from whence small quantities are still occasionally imported. The name has been very generally transferred to many kinds of porcelain made in Europe.

CHINA-CLAY, decomposed felspar of the granite, a fine potter's clay largely used in ceramic manufactures, being first artificially cleaned and prepared in Cornwall.

CHINA-CRAPE, a very fine kind of silk crape.

CHINA-DEALER, one who keeps glass, earthenware, porcelain, and pottery for sale.

CHINA-GRASS CLOTH, a beautiful fine fabric made from the fibre of an Indian nettle, the Rhee or Ramee, the *Boehmeria nivea* of Gaudichaud.

CHINA INK, a black pigment made from oil and lampblack thickened with gelatin, or isinglass, and scented with musk or camphor. It is ordinarily known as Indian ink, and many cheap and poor imitations of it are made.

CHINA-ORANGE, the sweet orange, *Citrus*

aurantium, so named from our having received the plant originally from China.

CHINA-RIVETER, a mender of broken china ware or porcelain.

CHINAROO, an Indian name for the apricot.

CHINA-ROOT, a species of sarsaparilla, *Smilax China*, largely imported into Calcutta from the eastward, and much employed by native practitioners. *S. glabra* and some other species also pass in the bazaars as China root.

CHINA-SHOP, a common name for any shop where earthen-ware or crockery-ware is sold.

CHINCHEW, a name in China for sugar-candy.

CHINCHILLA, a fur obtained from the *Chinchilla lanigera*, a South American rodent, which is remarkably soft, and extensively used both in America and Europe.

CHINCHORRO (Spanish), a yawl or skiff.

CHINDAWAN, the Malay name for mushroom.

CHINE, a piece of meat cut near the backbone of an animal; the ridge of a cask where the ends of the staves are united; the part of the waterway of a ship left above the deck.

CHINE, goods of worsted, cotton, silk, and linen, with printed warps. [of a cask.]

CHINE-HOOP, the last hoop at the extremities

CHINESE BEER, a fermented drink made by the Chinese, from barley or wheat, with a bitter added to the wort. [of 104 feet.]

CHINGALL, a land measure of Mysore in India

CHINGKEL, the Malay name for cloves.

CHINKA, the name in India for a temporary bridge of a single cable, often made of stout grass, upon which a seat traverses, in the shape of an ox-yoke.

CHINSING, a temporary caulking or stopping of the seams of a ship's deck or sides with oakum, which is thrust in with a small iron.

CHINTZ, a variety of print in which the figure has at least five different colours. Chintzes often possess great beauty of design and richness of colour.

CHINTZ-PATTERN, any thing having a running or fancy pattern of divers colours, as cottons, paper-hangings, &c.

CHINTZ PRINTER, one who forms or stamps chintz patterns or prints.

CHINUM, a weight in Mysore of eight grains.

CHIODAUIOLO (Italian), a malt maker.

CHIP, a small slip or thin cutting of wood, a kind of straw plait, the leaves of *Thrinax argentea*, a Cuban palm prepared for hats.

CHIP BONNET, a lady's bonnet made of fancy straw plait, or palm leaves.

CHIP PLATING, prepared and twisted straw, &c., used for hats and bonnets.

CHIQUETER (French), to untangle, and lengthen wool.

CHIRAGON, a writing frame for the blind.

CHIRETTA, the Indian name of the *Agalthea chirayta*; all the parts of the plant are extremely bitter, and highly esteemed as a tonic and febrifuge.

CHRISH, a mucilaginous liquor used by the weaver in the East for saturating his yarn, said to be procured from the root of a plant of the *Aspedel* family.

CHIROPYMNASTE, a square board with contrivances for exercising the fingers of a pianist; an instrument of a similar kind for gulking the hands of a piano-forte player is called a Chiroplase.

CHIROPODIST, one who removes corns, and attends to callosities of the feet.

CHIRURGEON, an old mode of spelling surgeon.

CHISEL, a mechanic's sharp cutting tool for shaping or gouging wood and stone, of which there are many kinds; as firmer chisels, coach-maker's chisels, millwright's chisels, long paring chisels, ripping chisels, blunt chisels, best mortice chisels, sash chisels, mortice-lock chisels, socket chisels, &c.; cold chisels are stouter tools of steel, for cutting iron, &c.

CHISELLED-WORK, wood or stoneshaped with the chisel; sculptured work.

CHISELLING, the process of shaping a block of stone by a sculptor or stone-worker; a slang name for cheating.

CHIT, an abbreviation for the Hindoo term *chithi*, a note or letter.

CHITAK, **CHITACK**, the lowest denomination of the gross Indian weights; the 18th part of the seer, and equal to 1 oz., 17 dwts., and 12 grains troy; a land measure of 45 square feet, the 18th of the cottah; the fifth part of the koonkee, a small grain measure weighing about 2 oz.

CHITARAH, a cotton and silk stuff made in Turkey.

CHITE, a kind of Spanish cotton stuff.

CHITTAGONE WOOD, a common commercial name for several woods of Southern India, the most valuable is the *Cedrela toona*; another is the *Chickrassa tabularis*.

CHITTA MOOTALOO, an Indian name for a species of seed pearled rice.

CHITTERLINGS, **CHITLINGS**, parts of the smaller intestines of some animals, cleaned and prepared for food.

CHITTHI, **CHITTE**, ordinarily abbreviated to *chit*, a common Indian name for a bill, bond, draft, or order for payment, note, &c.

CHIVES, an alliaceous plant, *Allium Schoenoprasum*, the leaves and young tops of which are used as a pot-herb.

CHIVUKA, the Telugu name for an Indian coin worth about 6d.; the quarter of a rupee.

CHLORATE OF POTASH, a combination of chloric acid with potass. It forms an ingredient of the composition for tipping lucifer matches, is used for bleaching fats and oils, and has lately been introduced into medicine as a tonic and valuable remedy for nervous complaints.

CHLORIDE OF LIME, the chemical name of the bleaching powder of commerce, which is now manufactured on a very extensive scale. It is an efficient disinfectant in a high degree, and is therefore much used to destroy fetid odours and poisonous qualities.

CHLORIMETRY, the process of ascertaining the proportion of chlorine in bleaching powder.

CELOBITE, a dark-green compact mineral, which is soft and easily worked. By the

moderate action of fire, it becomes very black and quite hard, and then forms the famous pipe stone of the Indians of New Brunswick.

CHLOROFORM, a valuable anæsthetic agent, and therefore largely prepared as a commercial product.

CHLOROMETER, an instrument for determining the relative decolouring value of samples of bleaching powder.

CHODANT, **CHORADANT**, an Eastern measure for oil in Malabar, equal to 3½ gallons. In Travancore, 30 choradanes make one candy of 8 13-64th gallons.

CHORDAR, in India, a retainer of some consequence, the bearer of a chobe, or silver stick; a superior class of footman, being, as it were, the silver-stick in waiting.

CHO'CA, a mixture of coffee and chocolate.

CHOCK, **CHUCK**, a piece of wood for stopping or raising any thing.

CHOCK AND BLOCK, a nautical and mining term, signifying closely wedged, or tightly filled up.

CHOCK-FULL, **CHOK-FULL**, any thing quite full, and into which no more can be put.

CHOCOLATE, pulverized and prepared cacao beans, flavoured with sugar and other ingredients.

CHOCOLATE MAKER, one who grinds and prepares the cacao beans of commerce into rolls or cakes, termed chocolate.

CHOCOLATE NUT, a name given to the beans or seeds of *Theobroma Cacao*. See COCOA.

CHOIR, that part of a church or chapel allotted to the choristers; a band of musicians, &c., who sing in a place of worship.

CHOKA, a Hindustani name for rice.

CHOKE, to stifle or stop up.

CHOKE-DAMP, a miner's name for carbonic acid gas and other dangerous gases.

CHOKEDAR, an Indian watchman, a collector of dues at a Custom House.

CHOKY, **CHOWKEE**, an Indian chair or seat; the station of a guard or officer appointed to collect customs' dues.

CHOLA (Hindustani), a species of gram, *Cicer arietinum*; also one who cuts sugar canes.

CHOLLU, a name in some of the Indian dialects for a kind of grain, *Cynosurus coracanus*.

CHOLUM, the Tamil name for the great millet, *Sorghum vulgare*.

CHOOA, a name in Kumaon for *Amaranthus frutescens*, called in Bombay *razgeera*. See CHOUA.

CHOOCHOCK, a name for the candarene in Sooloo, one of the Sunda islands.

CHOO LAH, a cooking hearth or fire-place in India. [Inch.]

CHOOX, a linear measure in Sumatra of 1½

CHOO PAH, an Eastern measure of capacity, the fourth of a gantong, and equal to 2½ pints.

CHOP, a slice of meat; a trade term in China for the entire bulk of a certain kind of tea brought to market, or the quantity made; usually comprising 600 chests of Congou, but sometimes reaching 1000 chests. The East India Company offers a part of its tea in London at a time, and this is called a "break." See CHEAP.

CHOP-
refresh
CHOPINE
in Eur
capaci
The ch
CHOPNE
CHOPPE
domes
CHOPPIN
used b
&c. up
CHOPPIN
each e
suet, &
CHOPPIN
mincir
CHOP-ST
the Ch
in the
of othe
CHORIST
memb
or pla
CHOROG
measu
Klein.
CHORUS
CHOTAN
measu
CHOA,
oleraa
a pot
Ghur
are al
CHOULT
covere
accom
CHOUTE
the P
the gl
part o
CHOW,
nomi
value
as a w
nally
term
value
colour
MANJ
CHOW-
mixtu
applie
CHOWD
some
CHOWD
in wa
by th
antis
CHOWD
revert
Zeml
CHOWK
India
arbor
CHOWK
office
pollo
CHOW-
brea
meal

becomes very
then forms the
dians of New

sthetic agent,
red as a com-

for determin-
value of sam-

Eastern meal
to 3½ gallons.
les make one

of some con-
cobe, or silver
bitman, being,
d waiting,
d chocolate,
d for stopping

al and mining
ged, or tightly

ny thing quite
can be put.
prepared cacao
ar and other

b grinds and
of commerce
hocolate.

it to the beans
. See COCOA.
chupel allot-
of musicians,
orship,
rice.

for carbonic
s gases.
nman, a col-
ouse.
hair or seat;
er appointed

of gram, *Cicer*
cuta sugar

Indian dia-
osurus cora-

r the great

Amaranthus
ay razgeera.

andareen in
nds.

fire-place in
[inch.
matra of 1½
of capacity,
equal to 2½

orm in China
tain kind of
the quantity
00 chests of
aching 1000
pany offers
at a time,
See CHRAP.

CHOP-HOUSE, an eating-house; a place of refreshment in towns and cities.

CHOPINE, a high kind of shoe formerly used in Europe; a former French measure of capacity, the half of the old pint of Paris. The chopine was also half of a Scotch pint.

CHOPNESS, a kind of shovel or spade.

CHOPPER, an edge tool or small hatchet for domestic use.

CHOPPING-BLOCK, a large solid block of wood, used by butchers and others to chop meat, &c. upon.

CHOPPING-KNIFE, a knife with a handle at each end, for mincing meat and chopping suet, &c.

CHOPPING-MACHINE, a rotary machine for mincing sausage meat.

CHOP-STICKS, small pieces of wood used by the Chinese to convey food to the mouth. In the place of the knife and fork or spoon of other nations.

CHORISTER, a trained public singer; the member of a vocal or ecclesiastical choir.

CHOROGRAPHER, one who lays down maps or plans descriptive of a country.

CHOROGRAPHICAL-APPARATUS, a machine for measuring heights, invented by Baron Klein.

CHORUS, a band or company of singers.

CHOTANA, an uncertain and variable liquid measure in Malabar.

CHOUA, a vernacular name for *Amaranthus oleraceus* or *frumentaceus*, a plant used as a potherb in some parts of India. In Ghurval, Kumaon, &c., the small grains are also largely used for food.

CHOULTRY, an oriental stone or other covered building in the East, an inn for accommodating travellers.

CHOUTE, a black mail or tribute levied by the Bheels, a predatory race inhabiting the ghauts of peninsular India. The fourth part of net revenue.

CHOW, corrupted from Chaver or Chan, the nominal weight by which pearls are valued in India, the 6th part of the grain as a weight for silver. The chow is nominally divided into 320 fractional parts. The term has also reference to the quality and value of the gem, ascertained by the size, colour, and weight. See KALLINGEE and MANJADY.

CHOW-CHOW, a Chinese word applied to any mixture; but in trade circles usually applied to mixed pickles.

CHOWDEE, a soup made with fish; a term sometimes used to signify trash or rubbish.

CHOWDER-BEER, an infusion of black spruce in water sweetened with molasses, used by the fishermen of Newfoundland as an antiscorbutic.

CHOWDRY, a former receiver of the land revenues in India, now replaced by the Zemindar.

CHOWKEE, a kind of cane chair made in India of rattans, the *Calamus rotang* and *arborescens*.

CHOWKEEDAR, CHOKEEDAR, a custom-house officer, toll collector, village watchman or policeman in India.

CHOW-PASTES, baked cakes of unleavened bread made in India of wheat or barley meal, used by the lower classes.

CHOWREE, a horse-hair whisk or Indian fly-flapper, the handle of which is made of ivory, sandal wood or other material.

CHRETIEN, BON CHRETIEN, a variety of pear. **CHRISTIAN D'OR**, a Danish gold coin worth about 16s. 6d.

CHRISTMAS-BOX, a gratuity formerly given to various classes of servants, by tradesmen, &c., but now growing into disuse.

CHRISTMAS-TREES, small growing firs or artificial trees sold to decorate with bon lions, fancy ornaments, &c., on festive occasions.

CHROMASCOPE, an instrument for exhibiting colours.

CHROMATYPE, a process of photography on chemically prepared paper.

CHROME, CHROMITE, CHROMIUM, an important mineral. The green oxide furnishes a valuable colour for oil-painting, enamel, and porcelain. Chrome iron ore forms the basis of many of the coloured preparations of chrome used in dyeing, and for the production of chromate of potash.

CHROME-YELLOW, the chromate of lead, a rich pigment of various shades from deep orange to the palest canary-yellow.

CHROMIC-ACID, a chemical preparation in the form of an orange red coloured powder much used by bleachers and calico printers.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHY, the art of printing tinted and coloured lithographs.

CHROMO-TYPOGRAPHY, a new French process of letter-press printing in colours.

CHRONOGRAPHER, a maker of clocks worked by electricity.

CHRONOMETER, an exact time-keeper, any instrument used for determining the longitude at sea or for other purposes, where great accuracy is required. The construction of these time-keepers for marine use has been carried to a high degree of perfection in this country and some are made to go without re-winding about a month.

CHRONOMETER-MAKER, a maker of very accurate-going watches for scientific purposes.

CHRONOMETER, POCKET, an expensive kind of watch noted for its precision and superior make.

CHRONOSCOPE, an instrument for the exact mensuration of time.

CHRYSAMMIC-ACID, a newly invented colouring matter obtained from aloes, which is also called polychromate.

CHRYSOBERYL, a hard, green, semi-transparent aluminous stone obtained from Brazil.

CHRYSOOLITE, a yellow gem stone obtained in the Levant.

CHRYSOPIHRAE, a highly prized species of chalcedony, of a semi-opaque green colour, used for jewellery.

CHUCK, an appendage to a turner's lathe.

CHUCKRUM, a money of account in Malabar, 28½ going to the rupee of 2s.

CHUCKUNDOJEE, an Indian name for gold embroidery work.

CHUDDER, a wrapper for a female, in India, used to envelop the upper part of the person. It is worn in loose folds and the material may be either silk, muslin, or cambric, &c.

CHUKA, the Malay name for vinegar.

CHU-LAN, a name in China for the spikes of flowers of *Chloranthus inconspicuus*, which are there used to scent tea.

CHUMBALEE OIL, an Indian name for the essential oil of jasmine.

CHUMMY, an associate or companion; popular name for a chimney sweeper.

CHUMP, a short thick block of wood, a bony part of the loin in meat.

CHUN, **CHOUNU** (Hindustani), pea-meal; pulse coarsely ground.

CHUNAM, an Indian name for lime made from sea-shells or coral; a small weight for gold in Masullpatam, nearly 6 grains.

CHUNAM-MAKER, a lime-burner, a cement maker, in India.

CHUNDIGAR (Guzaratee), a bracelet-maker, one who makes armlets of glass or ivory for married women.

CHUNDOO, a small dry measure of Ceylon, about a quarter of a pound; the fourth part of a seer.

CHUNGAIH, a bamboo liquid measure used in Commercolly, India, containing about one-sixth of an imperial gallon.

CHUNO, a name in Peru for potatoes frozen and dried.

CHUPAR, a Malayan grain measure, the fourth part of a guntong, 30 chupars make one bushel of rice, equal to 63 lb. See **COYAN**.

CHUPASSY, the Hindustani name for a peon or messenger.

CHUPATTIES, small unleavened cakes eaten by the lower classes in India.

CHUPPA-KHANEH, an Indian name for a printing-office.

CHURAP, a weight of Central Asia about 2½ lbs.

CHURCH-FITTER, a tradesman who attends to the interior fittings of places of public worship.

CHURCH-PLATE, the utensils for the administration of the Eucharist.

CHURCH-RATE, a tax levied on parishioners for the repairs and maintenance of the Church.

CHURCH SERVICE, a book of common prayer, and daily lessons of the church.

CHURCH-WARDEH, a parish officer chosen by the vicar or rate-payers to attend to the disbursements and other affairs connected with a church.

CHURCHYARD, the area round a church, in many instances set aside for the burial of the dead.

CHURKA, corrupted from the Bengalee charaki, a wheel or rotatory machine; a rude handmill with rollers for cleaning cotton from the seed in India.

CHURN, an agitating instrument for separating the butter from milk, of which there are several kinds.

CHURN-DRILL, a large drill several feet long, with a chisel point at each end, used in the mining districts.

CHURN-STAFF, the revolving staff of a barrel or other churn.

CHURRANG, **CHERANG**, a small earthenware lamp for burning coconut-oil in India.

CHURRAUS, the Indian name for a crude resinous exudation obtained from the Indian hemp plant, *Cannabis Indica*.

CHUSPA, a leathern pouch used by the South American Indians to carry their occalevas, an important masticatory.

CHUTA (Hindustani), a receiver for cane juice, as it flows from the mill, when expressed from the cane.

CHUTE, a river-fall or rapid over which timber is floated in North America.

CHUTE, **CHUTUL**, in some of the East Indian dialects a roll of tobacco or cigar.

CHUTNEY, **CHUTNEE**, a condiment or pickle made in India, compounded of sweets and acids of which there are several local kinds, as Cashmere chutney, Madras chutney, Bengal chutney, sweet chutney, green mango chutney, &c. It is much eaten in the East with curries, stews, &c.

CIACCO (Italian), a hog. [Italy.]

CIALDONE, thin rolled wafer cakes made in CIBARIGOUS, good for food, esculent.

CICERCHIA (Italian), chick-pease.

CIDER, a wholesome beverage obtained from the fermented juice of apples, and of which there are two kinds, sweet cider and rough cider.

CIDER-APPLES, common kinds of orchard apples grown for making cider, which are usually distributed into three classes, the sweet, the bitter, and the sour.

CIDER-BRANDY, a beverage made in some of the States of North America.

CIDERKIN, a weak kind of cider.

CIDER-MILL, **CIDER-PRESS**, the mash press in which the heavy squeezing roller traverses to express the juice from the apples.

CIDER-VINEGAR, vinegar made in Devonshire and America from refuse cider.

CIE, the French abbreviation for Company synonymous with the English Co.

CEILING, another mode of spelling ceiling, the upper part of a room.

CIHALE, a classification term for prime quality wool in the Danubian Provinces, strosses being the second quality.

CIGAR, a quantity of tobacco rolled in a leaf for smoking; the consumption of cigars is very large.

CIGAR-BOX, a wooden box, usually of cedar, in which cigars are packed.

CIGAR-CASE, a pouch or fancy receptacle to hold cigars for the pocket.

CIGAR-DIVAN, a place of public resort for smoking, &c.

CIGARETTES, fine tobacco rolled in paper for smoking like cigars.

CIGAR-HOLDER, a mouth-piece or tube for holding cigars; also a cigar-case.

CIGAR-MAKER, a tobacco merchant, one who makes or employs persons to make cigars.

CIGAR-MAKING MACHINE, a machine patented by Mr. Adorno for making cigars and cigarettes; of the latter it will make 80 to 100 per minute, and much neater than those made by hand.

CIGAR-TUBE, an amber, bone, or other mouth piece used for smoking cigars.

CIMATORE (Italian), a cloth shearer.

CIMITER, another mode of spelling scimitar, a short curved sword.

CIMOLITE, or **KIMAULLA-EARTH**, a hydrous silicate of alumina, occurring in volcanic districts, which has the property of cleaning cloth, and bleaching linen.

CINCRO
can t
merce
bitter
CINDER
the co
CINDER
for se
from
CINNAB
ment,
CINNAM
tic pu
verum
CINNAM
tamen
from
CINNAM
stripp
ing th
CINNAM
or ga
reare
CINNAM
who
cinn
CINNAM
found
It is
jewel
CINQUE
Poten
gent,
used
CINQUE
ports
comp
Dove
The
sped
pove
CIOFFA
ing a
CIPHEI
for s
CIPHEI
whit
with
CIRCUI
&c.,
by a
CIRCUI
bill,
to cu
CIRCUI
the
mak
CIRCUI
Lone
trav
or fo
lette
CIRCUI
a re
edge
CIRCUI
whic
scri
CIRCUI
pays
CIRCUI
bills

CACONA, the barks of various South American trees, broadly distinguished in commerce by their colour, which yield the bitter alkaloid quinine.

CANDERS, the small refuse pieces left after the combustion of coal. See **SLAG**.

CANDER-SIFTER, a perforated shovel or sieve for separating the fine dust or coal ashes from large clinders.

CINNABAR, sulphide of mercury a red pigment, generally known as vermilion.

CINNAMON, a well-known spice, the aromatic pungent inner bark of the *Cinnamomum verum* or *Zeylanicum*.

CINNAMON-OIL, a fragrant purified oil obtained from the *Cinnamomum verum*, and from Cassia bark.

CINNAMON-PEELER, a labourer employed in stripping the cinnamon bark, and preparing the spice for shipment.

CINNAMON-PLANTATION, the sandy ground or garden in which cinnamon plants are reared in Ceylon.

CINNAMON-PLANTER, a tropical cultivator who invests capital in the growth of cinnamon.

CINNAMON-STONE, a massive rounded stone found in Ceylon, named from its colour. It is occasionally cut and polished for jewellery purposes.

CINQUEFOIL, a common hedge-weed, the *Potentilla reptans*, which having astringent, tonic, and febrifugal properties, is used medicinally.

CINQUE PORTS, five privileged and chartered ports on the coasts of Kent and Sussex, comprising the towns of Sandwich, Dover, Hythe, Romney, and Hastings. The Lord Warden of these ports still has special jurisdiction and important marine powers.

CIOPPA (Italian), an under-petticoat.

CIPHERING-BOOK, a child's book for working arithmetical questions.

CIPHERING-SLATE, a common framed slate for schools or for the use of children.

CIPOLINO, a variety of green marble with white veins; a mixture of talcose schist with white saccharoidal marble.

CIRCUIT, the space traversed by a machine, &c., in moving round; a district visited by a Judge.

CIRCULAR, a printed or lithographed hand-bill, note, or address, issued by tradesmen to customers, &c.

CIRCULAR-BOLT, a machine employed by the Nottingham lace manufacturers in making net.

CIRCULAR-NOTE, a letter of credit granted by London bankers for the convenience of travellers, payable at different Continental or foreign towns, and accompanied by a letter of indication.

CIRCULAR-SAW, a very useful machine tool, a revolving disc of steel with serrated edges or teeth, for cutting wood and metal.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY, a library from which books are sent out on loan to subscribers.

CIRCULATING MEDIUM, cash and bank notes payable on demand.

CIRCULATOR, one employed in distributing bills.

CIRCULUS, an instrument for cutting off the neck of glass.

CIRCUMFERENCE, the boundary line of a circle or plot; girth of a tree, &c.

CIRCUMFERENTOR, a surveyor's instrument for measuring angles.

CIRCUMNAVIGATION, the act of voyaging round the globe.

CIRCUMPOLAR, lying around the pole.

CIRCUMVENTOR, a surveying instrument, having a compass-box at the top for taking angles.

CIRCUS, a building or enclosure in which feats of horsemanship are exhibited.

CIRE (French), bees-wax.

CIST, any thing for holding, as a bag, basket, case, or chest.

CISTERN, a reservoir or receptacle for water, or other fluid.

CITHARA, an old kind of harp.

CITHERN, an Austrian stringed instrument.

CITOLE, an instrument like the dulcimer.

CITRIC ACID, the juice of limes neutralized with chalk, and the citrate of lime thus formed decomposed by sulphuric acid. It is largely made for domestic use and for calico-printing.

CITRON, the fruit of the *Citrus Medica*, a large species of lemon, less acid than that fruit, imported chiefly from Madeira.

CITRONELLA, an essential oil obtained from the grass *Andropogon Citratus*, and chiefly imported from Ceylon. Another species, *A. schenanthus*, or *Cymbogon schenanthus*, furnishes the lemon-grass oil. See **LEMONGRASS**.

CITTEEN, an ancient musical instrument resembling the lute.

CITY ARTICLE, the portion of a newspaper specially devoted to the consideration of matters of commerce and finance.

CITY EDITOR, the employee of a daily or weekly London journal, whose special duty it is to report upon the prices of public securities, the state of the money market, and other matters of commerce and finance.

CITY-PORTER, a ticket-porter, one licensed by the Corporation of London.

CIVATA (Italian), pulse, beans, peas, &c.

CIVANZO, the name in Italy for interest.

CIVET, a perfume analogous to musk, obtained from some species of *Viverra*.

CIVIL ENGINEER, a scientific man, one who attends to the business of engineering as applied to the economic or useful purposes of civil life.

CLACK, in mining phraseology the valve of a pump; clack door being the aperture through which it is fixed and removed; a bell that gives warning of more corn being required in a mill.

CLAFFER, a name given to the fathom of six feet in Germany, Russia, and Switzerland; in Hamburg it is only equal to 63 English inches.

CLAIR, a long bed or couch of split canes or reeds used in silk-worm establishments in France, to deposit the worms and leaves on.

CLAM, a large species of shell-fish or conchiferous mollusc, which exists only in very deep water. Clams are used on the

- North American coasts as bait for cod, which are exceedingly fond of them. Some of the species are of gigantic size, and the shells are occasionally used in Catholic churches as receptacles for the holy water. See BENITIER.
- CLAMP**, an iron holdfast; a kiln or pile of bricks placed for burning.
- CLAMPING**, a union of boards at right angles.
- CLAMP-NAILS**, nails suited for clamp work.
- CLAMP-SHOES**, heavy shoes for rough work.
- CLAPBOARD**, a kind of thin weather-board used for the outer covering of houses; rough cask staves before they are properly shaped.
- CLAP-MATCH**, a fisherman's name for an old female seal.
- CLAP-NET**, a bird catcher's net.
- CLAPNET**, the tongue or striker of a bell; a mill clack.
- CLARENCE**, a kind of carriage.
- CLARET**, the name given in England to the red wines of Medoc in France, mostly shipped from Bordeaux.
- CLARET-GLASS**, a large shallow wine glass for drinking claret from.
- CLARET-JUG**, a fancy glass decanter with lip and handle for holding claret.
- CLARICHORD**, **CLAVICHORD**, an old small keyed musical instrument in the form of a spinnet.
- CLARIFY**, to clear or fine a liquor by a chemical process.
- CLARINET**, a musical reed instrument larger than the oboe.
- CLARION** (French), **CLARINO** (Italian), a small kind of octave trumpet now out of use.
- CLARY-WATER**, a spiced and highly perfumed sweet cordial or medicinal drink, made from the flowers of the clary (*Salvia Sclarea*), which is a stimulant aromatic bitter.
- CLASP**, a fastening.
- CLASP-KNIFE**, a large folding knife for the pocket, or one to suspend by a cord to the neck.
- CLASP-KNIFE MANUFACTURER**, a workman who makes clasp knives.
- CLASP-NAIL**, a nail with a head.
- CLASSE** (Italian), a fleet of ships.
- CLAVICEMBALO** (Italian), the harpsichord.
- CLAVICHORD**. See **CLARICHORD**.
- CLAVIER**, the key-board of an organ or piano.
- CLAVIOLE**, a finger keyed vio'.
- CLAY**, aluminous or argillaceous earth which disintegrates in water and forms a plastic ductile mixture. Clay from its tenacity, is of great importance both in an agricultural and commercial point of view. Various descriptions of clay are used in the manufacture of pipes for smoking, for pottery and porcelain, bricks, crucibles, &c.
- CLAYED**, a term applied to sugars which have been purified or bleached by water filtered through superimposed clay.
- CLAYING**, a process of bleaching sugar by water passed through a layer of clay; also the operation of puddling.
- CLAY-KILN**, a stove for burning clay.
- CLAY-MERCHANT**, a dealer in fire and other clays.
- CLAYMORE**, a large two-handed double-edged sword formerly used in England and Scotland.
- CLAY-PIPE**, a pipe for smoking tobacco moulded from clay.
- CLAY-SCREENING MACHINE**, a machine for preparing clay for the manufacture of bricks, tiles, pipes, &c.
- CLAY-STONE**, a grayish mineral, a species of indurated clay, resembling calcareous marl.
- CLEAN PROOF**, a slip or sheet of printed matter sent to an author from a printer.
- CLEARANCE**, a document from a Custom-House officer, or other qualified person, permitting a ship to depart on her voyage.
- CLEARING**, a removal, as a clearing sale; an open space in forest land.
- CLEARING HOUSE**, an establishment for the convenience of certain bankers, where drafts and accounts on each other are mutually exchanged without the individual presentation of each at the banks, and a balance struck and agreed upon is settled by a draft on the account of the clearing bankers at the Bank of England.
- CLEARING NUT**, a name given to the seed of *Strychnos potatorum* from its property of clearing water.
- CLEARING-SALE**, a disposal of stock, remainder, or rummage.
- CLEAR STARCHES**, a laundress who washes fine linens and stiffens them with starch.
- CLEATS**, pieces of wood used to strengthen, resist, or support great weights; on board ship cleats are a kind of belaying pins to fasten ropes to.
- CLEAVER**, a name in some places for a hatchet, but principally applied to a butcher's metal axe or chopper.
- CLEDGE**, a mining term for the upper stratum of fuller's earth.
- CLEET**, a wedge or belaying pin. [&c.]
- CLEFT**, a space or opening made by a wedge.
- CLENCHING**, **CLINCHING**, the process of fastening securely, as in doubling over the point of a nail when it has passed through a plank.
- CLERESTORY**, the upper part of the nave of a church, the windows in the tower.
- CLERK**, an assistant; a subordinate officer in a public or private office. The name was originally given to learned men, hence it is still legally applied to clergymen of the established Church. A clerk of the court is a judicial officer in law or county courts; a clerk of the peace, a law officer in counties and at Quarter-Sessions, &c.
- CLERK OF THE WORKS**, a general superintendent during large building operations.
- CLEW**, the lower corner of the sail of a ship.
- CLEW-GARNETS**, **CLEW-LINES**, brails or rope tackle, to hoist up the ends of ships' sails to the yards.
- CLEVVY**, a provincial name for the draught iron of a plough, &c.
- CLICKER**, in the shoe trade, a cutter out of leather for the uppers and soles of boots and shoes; in the printing profession, one who, under the overseer, has the charge of any particular work, making up and imposing the matter, and presenting it to the reader in a proper form for revisal.

CLIENT, those v
and sold
CLINCH, stopped
CLINCHER, each of
Boats o
elinche
CLINKER, coal, a
grates
Dutch
three b
ing yar
throug
CLINKER
CLINK-ST
of felp
sound u
CLINOME
measur
bank
strata.
CLINQUA
leaf.
CLIP, th
clasp o
papers
CLIP-FIS
Norwa
cod-fis
of the l
CLIPPER
built
more s
large c
CLIT- BU
(Arctic
have s
CLIVES,
unfast
CLOAK,
other
CLOAKIN
which
kinds.
CLOAK I
ments
CLOBBER
who p
boots,
paste,
and b
CLOCK,
ment
pendu
CLOCK-
in wh
fixed
ing a
CLOCK-
necte
CLOCK-
chair
CLOCK-
clock
and
indic
CLOCK
work
CLOCK
or u

bed double-
in England
ng tobacco
machine for
manufacture of
a species of
calcareous
printed mat-
rinter.
a Custom-
ed person,
her voyage.
ing sale; an
ment for the
era, where
her are mu-
p individual
enks, and a
on is settled
the clearing
nd.
to the seed
its property
stock, re-
who washes
with starch.
strengthen,
e, on board
ing plus to
s for a hat-
a butcher's
upper stra-
[&c.
y a wedge,
ceas of fas-
g over the
ed through
e nave of a
ver.
ate officer
The name
men, hence
rgymen of
erk of the
or county
law officer
lons, &c.
al superin-
perations.
of a ship.
is or rope
ships' sails
e draught
ter out of
s of boots
ssion, one
he charge
up and
iting it to
svisal.

CLIENT, a customer; usually applied to those who deal with bankers, brokers, and solicitors.

CLINCH, a nautical term for a half hitch, stopped to its own part.

CLINCHER-WORK, planks laid to overlap each other in the manner of slating roofs. Boats built in this manner are termed clincher or clinker built.

CLINKER, the accumulated cake or refuse of coal, a vitreous scoria which forms in grates or furnaces; an exceedingly hard Dutch or Flemish brick, six inches by three broad, and one thick, used for paving yards and stables. Clinkers are more thoroughly burnt than ordinary bricks.

CLINKER-BULLT. See **CLINCHER-WORK**.

CLINK-STONE, a German mineral, consisting of felspar and zeolite, yielding a metallic sound under the hammer.

CLIMOMETER, a surveyor's instrument for measuring the slopes of cuttings and embankments, and ascertaining the dip of strata.

CLINQUANT (French), orsided or Dutch gold leaf.

CLIP, the wool sheared from a sheep; a clasp or spring holder for letters and papers.

CLIP-FISH, also called Baccauau, a name in Norway, and some other countries, for cod-fish, salted and dried in the manner of the Newfoundland cod.

CLIPPER SHIP, a fast-sailing vessel, one built on fine sharp lines, and adapted more for fast sailing than for carrying large cargo.

CLIT-BUR, a common name for the burdock (*Arctium lappa*), all the parts of which have some medicinal properties.

CLIVES, a hook with a spring to prevent its unfastening.

CLOAK, a large loose wrapper of cloth or other material.

CLOAKING, a woollen dress material, of which there are plain, mixture, and fancy kinds.

CLOAK PIN, a brass or iron pin to hang garments on.

CLOBBER, the lowest class of robbers, who patch and botch up old shoes and boots, rubbing in ground elnders and paste, termed "clobber," into the crevices and breaks of the leather.

CLOCK, a well-known horological instrument for measuring time, acted on by a pendulum.

CLOCK-CASE, the wooden or other framing in which the clock works or machinery is fixed; an old-fashioned tall case for enclosing a pendulum clock.

CLOCK-CASE-MAKER, a branch trade connected with clock-works.

CLOCK-CHAIN-MAKER, a maker of metallic chains for clocks.

CLOCK-DIAL, the face of an elevated or turret clock, on which the figures are marked, and over which the pointing hands or indicators travel.

CLOCKED STOCKINGS, hose which have a worked pattern or embroidery on the ankle.

CLOCK-FACE, the enamelled dial of a house or turret clock.

CLOCK-HANDS, the metal revolving pointers which traverse the clock face.

CLOCK-MAKER, a constructor of clocks, and of the machinery which keeps them in motion.

CLOCK-MAKER'S COMPANY, one of the livery companies of London which has no hall.

CLOCK-MAKING MACHINES, wheel-cutting engines, and other special machines used to facilitate the manufacture, and cheapen the cost of clock-work.

CLOCK-TOOL-MAKER, a workman who prepares the working tools used by clock-makers.

CLOCK-TOWER, **CLOCK-TURRET**, a more or less lofty erection for placing clock-work in, so that the dials or plates may be visible from a distance.

CLOCK-WINDER, one appointed to attend to a church or other elevated clock.

CLOCK-WORK, the wheels and various complicated machinery, for the interior of a clock.

CLOG-CRUSHER, a heavy roller for pressing down and smoothing the surface of land.

CLOFF, a further reduction of 2 lbs. in every 3 cwt., on certain goods, after the tare and trett are taken. It is an allowance now almost obsolete.

CLOGGER, a workman who repairs clogs.

CLOG-MAKER, one who makes pattens and clogs for use in wet weather.

CLOGS, heavy wooden shoes worn in tanneries and other manufactories where the feet are exposed to wet; also lighter raised supports for the feet, worn by females.

CLOG-SOLES, thick soles of wood for clogs, of which about 2½ millions are made in the northern counties, chiefly for workmen, and they sell at about 1s. the dozen.

CLOSE-HAULED, a marine term applied to a vessel with her yards braced up, and sailing as near to the wind as possible.

CLOSE-STOOL, a bed-room commode for invalids.

CLOSET, a cupboard, a place for keeping articles in; also a small private room.

CLOSH, a provincial name for nine-pins.

CLOSING AN ACCOUNT, balancing the items by an adjustment of the debtor and creditor sides.

CLOTH, a wrapper or towel of any kind; a woven, textile woollen fabric broad or narrow, of which garments are made.

CLOTH-CUTTER, one who cuts out garments, or who serves customers with lengths of cloth.

CLOTHES, **CLOTHING**, a general name for articles of dress for animals; also personal attire; apparel.

CLOTHES-BRUSH, a stiff hair brush, used for brushing garments of cloth.

CLOTHES-HORSE, a wooden frame to hang garments or linen on, before a fire.

CLOTHES-LINE, small strong cord used in gardens, &c., for suspending wet clothes on to dry.

CLOTHES-MAN, a fixed or itinerant dealer in old clothes.

CLOTHES-PEGS, wooden divided pegs, used by laundresses to secure washed linen on a line to dry.

CLOTHES-PRESS, a wardrobe or cupboard for hanging clothes in.

CLOTH-FAIR, a locality set apart for the sale of garments, &c. A periodical fair held in some parts of the Continent for the sale of woollen goods.

CLOTH-HALLS, meeting places at Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, and other places where the clothiers and purchasers of woollens assemble periodically to transact business.

CLOTHIER, a maker of or dealer in cloth.

CLOTH-PAPERS, coarse papers glazed and unglazed for pressing and finishing woollen cloths.

CLOTH-PRESSER, one engaged in preparing cloth.

CLOTH-SHEARER, a workman employed to remove the imperfections of woollen fabrics after weaving; this is now done to some extent on the Continent by cloth-shearing machines.

CLOTH WATER-PROOFER, a workman who renders cloth impervious to water.

CLOTH-WORKERS' COMPANY, one of the twelve great livery companies of London—whose charter dates from the time of Edward IV. It is the last in precedence. Their hall is in Mincing Lane.

CLOUD-BERRY, a name for the fruit of the *Rubus Chamomorus* which is acid and pleasant to the taste. The Scottish Highlanders and the Laplanders esteem it as one of the most grateful and useful fruits.

CLOUDING, an appearance given to ribbons and silks in the process of dyeing.

CLOUGH, an engineering appliance for dividing the fall of water into two parts, applicable to drains in tideways, &c.

CLOUS, French for nails.

CLOUT, an iron plate on an axle tree; a kind of heavy nail.

CLOUTED-CREAM, **CLOTTED-CREAM**, thick cream obtained on the surface of milk by the application of slight heat.

CLOUTED-SHOES, heavily nailed shoes worn by agricultural labourers, carters and workmen.

CLOUTERIE, a manufactory for nails.

CLOVE, an English weight for wool, equal to seven pounds or the half of a stone.

CLOVE-BARK, a commercial name given to the barks of two different trees, one being the *Cinnamomum Cuitaban* growing in the Eastern archipelago, and the other the *Dicypellium caryophyllum*, found in Brazil.

CLOVE-HITCH, two half hitches round a spar or rope.

CLOVER, one of the most valuable of the artificial grasses for fodder, of which there are many varieties. Clover seed, such as American and French red clover and German white clover, are largely imported.

CLOVES, the unexpanded flower buds of the *Caryophyllus aromaticus*, which form a well-known spice. In the East fancy models and toys are often made with cloves.

CLUB, a weapon of attack, a stout stick; a benefit society; a place of resort for discussion and refreshment. The west-end

club-houses of London are of a highly respectable character—and in many of them a candidate must be proposed several years before there is a vacancy for his admission.

CLUBBING, uniting together for some object; a sea term for a vessel drifting down a current with an anchor out.

CLUE, **CLEW**, the lower corner of the square sail of a ship; hence the ropes by which it is lifted are called clue-garnets, or clue-lines.

CLUMP-BOOTS, heavy boots for rough wear, such as shooting, excavators' work, &c.

CLUNCH or **CURL-STONE**, a local name in Staffordshire for a mineral substance from which tripoli is made.

CLYSTER-PIPE, a medical instrument for injecting into the rectum.

CNASTER, **KANASTER**, a coarse kind of tobacco made from Havana leaf, and which derived its name originally from being imported from America in rush or cane baskets.

COACH, a pleasure carriage, a vehicle on springs of which there are many kinds, as dress coaches, driving coaches, &c.

COACH AND CART GREASE-MAKER, a manufacturer of fatty compositions for lubricating the axle-trees of vehicles.

COACH AND HARNESS-MAKERS' COMPANY, one of the livery companies of London, whose hall is in Noble-street, Cheap-side.

COACH-AXLE-TREE-MAKER, a tradesman who supplies axle-trees to carriage-builders.

COACH-BEADER. See **COACH-PLATER**.

COACH-BLIND-MAKER. See **COACH-JOINER**.

COACH-BODY-MAKERS, workmen in a coach factory who construct the delicate framework and panelling of coaches; in contradistinction to a separate class of mechanics, who make the heavier and stouter part or carriage to support the body, and to connect it with the wheels, pole, &c.

COACH-BOLT-MAKER, a coach-smith, a manufacturer of the iron parts of coaches, &c.

COACH-BOX, the driver's seat on a coach.

COACH-BROKER, a tradesman who makes a business of dealing in carriages.

COACH-CARVER, a workman who carves the beadings and mouldings of the body of a carriage, and the foliage and ornamental tracery on state coaches and elaborately decorated vehicles.

COACH-CURRIER, a mechanic who supplies and makes the leather parts of carriages.

COACH-DRAUGHTSMAN, a designer of the forms, &c., of carriages.

COACH-FOUNDER, a workman who supplies the iron materials for coach-builders.

COACH-HERALD-PAINTER, an artist who paints arms, crests, and devices on the panels of carriages.

COACH-HIRE, the fare or charge for a coach.

COACH-HORSE, a horse adapted for carriages.

COACH-HOUSE, the stable, building, or shelter-house, where a carriage is placed under cover to secure it from the influence of the weather.

COACH-IRONMONGER, a tradesman who supplies the smaller kinds of iron work, bolts, nails, screws, &c., for carriages.

COACH-
making
shutle
riage
COACH-
worst
COACH-
COACH-
who
mater
COACH-
gets a
and of
COACH-
varnishes
COACH-
plated
article
COACH-
finish
COACH-
steel
COACH-
coach
for his
COACH-
and fir
trimm
COACH-
wheel
COAKING
Joining
spar.
oftwo
project
end of
COAL, for
comm
and pr
on land
not le
annual
COAL-A
propr
COAL-B
transp
wharf
COAL-B
COAL-C
for co
COAL-D
shooti
of a ve
COAL-D
after
street
COAL-D
ficial
COAL-E
don,
coal f
and t
metro
coal l
and c
COAL-F
tween
COAL F
trade
Lond
the c
COAL-F
coast

of a highly
in many of
posed several
agency for his

for some object;
lifting down a

of the square
ropes by which
arnets, or clue-

rough wear,
s' work, &c.
social name in
substance from

instrument for

kind of tobacco
& which
y from being
rush or cane

a vehicle on
many kinds, as
nes, &c.

MAKER, a manu-
s for lubricat-

COMPANY, one
London, whose
apside.

tradesman who
age-builders.

PLATEL

DACH-JOINER

men in a coach
delicate frame-
s; in contra-

s of mechanics,
setouter part or
and to connect

smith, a manu-
coaches, &c.

on a coach.
who makes a
ges.

who carries the
of the body of a
and ornamental
and elaborately

who supplies
of carriages.
igner of the

who supplies
-builders.

artist who
sives, on the

re for a coach.
ted for car-

building, or
age is placed
on the infu-

man who sup-
n work, bolts,
&c.

COACH-JOINER, a workman employed in making blinds, glass-frames, and German shutters, as well as seat-boxes for carriages.

COACH-LACE-MAKER, a maker of woven worsted or silk lace for carriages.

COACH-MAKER, a carriage-builder.

COACH-MOUNTING-PURNISHER, a tradesman who supplies plated work, and other materials to carriage-builders.

COACH-OFFICE, a booking-office for passengers and parcels, a place where coaches and omnibuses stop.

COACH-PAINTER, a workman who paints and varnishes carriages.

COACH-PLATER, a tradesman who supplies plated work, beading and other similar articles for carriages.

COACH-SMITH, a workman who forges and finishes the iron work used in carriages.

COACH-SPRING-MAKER, a manufacturer of steel carriage springs.

COACH-STAND, the place where hackney-coaches and cabs are permitted to remain for hire.

COACH-TRIMMER, a workman who prepares and finishes the lace, linings, and other trimmings for carriage-builders.

COACH-WHEELWRIGHT, a maker of carriage-wheels, &c.

COAKING, in mast-making a process of joining or butting timber to the inside spar. Generally the word implies a union of two pieces of wood, by letting in a small projection of one piece into the hollowed end of the other.

COAL, fossil fuel, which enters largely into commerce for domestic, manufacturing, and propelling purposes for steam-engines, on land and on sea. At the present time not less than 40,000,000 tons of coal are annually raised in the United Kingdom.

COAL-AGENT, the manager for a colliery proprietor.

COAL-BARGE, a flat-bottomed river-boat for transporting coal short distances to wharves, &c.

COAL-BOX, a scuttle to hold coals in a room.

COAL-CELLAR, a vault where coals are kept for convenient access for domestic use.

COAL-DROP, a stath or contrivance for shooting or lowering coals into the hold of a vessel.

COAL-DUST, the small broken or fine coal, after the larger masses have been screened.

COAL-DUST-MAKER, a manufacturer of artificial fuel.

COAL-EXCHANGE, a central market in London, situate near Billingsgate, where coal factors, captains, and others resort, and the wholesale coal business of the metropolis is carried on. The imports of coal into London in 1856, by sea, railway, and canal, amounted to 4,400,000 tons.

COAL-FACTOR, an intermediate agent between the buyers and sellers of coals.

COAL FACTORS' SOCIETY, an association of traders who meet at the Coal Exchange, London, and are specially interested in the carrying and vending of coals.

COAL-FIRE, a name on the British and Irish coasts for the pollack.

COAL-GAS, the common illuminating gas made from coal.

COAL-HAMMER, a servant's instrument for breaking lumps of coal in a coal cellar.

COAL-HEAVER, a porter who loads and unloads coal wagons.

COAL-HULK, a vessel kept as a receptacle for coal, usually on some foreign station, to supply steamers.

COAL-METER, a corporation officer in London, charged with the inspection and weighing of coals sent from a wharf.

COAL-MEASURE-MAKER, one who makes and vendis measures for coals.

COAL-MINER, a workman engaged in a colliery.

COAL-FIT, the month of a coal mine, or the descent to a colliery.

COAL-PORTER, a carrier of coals.

COAL-SACK-MAKER, a manufacturer of coarse stout bags holding 2 cwt., used for conveying coals.

COAL-SCALES, a weighing machine which by law is compulsorily carried by every coal wagon delivering coals.

COAL-SCOOP, a shovel for taking coals from a scuttle to throw on a fire.

COAL-SCUTTLE, a portable metal receptacle for coals in a room.

COAL-SHEED, a retailer's depository for coals.

COAL-SHOOT, a metal scuttle or vase for holding coals.

COAL-SHOVEL, a small shovel for filling a coal scuttle from the cellar; a larger kind are used by coal-heavers.

COAL-SHOVEL-MAKER, a manufacturer of iron shovels for unloading coals from ships, and for filling coal bags, &c.

COAL-STAIRS, a drop or machine on an elevated wharf for shipping coal.

COAL-TAR, a product of gas-making which furnishes the chief ingredient of printers' ink in the shape of lamp black; it is made into asphaltic pavements, and mixed with red-hot clay forms a charcoal that acts as a powerful disinfectant; with coal dust it forms by pressure an excellent and compact artificial fuel.

COAL-TRIMMER, a labourer who arranges the cargo of coal on board a ship.

COAL-VASE, a fancy coal scuttle for a parlour.

COAL-WAGON, a large cart capable of carrying about three or more tons of coals.

COAL-WHARF, a landing pier where coals are deposited.

COAL-WHIPPER, a London porter who unloads coals from ships at the wharves, &c.

COAMINGS, raised borders of wood round the edges of hatches and scuttles, to prevent water flowing down from the deck, and to receive and support the hatches, &c.

COASTER, a vessel employed in the trade along shore, and which does not sail far from land.

COAST-GUARD, a department of the Customs, the men and officers of which are employed on the coast to prevent the smuggling of contraband goods, and excisable articles; smugglers and their boats, carts, &c., being liable to seizure, confiscation, and penalties.

COAT, a covering of paint, varnish, or other material given to any substance; an outer garment for men.

COATER, a short cut-away body coat.

COAT-LINK, a pair of buttons or studs joined by a link to close a coat with button holes.

COB, in mining the process of crushing ore with hammers to separate the worthless parts; the hard stalk from which the grain of maize has been removed, when chopped, it is given as provender to livestock in America; a hazel nut; a wicker basket; a name given in some places to the hard dollar; a kind of horse.

COBALT, a mineral, the oxides of which are used for colouring glass and porcelain blue.

COBALT BLOOM, the red arsenate of cobalt; a beautiful mineral found with the ores of cobalt, and used in the manufacture of smalt.

COBANG, a gold coin of Japan worth about 6s.

COBBING, a mining name for old furnace bottoms, pieces of brick, &c., thrown into a smelting furnace. [of coal.

COBBLE, a kind of paving stone; small lump

COBBLER, a jobbing shoemaker, one who undertakes repairs; a cooling drink, a mixture of sherry, sugar, ice, &c.

COB-CRUSHING MACHINE, a mill for breaking the cobs of maize for cattle food.

COBECHI, a stamp made of strong dry leaves in the Pacific islands, marked with patterns for impressing dyes or colours on fibrous materials.

COBEDO, another name for the covid; a long measure of 19 inches in Mosha.

COBENGA, a name in some parts of the Pacific for a fishing net.

COB-IRON, an andiron with knobs.

COBLE, the name of a kind of pilot and fishing boat used on the northern sea-coasts, having a low square stern and little or no keel on the after body.

COB-NUT, an improved variety of the common hazel nut, of which there are two or three British kinds cultivated.

COBOURNE, a thin worsted fabric, a lady's dress material composed either of wool and cotton, or of wool and silk.

CONNÉ, a name for the covid in China of 14-25 inches.

COBRES, a European name for the finest quality of indigo made in Central America.

COB-WALL, a wall made of straw, lime, and earth, or unburnt clay.

COCA, the leaves of the *Erythroxylon Coca*, largely used as a masticatory by the miners and others in the interior of South America.

Cocco, the Maltese name for a grain, 72 cocchi being equal to one ottavo.

COCCELLUS INDICUS, the small berry of *Dianthus panchensis*, and other species, imported from the East. From the bitter principle which they yield, these berries are said to be used to adulterate beer.

COCHENILLA WOOD, the heart of a tree shipped from St. Domingo, furnishing a handsome furniture wood.

COCHI, a grain measure of Slam of 6½ lbs.

COCHINEAL, the dried carcasses of the female

Coccus cacti, an insect which feeds on several species of *Opuntia*. Cochineal is a brilliant scarlet colour, and also furnishes the beautiful carmine pigment. In 1855, 1375 tons of cochineal, valued at £208,000 were imported into the United Kingdom.

COCK, to lift the hammer of the lock of a pistol or musket, &c. See COCKS.

COCKADE, an ornament worn in the hat, which used to be very common in many ranks of society, but this rosette is now confined to men-servants; a bunch of ribbon worn by recruiting-sergeants, electioneering agents, and others.

COCKADE-MAKER, a workman who makes cockades.

COCK-BOAT, a very small boat.

COCKET, a warrant from the Custom House, on entering goods, showing that the duty on them has been paid.

COCK-FOUNDER, a caster in brass, one who makes metal spigots.

COCKLE, an edible mollusc, the *Cardium edule*, extensively found in the sands of the sea-shore.

COCK-LOFT, an elevated loft over a barn, stable, &c.

COCKS, STOP-COCKS, metal taps or escapes for gas and fluids, some of which are turned on and off by the hand; others, acted upon by a floating or air ball, are self-regulating.

COCKSPURS, small clay wedges used in the potteries to separate articles of pottery ware, after the process of glazing, and to prevent them adhering.

COCKSWAIN, COXWAIN, the steersman of a boat.

COCKUP, a large fish of the Indian seas, resembling the jack, which is not unlike cod in flavour. They are brought to market sometimes weighing 12 lbs. See BEGTZ.

Coco, EPOC, names in the West Indies for the root of the *Colocasia esculenta*.

COCOA, the commercial name for the dried seeds or beans contained in the fruit pods of the *Theobroma Cacao*. In commerce these seeds are sold raw or roasted, and crushed and powdered, prepared in the form of rock or flake cocoa; deprived of the husk as cocoa nibs, or sweetened and flavoured made into cakes under the name of chocolate.

COCOA PLUM, a name in the Colonies for the fruit of the *Chrysobalanus Icaeo*.

COCOA-WOOD, the mottled wood of the cocoa palm, *Cocos nucifera*, which is occasionally used for inlaying.

COCOMA (Italian), a tea-kettle or boiler.

COCO-NUT, the well-known edible fruit of the *Cocos nucifera* palm, largely grown in most tropical countries for the milk, the pulp, and for oil. Many thousands of these nuts are imported as dunnage in ships, and sold by hawkers in the streets, and by fruiterers.

COCO-NUT COIR, the outer husk of the coconut, which, when macerated, is woven into fibre of various kinds.

COCO-NUT FIBRE, the husk of the yarn spun and manufactured into rope, lashing, matting, &c. See COIR.

COCO-
ripen
714 p
oil i
bein
Coco-
Coco
are c
cups
orna
Coco
as it
enve
whic
in on
aggl
coco
250 a
a pot
Coco
COCUM
oil, o
purp
ghee
some
pom
Coco-
other
stach
nery
instr
COC-FL
valu
whic
coast
sairo
of Ne
ed fl
cann
pickl
call
of co
found
Amer
COCILL
COCINL
COC-LE
COC-LI
suiete
COC-LI
talne
vulga
made
King
COC-ro
sultec
Norw
to 30
chief
COC-so
the p
teem
fishm
COESTE
COFE, a
COFERI
of pr
watt
COFF, i
fisher
COFFE
Arab
carri

ch feeds on
Cochineal is
and also fur-
pigment. In
valued at
the United
the lock of a
ocks.
In the hat,
mon in many
osette is now
a bunch of
-sergeants,
thers.
who makes
ustom House,
that the duty
rass, one who
the *Cardium*
the sands of
over a barn,
ps or escapes
of which are
and; others,
air ball, are
s used in the
s of pottery
azing, and to
eersman of a
dian seas, re-
net unlike cod
ht to market
See BEGL
est Indies for
ienta.
for the dried
fruit pods
in commerce
roasted, and
pared in the
& deprived of
vetened and
der the name
Colonies for
s *Jacoo*.
d of the cocoa
is occasion-
or boiler.
dible fruit of
ely grown in
the milk,
the thousands of
damnage in
n the streets,
of the cocod,
is woven
ne yarn spun
pe, lashing;

COCO-NUT OIL, oil expressed from the ripened kernel of the nut, which contains 71 per cent of oil. The commerce in this oil is very large, more than 10,000 tons being annually imported.

COCO-NUT SHELLS, the hard shells of the *Cocos nucifera*, which, when fully ripe, are often carved and made into drinking cups, ladies, and other articles of use or ornament.

COCCON, the nest formed by the silk-worm, as the embryo or chrysalis, which is a hollow envelope of light tissue-like texture, from which the silk of commerce is obtained, in one continuous thread, of two filaments, agglutinated by a gummy liquid. Each cocoon yields about 300 yards of silk, and 250 average-sized cocoons will weigh about a pound.

COCOS, PETITS (French), cocoa-beans.

COCUM-BUTTER, a pale greenish-yellow solid oil, obtained from the seeds of *Garcinia purpurea*, and used in India to adulterate ghee or fluid butter. In England it is sometimes mixed with bear's grease in pomatums.

COCUS-WOOD, a wood obtained in Cuba and other West India islands, from *Leptodistachys Koeburghii*, much used in turnery for making flutes and other musical instruments.

COD-FISH, the *Morrhua vulgaris*, a very valuable and esteemed fish of commerce, which is caught largely on the British coasts, and sold extensively both fresh and salted. The chief cod fishery is on the banks of Newfoundland, whence millions of salted fish are annually shipped. When cod cannot be dry-cured, they are salted in pickle, and packed in barrels, and then called pickled cod. About 34 millions ewt. of cod are shipped annually from Newfoundland, by the British, French, and Americans.

CODLINA, the coarse tow of flax and hemp.

CODNIIAC, a quince marmalade.

COD-LINE, an eighteen-thread line.

CODLING, a small cod-fish; a kind of apple suited for cooking.

COD-LIVER OIL, a valuable medicinal oil obtained from the liver of the cod, *Morrhua vulgaris*, of which large quantities are made in Newfoundland and in the United Kingdom.

COD-ROES, the melt or spawn of the cod-fish, salted and dried, which are shipped from Norway to France, to the extent of 20,000 to 30,000 barrels and used as ground bait, chiefly in the Bay of Biscay.

COD-SOLES, the air-bladder of the cod-fish; the pickled tongues and sounders are esteemed delicacies of food, and are sold by fishmongers.

COESTEAD, a small building at the mines.

COFE, a name in the Pacific for the bamboo.

COFERING, in the mining districts, a mode of protecting the shaft from an influx of water, by rammed clay, &c.

COFF, the waste or offal in the pilchard fishery.

COFFEE, the beans or berries of the *Coffea Arabica*, in which an immense traffic is carried on among all civilized nations.

Our imports annually are about 60,000,000 lbs.

COFFEE-CANISTER, a tinned receptacle for holding ground roasted coffee.

COFFEE-EXTRACTOR, a machine for making coffee.

COFFEE-FILTER, a percolator or straining machine for clearing coffee when prepared as a beverage.

COFFEE-HOUSE, a place of resort for refreshment, where coffee, tea, and other dietetic beverages are prepared and sold.

COFFEE-LEAVES, the leaves of the coffee tree have lately been recommended for use, as affording, by infusion, a beverage like tea, forming an agreeable, refreshing, and nutritive article of diet.

COFFEE-MILL, a machine for grinding the coffee berries.

COFFEE-PLANTER, a tropical agriculturist who attends to the culture and preparation of coffee.

COFFEE-POT, a metal vessel in which ground coffee is boiled or infused.

COFFEE-PULPER, a machine for preparing coffee berries for shipment, by removing the pulp and parchment.

COFFEE-ROASTER, a tradesman who prepares the raw coffee berries for use; also the revolving machine in which coffee is roasted.

COFFEE-STALL, a street stall where coffee is vended at night or early in the morning.

COFFER, a chest; the lock for a safe.

COFFER-DAM, a water-tight enclosure, within which the construction of hydraulic works, such as the foundations of bridges and sea-walls can be securely carried on.

COFFIN, a mining term in Derbyshire for old exposed workings; a wooden or other shell or receptacle for the dead. Coffins; although usually made of wood or lead, have been made of glass and slate.

COFFIN-FURNITURE, the handles, metal ornaments, &c., affixed to a coffin for decoration, which are usually white or black; though occasionally gilt.

COFFIN-MAKER, a carpenter who makes wooden coffins.

COFFIN-PLATE-ENGRAVER, a workman who engraves the name, age, &c., of deceased persons on coffin plates.

COFFLE, a gang of negro slaves.

COFFOLA, an Arabian weight, of about 2 pennyweights troy.

COFFRETIER (French), a trunk-maker.

COG, the tooth of a wheel, rack, or pinion.

COGGING. See CAULKING.

COGNAC, a name for the best distilled brandy.

COGNAC-OIL. See CEXANTHIC ETHER.

COGNASSE, a wild quince.

COGNOR (French), a printer's wooden mat-

le; a shooting stick.

COGSOVIT, a document signed by a defendant to an action, in the presence of his attorney, admitting the cause of action and his liability thereon.

COGWOOD, a name for the *Laurus chloroxylon*, which from its durability in water is used in the West Indies for mill-framing and cog-wheels.

COHONG, the Chinese name for a company.

COHOSH, one of the American names of the black snake-root (*Cimicifuga racemosa*, or *Macrotys serpentaria*), which has some anodyne properties.

COHUNE-PALM. See **CALOUN**.

COI (Spanish), a hammock; plural, *coyes*.

COIF, the cap of a serjeant at law.

COIFFEUSE (French), a tire-woman; a milliner.

COIFFURE, a head-dress, *coiffure* being a hairdresser.

COIL, a circle of pipes, rope, or chain; to lay a rope up in a ring with one turn or fike above another.

COIN, pieces of metal, most commonly gold, silver, or copper, stamped by authority, and in many countries made a legal tender for their respective values, when not exceeding certain specified amounts. See **LEGAL TENDER**.

COINAGE, minted money. See **COPPER-COINAGE**, and the different coins.

COINING-PRESS, a powerful lever screw, for impressing devices, legends, &c. on current coin, medals, &c.

COINS, **QUOINS** (French), wooden or metal wedges placed under the breech of a gun to elevate it; pieces of wooden furniture in a printing-office; the clocks of stockings. Coins are also stamped money, current or uncurrent.

COIR, the commercial name of the short fibre obtained from the dry husk or covering of the cocoa-nut, which is now largely used in the manufacture of cordage, matting, &c., and to stuff beds, chair bottoms, &c. From Ceylon alone more than 60,000 cwt. is shipped annually. The varieties of coir entering the market are *coir yarn*, *coir junk* and *coir fibre*. Matting is made here of coir.

COKE, the residue left after the distillation of bituminous coal. Coke is largely used as fuel for domestic purposes, for furnaces, and for the generation of steam in locomotive engines.

COKE-BURNER, a labourer employed in attending to the conversion of coal into coke.

COKE-OVEN, a brick structure or enclosed chamber where coal is burnt to be deprived of its gas and converted into coke. It is usually 8 or 10 feet high, having a flat roof with an opening at which to introduce the coal, and another by which to remove the coke.

COKER-CANVAS, a kind of sail-cloth made in Crewkerne, Somersetshire.

COKER-NUT, a modern mode of spelling cocoa-nut, in commercial circles, in order to make a broader distinction between the numerous articles spelt much in the same manner.

COLACON, an Italian lute.

COLAGA, a variable Eastern grain measure; that used in Canara is nearly equal to a bushel; in Seringapatam it is 11 Winchester bushels; in Bangalore it is but 11 lbs. 13 oz. 6½ drachms; it is also called a *coodam* and is divided into four *bullahs*.

COLANDER, **CULLENDER**, a metal or earthenware strainer.

COLCOTHRAR, a chemical preparation from

oxide of iron, the brown peroxide. See **ROUGE**.

COLD-CHISEL, a strong iron tool for cutting metal.

COLD-CREAM, a cooling application for the lips or skin made of melted white wax and almond oil flavoured with rose water. Pure glycerine is however now more generally used.

COLE-SEED. See **COLZA**.

COLEWORT, a kind of cabbage.

COLJEEERAH, a native name in India for black cumlin seed.

COLIS (French), a package or bale of goods.

COLISSE (French), the opening of the warp through which the shuttle passes.

COLLA, from the French *Colle*, a name for glue.

COLLANA (Italian), a necklace.

COLLARS, a circlet for the neck. There are collars of various kinds manufactured—horse collars, which are iron frames covered with leather and padded or stuffed. Men's collars of stitched linen; ladies' lace, muslin and other worked collars. The part of a garment which fits close round the throat is called the collar.

COLLAR-CHECK, a rough cross-barred woollen material for saddlery purposes, made either broad or narrow.

COLLAR-MAKER, a tradesman who makes collars of any kind.

COLLATE, to collect and examine the sheets of book-work, &c., before being sent out, or previously to their being arranged for binding.

COLLATION, an afternoon luncheon.

COLLE (French), glue, size, paste.

COLLE DE POISSON (French), isinglass.

COLLECTOR, an authorized receiver who applies for or is paid certain moneys, whether for individuals, societies, corporations or the State; as of poor's-rate, customs, city-dues, market revenues and toll, gas and water rates, &c. Sometimes collectors are paid fixed salaries; at other times they are paid a commission or *pourcentage* on the sums received.

COLLEGE-CAP, a silk or cloth cap, of a particular shape, worn by academicians and students at universities.

COLLEGE-PUDDING, a kind of small plum dumpling.

COLLERAGE (French), a feudal tax paid for broaching casks of wine.

COLLERET, a drag-net.

COLLETIER (French), a buff-collar maker.

COLLEUR (French), a paper-hanger; a sizer or dresser.

COLLIER, a miner, one engaged in a coal mine; also the name for a vessel which carries coals.

COLLIER BEAD, a large bead, usually white, a principal article of trade on some parts of the coast of Western Africa; they are sometimes called *Bokola beads*.

COLLIERY, a seat of coal seams; the place where coals are mined.

COLLOCATION (French), a financial investment.

COLLODION, a solution of gum-cotton in alcohol and ether for cementing purposes and for portraits; used also for taking photographic portraits, &c.

own peroxide. See

on tool for cutting

application for the
medicated white wax
ed with rose water.
wever now more

bage.
ume in India for

ge or bale of goods.
pening of the warp
ttle passes.

a Colle, a name for

cklace.

ne neck. There are
ds manufactured—
nd padded or stuffed,
d linen; ladies' lace,
orked collars. The
lch fits close round
e collar.

ross-barred woolen
y purposes, made

esman who makes

examine the sheets
fore being sent out,
being arranged for

or luncheon.

nize, paste.

ch), Isinglass.

prized receiver who

ld certain moneys,

als, societies, corpor-

as of poor-rate,

arket revenues and

tes, &c. Sometimes

ed salaries; at other

l a commission or

s received.

cloth cap, of a parti-

es.

kind of small plum

a feudal tax paid for

ne.

buff-collar maker.

aper-hanger; a sizer

e engaged in a coal

for a vessel which

head, usually white,

trade on some parts

ern Africa; they are

col beads.

col seams; the place

d. [ment.

), a financial invest-

n of gun-cotton in

for cementing pur-

used also for taking

ts, &c.

COLLOP, a cutlet or small slice of meat; a term for four or five sheep.

COLLUM, a grain measure in Coromandel of 70 to 80 quarts.

COLLY, a shepherd's dog, much esteemed by the Scottish drovers for his sagacity.

COLMAR, a kind of pear.

COLOCYNTH, a purgative medicinal extract, prepared from the pulp and seeds of the fruit of *Cucumis colocynthis*.

COLOGNE-EARTH, a kind of colour.

COLOGNE-WATER, **EAU DE COLOGNE**, a volatile spirituous perfume, compounded of various essences with ten times its weight of spirits of wine, frequently distilled.

COLOMBIER, a large sized paper 23½ inches by 34.

COLOMBINE (French), pigeons' dung, or the dung of fowls.

COLOMBO-ROOT, **CALUMBA-ROOT**, an esteemed medicinal root obtained in eastern Africa from the *Cocculus palmatus* of Linnæus, the *Menispermum palmatum* of others, and which is a most valuable antiseptic and tonic.

COLONATA, an Italian name for the Spanish pillar dollar.

COLONEL, the commanding officer of a regiment.

COLONIAL AGENT, a merchant or factor, who transacts business connected with the colonies, or acts as agent for colonists.

COLONIAL SECRETARY, the secretary of State for the Colonies; a member of the British cabinet, to whom is deputed the management of all affairs connected with the outlying dependencies of the empire.

COLONIST, a native of, or resident in, a colony or dependency.

COLONNADÉ, a range of columns.

COLONY, a distant settlement; the possession or dependency of a nation.

COLOPHONY, a name for the ordinary resin or resin of commerce, being the residuum remaining in the body of the still after common turpentine has been submitted to distillation, for the manufacture of the oil of turpentine. The black colophony is the cooled brittle mass, in the state in which it leaves the still; the amber or yellow-coloured, is the same resin, mixed with about one-eighth part of water, while it is yet fluid. It is used in soap-making, as a varnish, and for plasters, &c.

COLOQUINTIDA, a Continental name for colocynth.

COLOR, **COLOUR**, a dye or pigment; a flag or standard. The colours of a ship or regiment are the national ensign or some special distinguishing flag. See ENSIGN.

COLOR-BOX, a box with cakes of water-colours.

COLORÉD-GLASS, stained glass for windows; Bohemian or fancy glass articles.

COLORÉD-SAUCCER-MAKER, one who manufactures what are termed pink saucers, used by ladies for rouging purposes, and to give a flesh tint to silk stockings when washing them. See PINK SAUCER.

COLOR-EXTRACTOR, an apparatus patented by M. Bourra, and shown at the Great

Exhibition in 1851, for removing colours from fabrics.

COLOR-MAN, a vender of paints, &c., who is usually styled an oil-and-colour man.

COLOR-MANUFACTURER, one who prepares and compounds colours.

COLOR-SERJEANT, a non-commissioned military officer, who supports the ensign-bearer of a regiment.

COLPORTEUR (French), a news-hawker, a pedlar or itinerant vender or distributor of wares.

COLBRAKE, a shovel used to stir lead ore when it is being washed.

COLT, a young male horse.

COLTER, **COULTER**, the sharp iron cutting-knife of a plough, fixed over the share, to prevent, or remove, the accumulation of grass or rubbish. In fen lands it is in the form of a wheel.

COLTRE, **COLTRONE** (Italian), a quilt or counterpane.

COLTRICE (Italian), a feather bed; a woman employed in husbandry.

COLT'S-FOOT, a name for the *Tussilago Farfara*, a wild herb, the leaves of which are emollient, demulcent, and tonic. They were formerly smoked in troublesome coughs, but are now used in decoction.

COLOMBA-ROOT. See COLOMBO-ROOT.

COLUMN, a cylindrical post; a divisional body of type, running from top to bottom of the page of a newspaper, or of a book, when the lines do not run the full width of the page; a large body of troops drawn up in order.

COLUMN RULES, thin pieces of brass used in printing-offices to separate longitudinally the columns of type.

COLONARIA, a Spanish term applied to the half and quarter peseta or dollar.

COLZA, the French name for rapeseed.

COLZA OIL, a valuable oil manufactured to a large extent in Europe, by expression from the unctuous seeds of the common rape, *Brassica napus sativa*, and the navye, *B. campestris*. It is much used for lubricating machinery, for burning in the carcel, moderator, and similar lamps; and in the French light-houses it is preferred to any other oil in use, on account of its greater brilliancy and steadier flame, with less charring of the wick, as well as for its greater cheapness.

COMACA, a name given by the Indians of Demerara to the silk cotton or down of the *Bombax ceiba*.

COMASCO, a kind of plum in Italy.

COMB, the wax-cell of bees; a sharp or toothed thin plate; an instrument for separating the hair, &c. Hair-combs are made of various substances, bone, ivory, horn, tortoise-shell, and latterly moulded of elastic gums. Metallic combs are used for curdling or cleaning wool, cotton, and other fibres, and for rubbing down the coat of horses.

COMBARUCKOO, a resin made in some parts of India from lac.

COMB-BROACH, the tooth of a wool comb.

COMB-CUTTING-MACHINE, an apparatus for shaping and forming the teeth of combs in ivory and other substances.

COMBINATION, in trade, an illegal union of workmen on strike, to prevent others taking the places they have quitted. In chemistry combination means the union of particles of different matter.

COMBLE (French), a heaped measure.

COMB-MAKER, a manufacturer or cutter of combs, with which is often combined the making of bone spoons, and other articles.

COMB-MAKER'S COMPANY, one of the livery companies of London which has no hall.

COMBOY, a name in Ceylon for the waist-cloth of the herdsmen. It is about three yards long, and is wrapped several times round the body, being then fastened by a broad band or strong belt.

COMBRIEVE (French), a large fishing-net.

COMB-TRAY, a small wooden or other tray for a lady's toilet table.

COMBUSTIBLE, any thing that will ignite, but properly applicable to those dangerous substances which consume spontaneously with the emission of heat and light, and which railway companies, carriers, and vessels therefore refuse to carry.

COMBUSTION, the act of taking fire or burning.

COMEDIAN, one who plays other than tragic parts.

COMESTIBLES (French), provisions; eatables.

COMETARY, a machine or apparatus to show the revolutions of comets.

COMFIT, a dry sweetmeat; seeds coated or crusted with sugar.

COMFIT-MAKER, a confectioner, a preparer of comfits or sugar plums.

COMFREY, The root of the common comfrey, *Symphylum officinale*, has been used medicinally; that of the prickly comfrey, *S. aspernum*, a gigantic species, is favorably spoken of as a green food for cattle.

COMINOS, the Spanish name for cummin seed.

COMITE (French), the officer of a galley.

COMMANDER, a leader; the commodore or chief naval officer of a small squadron. *

COMMANDERIA, a superior kind of sweet wine made in the island of Cyprus.

COMMANDITAIRE, a dormant or sleeping partner in a French joint-stock company, one who supplies the capital requisite to carry on business, but is only liable for the sum he invests.

COMMANDITE, a French partnership or association, in which some supply money, others talents, services, or special knowledge.

COMMASSEE, a small Arabian coin, about the size of a sixpence, consisting of seven carats; it contains little silver, and may be taken to be worth one penny. From 40 to 60 commassees generally pass for a dollar at Mecha.

COMMEATOR, a messenger.

COMMEDADOR BALSAM, a compound tincture of benzoin used in Brazil.

COMMERCANTS (French), merchants, traders, or dealers.

COMMERCE, the business of exchanging one commodity or production for another, or of buying merchandise with the view of gaining by the transaction; mercantile business in general as carried on between different countries.

COMMERCIAL, pertaining to commerce or trade. [vends goods on commission.]

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER, an agent who

COMMETTANT (French), a principal or constituent; one who employs.

COMMINGS, a maltster's name for the shoot of the barley after being kiln-dried.

COMMIS, a clerk or shopman in France.

COMMISSABLAT, the provisioning department of an army or other large body.

COMMISSARY, an officer charged with the supply of provisions, medical stores, and clothing for troops, bodies of travellers, &c.

COMMISSION, a charge given or undertaken; a percentage allowed to agents or factors by their employers upon business transacted; a written warrant granting powers or privileges, and authorizing the performance of special duties.

COMMISSION of Bankruptcy, a power granted by law to a commissioner to inspect the effects and investigate the affairs of a bankrupt for the benefit of his creditors.

COMMISSION-BROKER, a produce or other broker who acts on trust for another.

COMMISSARIES, a high public officer of some department.

COMMISSION-MERCHANT, COMMISSION-AGENT, one who executes general commissions, and attends to the supply of goods.

COMMISSIONNAIRE, a French factor or merchant who buys and sells goods for others; one who attends to the transport of goods; a messenger.

COMMITTEE, a delegated or selected body of persons appointed to act for a society or company; and which may be either provisional or permanent.

COMMITMENT, a warrant of committal to prison.

COMMODE, a piece of bed-room furniture; a night-stool; a set of drawers.

COMMODORE, the commander of a yacht squadron. *

COMMON, a public unenclosed ground.

COMMONAGE, the right of feeding cattle on a common.

COMMON-COUNCIL, a body of councillors elected by citizens or burghesses to represent and attend to municipal interests.

COMMON-HALL, the hall or meeting-place of a town council, guild, or corporate body.

COMMON-FITCH, a building term implying that the length of the rafter is $\frac{1}{2}$ of the span.

COMMON-PLACE BOOK, a memorandum or jotting book.

COMMON PLEAS, one of the superior law-courts of Great Britain.

COMMON PRAYER, a book containing the forms used in the services of the Church of England.

COMMUNION SERVICE, a book containing the order of the Eucharist or Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

COMMUNION TABLE, a piece of church furniture at the east end of a church, within the railed altar.

COMPADORE, in India a butler or purveyor.

COMPANION, the wooden covering or hood of the ladder way leading to the cabin in a merchant ship; an associate, fellow traveller or workman.

Com
ti
de
Co
w
Com
the
th
ur
Com
ac
su
ter
be
tw
ran
on
the
Com
fre
int
cat
bul
gre
Com
tri
and
wh
ma
the
me
ma
cun
pre
wit
Comp
com
honi
Comp
sfor
Comp
the
Comp
legs
Comp
Comp
mak
com
Comp
tool
Comp
poli
Comp
cont
rec
men
Comp
a re
men
Comp
Comp
cont
wor
Comp
lion
Comp
bille
note
Comp
set c
Comp
Comp
com

commerce of
on commission.
an agent who
ncipal or con-
e for the shoot
in-dried.
in France.
ing department
body.
arged with the
cal stores, and
of travellers, &c.
or undertaken;
ents or factors
business trans-
granting powers
ing the perform-
power granted
r to inspect the
the affairs of a
of his creditors.
duce or other
for another.
e officer of some
MISSION-AGENT,
al commissions,
of goods.
a factor or mer-
goods for others;
nsport of goods;
selected body of
r for a society or
ay be either pro-
of committal to
om furniture; a
wers.
nder of a yacht
ed ground.
eeding cattle on
y of councillors
argesses to repr-
sential interests.
meeting-place of
corporate body.
g term implying
r after is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the
memorandum or
he superior law-
k containing the
es of the Church
ok containing the
Holy Sacrament
e of church fur-
a church, within
tler or purveyor,
covering or hood
to the cabin in
plate, fellow tra-

COMPANION-LADDER, the steps leading from the poop to the main deck, or from the deck to the cabin of a ship.
COMPANIONSHIP, a body of compositors working together.
COMPANY, a joint-stock association; a partnership in trade or any public concern; the subdivision of a regiment, the soldiers under the command of a captain.
COMPARATEUR, a Prussian instrument for accurately ascertaining the length of measures after Bessel's mode. The micrometers are placed on a strong mahogany beam; and the slide, which carries the two measures to be compared, is so arranged that it moves them exactly behind one another in the micrometer line, and there retains them.
COMPARTMENT, a specific division of the intermediate spaces. Warehouses are frequently built in compartments for precaution against fire. Ships are often built with water-tight compartments for greater security against accidents.
COMPASS, a well-known instrument, contrived to indicate the magnetic meridian, and for telling the course of a vessel, of which there are several varieties, as the mariner's compass, the azimuth compass, the variation compass, &c.; a workman's measuring tool, a pair of dividers of which many kinds are made, as wing, rack, club, millwright's, drawing, curb, and proportionate compasses, and compasses with cutting leg for paper.
COMPASS-BOX, a case in which to keep the compass card and magnetic needle on board ship.
COMPASS-BRICK, a kind of brick made for furning the walls of wells.
COMPASS-CARD, the suspended card on which the points of the compass are drawn.
COMPASSES, a drawing instrument with two legs for making circles. See **COMPASS**.
COMPASS-HEADED, round.
COMPASS-MAKER, a nautical instrument maker, who manufactures and repairs compasses.
COMPASS-PLANE, **COMPASS-SAW**, workmen's tools, the latter for cutting circles.
COMPASS-SIGNALS, flags which denote the points of the compass.
COMPENSATING-BALANCE, a spring or other contrivance to equalize temperature, or to recover error from inequality of movement.
COMPENSATION, a remuneration or reward; a recompense for injury, breach of agreement, &c.
COMPERSA (Italian), a purchase or bargain.
COMPETITION, a rivalry, the contention for a contract, for business, for supremacy in workmanship, &c.
COMPILATION, a collection of laws; a selection of passages, &c.
COMPLAISANCE (French), accommodation; *billet de complaisance* is an accommodation note or bill.
COMPLEMENT, the full amount; a complete set of any thing.
COMPO, Roman cement; concrete or mortar.
COMPOSITEUR (Italian), a type-setter or compositor at a printing-office.

COMPOSER, a musical author; a type-setter.
COMPOSING, the practical business of picking up and arranging the letter types for printing, spacing, and justifying the lines, &c.
COMPOSING-DRAUGHT, an oplate or soothing draught.
COMPOSING-FRAME, a printer's elevated working-frame, on which the cases of type are rested obliquely.
COMPOSING-MACHINE, an ingenious and complicated machine, invented for setting and arranging type, which is worked by keys like a piano-forte. These machines, however, have always some practical defects, the spacing and making up into lines still requiring to be performed by hand.
COMPOSING-RULE, a printer's adjusting measure.
COMPOSING-STICK, an iron, brass, or wooden frame, held in the hand by a compositor or type-setter, in which he arranges the letters and words into lines for book or newspaper work.
COMPOSITION, the union of several substances or parts; a musical production; in printing the act of setting up type; the commercial name for an arrangement or legal compromise with creditors, made by a debtor who is unable to pay his liabilities in full, a portion of the debt being taken in lieu of the full demand; in French this is called *Concordat*.
COMPOSITION CANDLES, stearine or other hard candles which do not waste or burn too freely.
COMPOSITION CLOTH, a material made from long flax, and dressed with a solution which renders it waterproof. It is used for railway luggage, trunk covers, &c.
COMPOSITION METAL, a kind of sheathing for vessels, which, being cheaper, is used instead of copper.
COMPOSITION NAILS, nails suited for fastening composition metal.
COMPOSITION ORNAMENT-MAKER, a manufacturer of plaster or stucco ornaments.
COMPOSITOR, a type-setter engaged in picking up, arranging, and distributing letters or type in a printing-office.
COMPOST, a collection of fertilizing substances for manuring land.
COMPOT, a jar or box of preserves, or dried sweets.
COMPOTE, stewed fruits or fowls.
COMPOUND, a mixture; the garden or fenced enclosure around houses and buildings in India, a corruption of the Portuguese *campana*.
COMPOUNDER, a distiller or rectifier; a preparer of sweetened cordials.
COMPRADOR, the name in China for a collector or accountant.
COMPRESS, to condense or squeeze into a smaller compass; a linen pad.
COMPROMISE, an adjustment of differences between parties by individual or mutual concession; an arrangement with creditors.
COMPYANT (French), ready money, cash, specie.
COMPTOIR (French), a counting-house, shop-counter or general factory.

COMPTROLLER, CONTROLLER, a supervisor or check officer; thus there are controllers of accounts, controllers of customs, &c.

CONCAVE-BRICK, a sort of brick chiefly used in making drains and water-courses.

CONCENTRATED MILK, solidified milk prepared to keep without spoiling.

CONCENTRIC CIRCLES, in turnery, circles that are drawn from one common centre but have different radii.

CONCERTINA, a small hexagonal musical instrument, the bellows of which are usually of an octagonal shape, and the reeds and keys are contained in both boards, so as to be played on by pressing the fingers of each hand. *See* MELODEON.

CONCESSION, an American and Canadian name for allotments or portions of land in a township; on the Continent a privilege or right granted by the government to do certain acts, such as to form companies, construct railways, &c.

CONCESSIONAIRE, the grantee to whom a privilege or concession has been made.

CONCHOLOGIST, one versed in the natural history of shells and their inhabitants; a dealer in ornamental shells. [shells.]

CONCHOMETER, an instrument for measuring

CONCH-SHELL, a common name in the West Indies for the helmet or casket shells, which are there used (a mouth hole having been made at the spiral end), to blow as trumpets, to call in the labourers from work. Hence the term "shell-blow" there implies a period for refreshment, or a withdrawal from labour. *See* CHANKS.

CONCHUM, a dry measure in Mysore of 8 lbs.

CONCIATETTI (Italian), a tiler.

CONCIATOR, a workman who assort and allots the proportion of salt required in glass-making.

CONCIERGE, the doorkeeper of a house on the Continent.

CONCORDAT (French), a bankrupt's certificate. *See* COMPOSITION.

CONCRETE, an artificial cement formed of lime, sand, pebbles, or other materials, frequently used for the foundations of buildings. *See* BETON.

CONDENSER, a pneumatic engine; a mechanical contrivance for cooling liquids in brewing, for making vinegar, spirits, &c, for condensing steam generated in boilers, gas for the purposes of illumination, the fumes and noxious vapours from furnaces, &c.; a machine performing by power the manual labour of the slubbing machine.

CONDER, a person at the herring fishery, who from an elevated position by signal directs the course of the boats, so that they may enclose the schools of fish in their nets.

CONDIMENTS, seasoning or flavouring substances for food, as mustard, pepper, vinegar, sugar, salt, &c.

CONDIT (French), sweetmeats, preserves, pickles.

CONDITONING SILK, a trade term for the assaying of silk, in order to test the proportions of moisture it contains.

CONDITONING HOUSES, trade establishments in London and Manchester, where silk is assayed.

CONDITIONS OF SALE, certain stipulations and agreements which are usually stated on catalogues of property to be disposed of by auction, and which are frequently read out previous to the sale, and considered binding on the bidders, purchaser, and vendor.

CONDITOR (German), a confectioner.

CONDONGO, a long kind of Spanish raw silk of low quality.

CONDORI, a Japanese and Chinese coin, the tenth part of a mass, and worth about 3d.

CONDUCTA, a convoy or caravan of mules or horses, in Mexico, &c, conveying money or the precious metals from one place to another inland, or to a seaport for shipment to Europe.

CONDUCTOR, a guide; a person employed in taking up and settling down passengers by omnibus, and who receives their fare; the guard of a stage coach in France; a metallic rod affixed to any great elevation, to carry off the lightning fluid without doing damage to the ship or building; any substance which attracts electricity, and transmits it.

CONDUIT, CONDUCT, a pipe or channel for conveying water; the term was formerly applied to stone buildings erected in some central place over a fountain to supply water to the inhabitants.

CONES, the seeds of pine-trees; beautiful and very valuable species of shells, some being exceedingly scarce.

CONESS BARK, the bark of *Wrightia antidysenterica*, which is astringent and bitter, and also deemed febrifuge, in India.

CONEY, CONY, another name for the rabbit.

CONFECT, a comfit.

CONFECTION, a medicinal conserve or hard electuary, of which there are many kinds, as opiate confection, aromatic confection, confection of senna, &c. Saccharine matter enters into the composition in different proportions for various objects.

CONFECTIONER, a pastry cook; a maker of sweetmeats.

CONFECTIONER'S MOULDS, metal or earthenware shapes for general use.

CONFECTIONERY, sweetmeats and pastry in general.

CONFERENCE, the legal term for a meeting for the purpose of consultation.

CONFETTATORE, an Italian confectioner.

CONFETTI, preserves, sweetmeats, comfits, in Italy.

CONFIRE (French), to preserve with sugar; to pickle.

CONFIT (French), a tub or vat; also dogs' excrements prepared for dressing leather, in England termed puer. [meats.]

CONFITURES (French), preserves, sweetmeats.

CONFUENCE, the junction of two rivers.

CONFORTINO, the Italian name for ginger bread.

CONGER EEL, a well-known coarse fish, *Muraena conger*, forming a considerable article of commerce in Cornwall and Devonshire. These fish, besides being sold fresh in our markets, are exported in a dried state to Spain and Portugal, where, being reduced to powder, they are used for making soup.

CONG
CONG
gal
pou
CONG
Bol
wh
Chi
mil
CONG
pho
CONG
and
Slr
CONG
ore
CONG
for
Gu
Ici
CONG
(Ge
CONG
CONG
Ind
the
CONS
of r
CONS
CONS
hou
CONS
and
of a
con
or f
CONS
acc
mat
exp
CONS
for
CONS
CONS
tru
CONS
to
bes
tra
CONS
tra
CONS
sho
ixe
a r
CONG
CONG
ver
con
on
paid
the
£30
time
that
lati
henc
rally
publ
CONG
CONG
whe
acte

ertain stipulations
are usually stated
erty to be disposed
ch are frequently
e sale, and consid-
idders, purchaser,

onfectioner.
Spanish raw silk

d Chinese coin, the
nd worth about \$1.
aravan of mules or
conveying money
from one place to
a seaport for ship-

erson employed in
own passengers by
ceives their fare;
coach in France; a
ny great elevation,
ing fluid without
ship or building;
attracts electri-

pe or channel for
tern was formerly
es erected in some
ountain to supply
ts.

rees; beautiful and
shells, some being

of *Wrightia anti-*
stringent and bitter,
age, in India.
ame for the rabbit.

at conservs or hard
are are many kinds,
romatic confection,
Saccharine mat-
position in different
objects.

cook; a maker of

metal or earthen-
ware use.

meats and pastry in

term for a meeting

ulation.

in confectioner.

meats, comfits,

reserve with sugar;

or vat; also does'

or dressing leather,

er. [meats.

preserves, sweet-

in of two rivers.

a name for ginger

own coarse fish,

ing a considerable

Cornwall and Du-

besides being sold

are exported in a

d Portugal, where,

der, they are used

CONGEE, an Indian name for boiled rice.
CONGUIS, the pharmaceutical name for a
gallon; an ancient measure containing 10
pounds.

CONGOOT, black tea, a superior kind of
Bohea, larger leaf and less dusty, and that
which is most extensively imported from
China, the consumption exceeding 50
million pounds per annum.

CONGREVE-MATCH, a kind of lucifer or phos-
phoric match.

CONGREVE ROCKET, a formidable projectile
and missile of war named after its inventor,
Sir W. Congreve.

CONICOPLY, the name for an accountant
or clerk in some of the Indian presidencies.

CONIXMA, a very fragrant gum-resin suitable
for pastilles, &c., obtained in British
Guiana from the hyawa or incense tree,
Icica heptaphylla.

CONNAISSEMENT (French), CONOSSEMENT
(German), a bill of lading.

CONNECTING-ROD, part of a steam-engine.

CONQUEN TAX, a Creole name in the West
Indies for meal prepared from the core of
the sun-dried fruit of the plantain.

CONSERVATOIRE (French), the public school
of music at Paris. [for exotics.

CONSERVATORY, a large glazed greenhouse

CONSERVATORY-MAKER, a builder of green-
houses and hothouses.

CONSERVE (French), a tender or convoy; in
ordinary parlance a preserve; in pharmacy
a confection or electuary, a sweetened pulp
containing the virtues of flowers, herbs,
or fruits.

CONSIDERATION, a bonus or sum given on
account or for any thing; the motive or
material cause of a bargain or contract,
expressed or implied.

CONSIGN, to send goods to an agent or factor
for sale.

CONSIGNATURE, a joint signature.

CONSIGNEE, a person who receives goods in
trust, or to dispose of for another.

CONSIGNMENT, a despatch of goods for sale
to a correspondent for disposal on the
best terms; merchandise in a state of
transport.

CONSIGNOR, the party who consigns or
transmits goods.

CONSOLE, an elbow truss or projecting
shoulder piece, a bracket or support mostly
fixed between two windows in a building;
a small fancy side-table for a sitting-
room with bracket-shaped projecting legs.

CONSOLS, the leading English funded
government security; a fund formed by the
consolidation of different annuities, and
on which 3 per cent. interest is now
paid. It forms the largest portion of
the public funds, amounting at present to
£300,000,000, and in it are absorbed from
time to time other public securities. It is
that stock in which there is most specu-
lation and jobbing among the dealers—
hence the price at which it stands gene-
rally regulates the rise and fall of other
public securities.

CONSOLS-ACCOUNT. See ACCOUNT-DAY.

CONSOLS-MARKET, the Stock Exchange,
where sales of public securities are trans-
acted.

CONSONNE' (French), jelly broth, gravy
soup.

CONSORT, a partner or ship sailing in com-
pany with another.

CONSTABLE, a policeman or petty peace
officer; the officer of a sheriff.

CONSTANTIA, a rich sweet Cape wine.

CONSTITUENCY, a body of burgesses or elec-
tors who send a member to parliament.

CONSTRUCTOR, a builder.

CONSUL, the commercial representative of a
State in a foreign country, whose duty
it is to protect trade and superintend
commercial transactions, of shippers, mer-
chants and others. There are Consuls-
general, Vice-consuls, and Consular
agents.

CONSULAR FEES, the privileged fees or per-
quisites charged by a consul for his of-
ficial certificates and notarial legaliza-
tions.

CONSULAR SEAL, the distinctive seal apper-
taining to a consul, which is required to
be affixed to commercial and other docu-
ments which he attests.

CONSULATE, the office or residence of a
consul.

CONSULTATION, a council of lawyers, phy-
sicians, &c., met to advise or confer to-
gether.

CONSUMER, one who uses or expends goods,
&c.

CONSUMPTION, a using up; the quantity
consumed.

CONTABOR (Spanish), a purser.

CONTAGIUM, an eastern grain measure about
9½ cwt.

CONTEILLES (French), coarse silk.

CONTANGO, a Stock Exchange term, sig-
nifying a sum of money paid for accom-
modating either a buyer or seller by
carrying the engagement to pay money
or deliver shares over to the next ac-
count-day.

CONTEMPT OF COURT, any slight paid to a
presiding law-officer in a civil court, or
disobedience to the rules and orders,
which is a punishable offence with pains
and penalties.

CONTENTED-GOODS, an old Custom-house
term applied to linens and other fabrics
which had the number of lengths or yards
they contained fixed to the piece.

CONTENTS, what is contained in bales, casks,
or packages of merchandise.

CONTERIE, coarse glass of Venice.

CONTEST, to dispute or litigate.

CONTINGENT, a share or portion arising
from an adventure or partnership in
trade; the quota which each is to furnish
or receive; a supply of men, money, or
munitions of war.

CONTINUATION, a connection; the carrying
over of stock, &c., by a stock broker or
dealer.

CONTO, a Portuguese word for million; a
conto of reis (1000 milreis) is usually ex-
pressed thus, 1000 \$000; and is worth
about £112 10s.

CONTRA (Latin), on the other side. *Per
contra* in commercial phraseology means
a credit or writing off on the opposite
page.

CONTRABAND-GOODS, articles which are either wholly prohibited or only legally permitted to be imported or exported on payment of certain heavy duties. In time of war articles of ammunition, &c., calculated to be useful to the enemy, are contraband. Articles subject to customs or excise duty attempted to be smuggled in are contraband, or unlawful.

CONTRACT, a covenant or agreement between parties for a lawful consideration as in the case of a sale, the acceptance of a tender for the supply of goods or work to be executed, letting, &c. *See* CHARTER PARTY.

CONTRACTOR, one who bargains; an undertaker of work upon contract.

CONTRACT-TICKET, an agreement between shipowners or ship-brokers and passengers required to be given to the latter by law.

CONTRA-MAESTRE (Spanish), the boatwain of a ship.

CONTRATE-WHEEL, one of the wheels of a watch.

CONTRATERYA, a South American plant, the *Dorstenia Contrayerva*; the rhizoma are stimulant, sudorific, and tonic, also emetic. It has a Spanish reputation for being an antidote to poisons.

CONTREBANDIER (French), a smuggler.

CONTREFAÇON, CONTREFACTION, the French term for pirating or counterfeiting.

CONTRIBUTION, a joint payment of money to an undertaking; the individual proportion of a general average.

CONTRIBUTORY, one called upon to pay in his share to the common stock, as a call in the winding up of a company.

CONTROLE, a French term applied to stamped silver or gold.

CONTROLLER. *See* COMPTROLLER.

CONVENER, one who has to call persons together; a common term in Scotland for a person appointed to summon a meeting of the members of a society or association.

CONVENTION, an agreement or treaty between States.

CONVENTIONARY-RENT, stipulated or agreed rental charge.

CONVENTION-DOLLAR, or **THALER**, a German silver coin worth nearly 4s. In Italy the convention dollar passes current for 6 Austrian lire of 8d. each.

CONVERSATION-TUBES, conducting pipes of elastic gum or metal for conveying sound or for delivering messages to distant parts of a building.

CONVERTIBLE-CARRIAGE, a vehicle which can be used either open or closed.

CONVERTING-MILLS, works at Sheffield for making the crudest form of steel.

CONVEYANCE, a legal document transferring land or property from one person to another; the transport of goods or passengers by land or sea.

CONVEYANCER, a person educated to the law, and practising under or at the Bar, who draws up the conveyance or assignment of property from one person to another.

CONVITTO (Italian), a boarding-house.

CONVOY, one or more ships of war, specially appointed by authority of the

government, or by the commander-in-chief of a naval station, to accompany merchant vessels for protection and defence in time of war; a name for the brake of a railway carriage.

COODOO, a local native name in some of the Pacific Islands for the mussel shellfish.

COODEE, an Indian name for the corgy, or score.

COODOM, another name for the Colaga.

COOK, a kitchen servant, any one who prepares and dresses food.

COOKING-ACCOUNTS, a term applied to falsely represented accounts; statements prepared for deceptive purposes.

COOKING-APPARATUS, a complete cooking stove.

COOKING-APPARATUS-MAKER, a manufacturer of such stoves.

COOKING-UTENSILS, the stew-pans, grid-irons, ladies, and other necessary articles for kitchen use in dressing and preparing food.

COOK-ROOM, the galley or place set apart for cooking in a ship.

COOKS' COMPANY, one of the livery companies of London; having no hall, their business is transacted at Gullhall.

COOK'S MATE, the assistant or help to a cook on board ship.

COOK'S-SHOP, a place where ready-dressed meat is sold, or viands can be had.

COOL, a tub cut in two, in which butter is sometimes sent to market by farmers; it weighs from $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. to 1 cwt.; a kind of gruel made by the Slingalee from the flour or meal of the young plants of the palmyra, termed keilgoos and odials.

COOLER, in the West Indies, a flat wooden receiver for syrup after boiling to settle and granulate; a vessel used in breweries and distilleries to cool the wort in.

COOLING APPARATUS, a refrigerator; a freezing machine.

COOLOO, a land measure in Trichinopoly of 21 English feet.

COOLTIE, a name in Bellary for one of the varieties of horse-grain, the pulse of *Dolichos uniflorus*.

COOLIE, a porter or carrier in the East.

COOM, the soot at the mouth of an oven.

COOM, an English grain measure, containing 4 bushels or half a quarter.

COOMIE, an extensive present in the shape of customs-duty, demanded by the king and chiefs from supercargoes in the Bonny and other rivers of Western Africa for permission to trade with the natives.

COON, an abbreviated name for the racoon in America.

COONCHA, a Malayan grain measure. *See* COYAN. [measure.]

COONCHUM, an undefined Indian land

COONDEE, a weight for the precious metals in Bencoolen of $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

COONTAH, an undefined Indian land measure.

COOP, a wooden pen for poultry on board ship; for sheep, &c., on shore; a twig fish-pot used in the Humber.

COOPER, one who makes casks, barrels, &c., with staves bound by hoops; a name in London for a mixture of stout and porter.

COOPER
 attor
 to c
 worl
 COOPER
 panie
 hull-
 COOPER
 boar
 COOPER
 artic
 COOPER
 some
 COOPER
 or ric
 COOPER
 sold
 COP, a
 spin
 COPAY
 chinal
 offic
 Ame
 COPAL
 micro
 a gen
 COPAL
 chinal
 chimo
 also
 quino
 all r
 Braz
 COPAL
 varni
 tactu
 COYAN
 some
 the fi
 the c
 10 gr
 COPAL
 ship
 COPE
 over
 barte
 COPECK
 hund
 are
 copp
 half
 curre
 coped
 COPEM
 COPEB
 get o
 &c.
 COPEY
 Coffin
 COFFIN
 kren
 COFFIN
 COFFIN
 wall
 ing o
 COFFIN
 a wa
 the v
 COFFEE
 obtai
 Ame
 the V
 merc

the commander-in-
tion, to accompany
tection and defence
le for the brake of a

ame in some of the
mussel shellfish.

he for the corge, or

for the Colaga.

, any one who pre-

rm applied to falsely
; statements pre-
poses.

complete cooking

CKER, a manufac-

stew-pans, grid-
necessary articles
sing and preparing

or place set apart

of the livery com-
vaying no hall, their
at Guildhall.

ant or help to a cook

here ready-dressed
can be had.

in which butter is
knet by farmers; it
1 cwt.; a kind of
halese from the flour
ants of the palmyra,
odials.

odies, a flat wooden
er boiling to settle
d used in breweries
the wort in.

a refrigerator; a

e in Trichinopoly of

illary for one of the
ram, the pulse of

er in the East.

outh of an oven.

a measure, contain-
quarter.

resent in the shape
anded by the king
percarages in the
s of Western Africa

with the natives.

ame for the racoon

rain measure. See

[measure.

ined Indian land

the precious metals

n.

Indian land mea-

poultry on board

shore; a twig fish-

csks, barrels, &c.,

hoops; a name in

of stout and porter.

COOPERAGE, money paid to a cooper who attends on the quays to repair casks, and to open them for sampling; also the workshop of a cooper.

COOPER'S-COMPANY, one of the livery companies of London, whose hall is in Basinghall-street.

COOPER'S-MATE, an assistant to a cooper on board ship.

COOPER'S-TOOL-MAKER, a manufacturer of articles used in the cooperary trade.

COORTAH, a tight-fitting jacket worn by some of the native women in India.

COOSUMBA, an Indian name for white paddy or rice, and for safflower.

COOTYNAD, a kind of coarse boiled rice sold in Canara.

COP, a head, a bundle or ball of yarn on a spindle.

COPAIVA, **CAPTIV**, **BALSAM**, a yellow medicinal stimulant oil obtained from *Copaifera officinalis* and other species in Tropical America.

COPAL, an important pure resin of commerce, forming the basis of most varnishes; a general name for most clear resins.

COPALCHE-BARK, an aromatic, bitter medicinal bark, the produce of *Croton pseudo-china*, a Mexican bush. Copalche bark is also obtained from the *Strychnos pseudo-guina*, reputed to be the most valuable of all remedies for the intermittents of Brazil.

COPAL-VARNISH, an important and useful varnish much used in the arts and manufactures.

COPANG, a money of account and weight in some parts of the Eastern archipelago; the fourth part of a mace; in Sumatra, the copang is 24 grains, in other parts 7 to 10 grains; tenth part of a dollar.

COPARTNER, one who is united in partnership with another.

COPE, a priest's vestment; the archwork over a door. The word also signifies to barter or change away.

COPECK, **KOPECK**, a Russian copper coin, the hundredth part of the rouble; 3 copecks are equal to one penny. The coined copper money is in pieces of 10, 5, 2, 1 and half copecks. There are silver pieces current of 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 50, 75 and 150 copecks.

COPEMAN, a merchant; one who barter.

COPER, in lead mining one who contracts to get ore at an agreed sum per dish or load, &c.

COPEY, a Cuba dye-wood obtained from *Clusia rosea*.

COFFSTUCK, a name given to the twenty kreutzer piece in Austria and Bavaria.

COP-HOUSE, a place where tools are kept.

COPING, the upper course of masonry on a wall or parapet, &c., which forms a projecting or covering course.

COPING-STONES, long plates of stone laid on a wall, and projecting a few inches beyond the wall to carry off rain.

COPPER, a well-known, brownish-red metal, obtained largely in this country, in North America, the Cape Colony, Australia, and the West Indies, &c. It enters into commerce in the form of ore, regulus, old

plates, and coin; in manufactures, unwrought in bricks and pigs, rose copper, sheets, nails, wire, rods, &c. According to the estimates of M. Leplay, the secretary of the commission of mining statistics in France, the whole amount of the smelted copper produced in the world is 52,400 tons, the amount consumed by various countries being as follows:—Great Britain, 10,600 tons; France, 9200; the German Customs Union, 5400; the Austrian Empire, 2600; the Russian Empire, 2000; Sweden and Norway, 400; other European States, 6600; the United States, 5000; other States of America, 1100; the Asiatic continent (India and Oceania), 3300; and Japan, 1200.

COPPERAH, **COPRA**, an eastern name for the dried oily pulp of the cocoa-nut, used for expressing oil from.

COPPELAS, a popular name for the beautiful green crystals forming sulphate of iron, also called green vitriol.

COPPER-BOTTOMED, a term applied to vessels sheathed with copper sheets or yellow composition metal below the water-mark.

COPPER-COINAGE, the petty British coinage for mercantile transactions, and for the convenience of small traders, consisting of pennies, half-pennies, and farthings. In the seven years, ending 1854, 3714 tons of copper were coined into about 394 million pieces. In the six years, ending with 1860, 363 tons of copper coin were issued. In 1860, a bronze coinage was put into circulation in the place of the copper coin, 92 tons' weight being coined and issued. It is not a legal tender for more than one shilling.

COPPER-FASTENED, a term applied to vessels or boats which have rivets and bolts of copper to secure the timber and planks, &c.

COPPER-FOUNDER, one who casts copper-metal into moulds or shapes.

COPPER-MINE, the works where the ores of copper are obtained.

COPPER NICKEL, an ore found on the Continent, which consists of a compound of arsenic with nickel.

COPPER-ORE, the crude ore from which metal is obtained by smelting. In 1855, there was raised in Cornwall 161,375 tons of copper ore; in Devonshire, 84,024; in Ireland, 15,063 tons. In the year ending June 1856, the copper ore raised in Cornwall amounted to 209,305 tons, valued at £1,283,639.

COPPER-PLATE, a flat sheet of copper, highly polished, on which a line engraving has been cut, or is to be etched; also a name-plate for a door, &c.

COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER, one who etches or designs patterns or drawings, &c., on copper.

COPPER-PLATE MAKER, a workman who shapes, smooths, and prepares metal plates for engraving.

COPPER-PLATE PRESS, a roller press for striking off impressions on paper from a metal plate.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTER, one who works off copies or impressions of cards, bill heads, &c., from a metal plate.

ellas, &c. The same
assaba fibre of com-
met with in Angola

a French horn.
a kind of wicker-work
salmon-fishing in the

length in the East,
goods from 41 to 52½
pattern silk handker-

a species of *Cyperus*,
om which the corah
made.

who prints imitation
a coral fisher.
eylon for the meal of
the flour of which is

skeleton or organ of
of polypl of which
Imported for orna-
mental fisheries are in
nd Red Sea, and the

ERS, mechanics who
ces for ornamental
decorations.

ne red cabinet wood,
Indian name for the
young, which is es-

de of ketchup, soy,
bles.

fibre, obtained from
used by the Indians
a bow-strings, nets,
&c.

east-plate or cuirass.
little oster basket.

er projection from the
in some superincum-
ter or support to
on a bridge.

projection of stones
lapping each other,
ection, the centre of
er, still preserved.

firewood, equal to
s; so called because
red by a cord. The
of wood are stated
four feet high, and
weight being about
ch cord for measur-
by the store. Cord
ill rope.

ed for lashing, cord-
the edge or ligiere of
p, ribbons, and small

gin.
facturer of liqueurs,
ks.

en felt hat, or one
goat hair.

sey.

CORDINGUIRES, the outsides of a roamin of paper.

CORD-MAKER, a manufacturer of twine or small lashing.

CORDON, a band or wreath; a guarded line or circuit kept by appointed officers, to prevent the breaking of quarantine, blockade, smuggling, &c.

CORDONNET (French), coarse silk.

CORDONIER, a shoemaker or coriawainer.

CORDOVAN, leather made in Spain from goat skin; the term here is always applied to leather made from horse hide.

CORDOVANIERE (Italian), a tanner or shoe-maker.

CORDS. See CHECKS.

CORDBUROY, a kind of ribbed stuff. See FUSTIAN.

CORDBUROY-ROAD, the name for a species of plank road in America, consisting of trees or logs of wood laid across side by side.

CORDBUROY-TROUSEARS, male garments made of fustian.

CORDWAINER, the old name for a shoe-maker.

CORDWAINERS' COMPANY, one of the livery companies of London, whose hall is in Cannon-street.

CORD-WOOD, a name for firewood in many colonies; stacks of firewood were formerly measured by a cord.

CORE, the interior of any thing; the mould on which a metal pipe is formed; a miner's name for the period of labour which extends to six hours. The twenty-four hours are therefore divided into four cores, commencing with the "forenoon core," at 6 a.m., and ending with the "last core by night," which commences at midnight. *

CORE, in the mining district a basket for carrying coals; a square frame of wood to load the coals on; a sledge to carry ore from the miners to the shaft bottom, to be raised to the surface.

CORE-BOW, the handle of a coal-basket or corf.

CORE-HOUSE, a temporary building or shed erected in Scotland for curing salmon and for keeping the nets in.

CORE-FISH, a Scotch term for fish boiled with salt and water.

CORCE, from the Portuguese *Corja*. The common Indian name for a score, by which many kinds of dry goods are vendid in the bazaars.

CORGEE, a term in Canara, India, for 212 moods, or rush mat bundles of rice, the mode in which that grain is usually sold there.

CORIAH, a species of Indian canoe.

CORIANDEK, an umbelliferous plant, the *Coriandrum sativum*, grown for its pungent fruit, used as a seasoning in India, and for the essential oil expressed from the seeds, which are a warm and agreeable aromatic.

CORK, the modified liber of the *Quercus suber*, largely used for stoppers of bottles and casks, and many other purposes.

CORK-CUTTER, a manufacturer of cork bark for commercial purposes.

CORK-CUTTER'S KNIFE-MAKER, a cutler who

prepares the particular cutting tools required in the cork trade.

CORKER, a wedge used to stretch women's boots and shoes.

CORK-HAT, a man's hat in which parts of the body, for lightness, are made of cork.

CORK-JACKET, a belt of corks, worn to float the person in water.

CORK-LEG, an artificial leg.

CORK-SCREW, a lever for extracting the cork from a bottle, which is either simple or complicated.

CORK SOCK-MAKER, a cutter of soles of cork for shoes, &c.

CORK-SOLE, a thin slice of cork bark, used for the inside of slippers and shoes, and sometimes between the soles of walking-boots, to keep the feet dry; cork-soles are also now placed between the iron shoe and frog of a horse.

CORN, a general commercial name for the grain or seed of plants, which is used for human food. In England the bread corn is chiefly wheat; in the United States the name corn applies specially to maize; in Scotland the name is given to oats before they are ground; in Sweden, Iceland, &c., it denotes barley; hence it may be inferred that the term is generally applied to that species of grain which is most commonly used for food, in any particular region.

CORNAMUSA (Italian), the barnpole.

CORN BAGGING, sacking suited for grain bags.

CORN-BEN, a corn-chandler's deposit for grain; the place in a stable where horse food is kept.

CORN-CHANDLER, a retail dealer in grain, meal, and seeds.

CORN CLEANING AND DRESSING MACHINE, a mechanical contrivance for preparing grain for market, by removing imperfections.

CORN DRYING MACHINE, an aëriator or kiln.

CORNE (French), horn.

CORNED-MEAT, flesh slightly salted, intended for early use, and not for keeping for any time.

CORNELE, the cornelian cherry, a common tree furnishing durable wood, used for wheel-work, wedges, pins, &c., obtained from the *Cornus mas*. The austers subacid fruit was formerly fermented for a beverage; the bark is said to have power in intermittents.

CORNELIAN, CORNELIAN, a stone used for ornaments. See AGATE.

CORNEO, a Spanish ore of quicksilver.

CORNEOUS, horny, resembling horn in colour or texture.

CORNER-STONE, the union stone of the two angles of a wall; the first or foundation-stone laid of a building.

CORNET, a paper box or cap used by retailers to enclose small wares; a pipe or flute; a cavalry officer who bears the colours.

CORNET-A-PISTON, a musical instrument, a kind of brass horn, or trumpet with valves.

CORN-EXCHANGE, a place of meeting for farmers, corn-factors, and dealers generally, where business is transacted by samples.

CORNEY, a grain measure in Ceylon, of 4½ seers, about 9½ lbs.

CORN-FACTORS, CORN-MERCHANTS, agents who buy and sell grain and meal, &c., on behalf of others.

CORN-FIELD, a space of land devoted to the culture of grain.

CORN-HARP, a wire instrument used in Scotland for freeing grain from the seeds of weeds.

CORN-HUSK-FIBRE, the sheaths of the ears of maize, which have been turned to use in America, for stuffing mattresses.

CORNICE, an upper moulding, or finished ornamental projection; a gilded or other ornamental work within which window curtains are suspended.

CORNICION (French), horn tips; a gherkin.

CORNING, a name given to the process of granulating gunpowder; salting and curing meat.

CORNING-HOUSE, the place where gunpowder is granulated.

CORN-LIFT, an elevator or contrivance for raising corn to the upper floors of a granary or mill.

CORN-LOFT, an elevated storehouse or depository for corn.

CORN-METER, one who measures grain and seed.

CORN-MILL, a grinding and crushing mill for grain, worked by wind, water, or steam. There are also hand-grinding mills for domestic use.

CORNO (Italian), a horn.

CORNOPEAN, a musical wind instrument.

CORN-SACK, a coarse canvas bag for holding grain, containing about 240 lbs.

CORN-SHELLER, a machine for removing the grain of maize from the cob or stalk.

CORN-STACK, a pile or rick of corn.

CORN-STORE, a place where grain is housed; a retail shop for grain.

COROAN, the meal of a pulse, the *Eleusine coracana*, of which cakes are made in the East.

COROMANDEL-WOOD, a cabinet wood of a red hazel brown colour, obtained from the *Diospyros hirsuta*; imported chiefly in logs and planks from Madras.

CORONAL, a lady's ornament for the head.

CORONER, an officer whose chief duty is, that of taking inquisitions when any person dies suddenly or by violent means.

CORONER'S INQUEST, a jury of twelve persons, summoned by authority of a coroner to investigate into the cause of the sudden death of a person.

CORONILLA, a Spanish name for the gold dollar of 20 reals vellon, about 4s. 6d.

COROZALE (Spanish), a grove or ridge of cohune palms.

COROZO, COROSSO, CORUSCO-NUTS, commercial names for the fruit of a species of Brazilian palm, *Phytelephas macrocarpa*. The hardened albumen of these nuts has obtained for them the name of vegetable ivory, and they are much used for small articles of turnery-ware. Several hundred tons of these nuts are now annually imported. The *Corozo colorada* of Central America is the American oil palm, *Elaeis melanococca*, so named from its red fruit.

CORPORAL, the lowest officer in an infantry company.

CORPORATION, a body politic, or incorporated association.

CORPS, a body of troops, a minor division of an army.

CORRAL, the Spanish name for a cattle enclosure, also called a cranl or kraal.

CORRALCOO, a name in Masulipatam and other parts of India for Italian millet.

CORRECTING, in printing, the rectification of errors, whether literal or accidental, from wrong type being taken up, or verbal alterations made by the Reader or Author.

CORREGIDOR, a Spanish judge.

CORRESPONDENT, one at a distance who carries on commercial intercourse with another; the news-writer for a periodical journal.

CORRIDOR, a covered passage from one part of a building to another; a gallery or long aisle round a building, leading to several apartments.

CORROI, COUROI (French), a coating stuff for paying a ship's bottom.

CORROSIVE, having the power to eat away.

CORROSIVE-SUBLIMATE, the bichloride of mercury, an extremely acid and virulent poison, but not unfrequently used medically.

CORRUGATED-IRON, iron wrinkled or fluted, with alternate elevations and depressions, used for roofing and other purposes. It is mostly galvanized, but sometimes painted.

CORSAGE, a lady's waist-dress or bodice.

CORSAIR, a piratical vessel which cruises about, attacking and plundering merchant ships.

CORSETS, stays or supports for the waist worn by females.

CORSICAN MOSS, a nutritious strong-scented sea-weed, the *Plocaria Helminthochortos*, found on the coasts of the Mediterranean, recommended medically for removing worms. As sold in the shops this moss consists of various marine productions, with a very little *Plocaria* intermixed.

CORTICAL, belonging to the bark.

COST-STOP, the name in Scotland for a vessel for holding a quart.

CORUNDUM, a mineral, composed of crystalline alumina, in great request for grinding and polishing machinery, plate-glass, pebbles, &c. There are several kinds, as common corundum, or adamantine spar, obtained in the East, the sapphire and ruby, which are termed precious corundum and sapphire.

CORVER, a man who makes and repairs corves or coal baskets. See CORF.

CORVES, the mining name for baskets of coal.

CORVETTE, a sloop of war which does not carry more than twenty guns.

COSAGUES, a French fancy paper for wrapping sweetmeats.

COS-LETTUCE, an esteemed variety of lettuce with leaves of an oblong shape.

COSMETICS, nostrums and preparations for improving the hair and beautifying the skin, many of which are at best of doubtful utility.

Cos
Kr
me
ave
gen
con
cos
the
Br
yar
int
Ser
mill
Cos
rati
car
Cos
Cos
of h
dist
Cos
anc
COST
Nou
mad
ram
COST
bein
the
to o
COST
mine
ture
labi
hold
acco
time
he pl
the e
writ
COST
lode
ver
COST
COST
stree
one
indie
table
COST
COST
COST
COST
COST
COST
kind
Arat
Coay,
omni
Cor, a
vas;
COTE
CURRE
COTHO
COTILL
CIOUS
COTMA
land;
TAL.

COTTON-TICK, a material for bed and pillow cases, &c., which is either plain or twilled, and sometimes composed partly of linen, as in union tick.

COTTON-WASTE-DEALER, a trader who buys the refuse from cotton mills.

COTTON-YARN-MEASURE. In the cotton trade a thread is equal to 54 inches; a skein or rap of 80 threads, equal to 120 yards; a hank of 7 skeins, 840 yards; a spindle of 18 hanks, 15,120 yards.

COTTON-YARN-MERCHANT, an agent or dealer in cotton yarn. In 1856 we exported about 187½ million pounds of yarn and thread, valued at £8,632,000, and double that quantity in manufactured articles; while about 273 million pounds of yarn were used at home.

COTTON-YARN-TWISTER, a preparer of yarn for spinning, &c.; the waste of cotton in spinning is about 1½ oz. in the pound.

COTTREL, a hook and trammel to hang a boiler or pot on for cooking purposes.

COTWAL. See **CUTWAL**.

COUCH, a frame on which barley is malted; a kind of sofa or long soft reclining seat.

COUCHER, a workman in a paper manufactory.

COUCH-GRASS, a name for various creeping roots troublesome to the farmer. Some of these are now employed for paper stuff, and as food for cattle in Italy. See **GRAMINA**.

COUCOU, a wooden clock.

COULAGE (French), leakage.

COULEUVRE (French), snakewood.

COULISSE, CULLIS, a groove or channel, the gutter in a roof.

COULTER, part of a plough. See **COLTER**.

COULTHEE, a kind of Indian grain.

COUMATCH, a red twill made in Russia.

COUMIA-RESIN, a resin obtained in the West Indies and South America from *Cocca Guanensis*.

COUNCIL, a civic court. [barrister.]

COUNSELLOR, an American advocate or

COUNTER, part of the stern of a vessel; a shopboard, a table or bench on which money is counted; an imitation money; the back leather or heel part of a boot.

COUNTERCHECK, a plane for working out the groove which unites the two sashes of a window in the middle.

COUNTER-JUMPER, a contemptuous name sometimes given to a linendraper's shopman. [In transitu.]

COUNTERMAND, a contrary order; a stoppage

COUNTER-PANE, **COUNTER-POINT**, a bed-covering woven with little protuberances of various patterns. A more elegant species is the Marseilles quilts. These have a double cloth with a softer fabric quilted between them in the loom.

COUNTERSIGN, a military watchword or private pass signal.

COUNTER-TURNER, a workman who makes button moulds, and bone, ivory, shell or other markers.

COUNTERVAILING-DUTIES, excise duties chargeable on the receipt of goods from the Isle of Man and other specified places, equal to those which would be paid from other quarters,

COUNTESSES, a kind of slate measuring 20 inches by 10. See **SLATES**.

COUNTING-HOUSE, a merchant's office, a place where business is transacted.

COUNTRY, a Derbyshire mining term for a rock through which the mineral vein traverses.

COUNTRY-CLOTHS, a name for mats, and textile fabrics, &c., made in Africa by the natives. Some are made of grass, which look cool and pretty but cannot be washed; others are of long coloured strips of cotton cloth, blue and red, woven about the breadth of a ribbon, and then sewed together.

COUNTY-COURT, a civil district court, presided over by a Judge, for the summary trial of small causes, where the debt or damage sued for is not above £50.

COUR, a Scotch term for exchanging or bartering, buying and selling.

COURA, a Swiss grain measure, in Fribourg equal to 7 gallons, in Geneva to 17; in Lyons the coupe is but 1½ gallon. In Germany this measure bears the name of kopt.

COUPEE, the glazed front part of a French diligence or other carriage.

COURSES, the connecting link by which motion is added from one machine to another from the same motive power; also the rod or chain which unites railway carriages.

COUPLING-BOX, a connection for joining the ends of shafts.

COUPON, an order or warrant for the payment of periodical dividends or public stocks, which is usually attached to foreign bonds.

COUPON-SHEET, a connected series of coupons given in advance, which have to be detached from time to time as the dividends fall due, and are paid.

COURBARI, a kind of clear resin. See **ANIME** and **COPAL**.

COURIDA, a wood obtained in Demerara from *Avicennia nitida*. It is perishable when much exposed, but is useful as foundations for buildings. The bark is used for tanning.

COURIER, an express or special messenger.

COURSE, a continued range of stones or bricks in the wall of a building.

COURSES, the lower square sails of a ship; course is also the term for the track or direction a ship is to take in prosecuting her voyage.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE, the sum merchants pay to each other for bills to enable them to make remittances from one country to another.

COURTAGE, the business or remuneration of a courtier or broker in France.

COURT-GUIDE, a fashionable directory of the names and residences of the gentry and nobility in a town.

COURTIER, a French broker. On the Continent as in England there are many kinds, as bill-broker, courtier de change; ship-broker, courtier de navire; share-broker, courtier d'actions; custom-house broker, courtier de douane; and different produce brokers.

COURT
dw
Cour
nal
mit
serv
COUR
of l
pres
adm
refe
into
COUR
coul
COUR
sarc
seve
of l
is be
COUR
feat
Stat
COUR
be m
or b
COUN
nam
epio
COUN
COUN
and
COUR
Gulk
It is
expe
12 in
COUR
COUR
COUR
duck
COVA.
COVAL
of 16
equa
COVA
mac
Indi
are e
oil,
spice
oil.
COVER
with
COVER
from
top
COVER
cov
COVER
wor
COVIN
lens
incl
in M
COVIN
in h
wal
Cow,
beh
from
trib
has
to a

slate measuring 20
 merchant's office, a
 is transacted.
 a mining term for a
 the mineral vein
 me for mats, and
 made in Africa by
 are made of grass,
 pretty but cannot
 re of long coloured
 blue and red, woven
 a ribbon, and then
 strict court, presided
 the summary trial of
 the debt or damage
 £50.
 for exchanging or
 selling.
 in Frihourg
 Geneva to 17; in
 out 1½ gallon. In
 bears the name of
 at part of a French
 age.
 ing link by which
 a one machine to
 a motive power;
 which unites rail-
 tion for joining the
 warrant for the pay-
 dividends or public
 usually attached to
 ted series of coupons
 which have to be
 time as the divi-
 paid.
 clear resin. See
 ined in Demerara
 It is perishable
 but is useful as
 ogs. The bark is
 pical messenger.
 urge of stones or
 building.
 are sails of a ship;
 in for the track of
 ake in prosecuting
 the sum merchants
 ills to enable them
 m one country to
 r remuneration of
 France.
 e directory of the
 of the gentry and
 ter. On the Con-
 there are many
 urther de change;
 e navire; share-
 ns; custom-house
 ne; and different

COURTLAGE, the court or yard of a shop or dwelling-house.
COURT-MARTIAL, a military or naval tribunal, taking cognizance of offences committed by officers or men in the Queen's service, and having penal jurisdiction.
COURT OF CHANCERY, a superior equity court of law, over which the Lord Chancellor presides, to which legal decisions, or the administration of disputed property is referred, or, in popular parlance, "thrown into chancery."
COURT OF REQUESTS, a summary judicial court for the trial of small causes.
COURT PLASTER, an adhesive plaster of black sarcoenet silk, strained and brushed over several times with a gummy preparation of isinglass, benzoin, and turpentine. It is used chiefly for closing wounds.
COURT-PLUME, a bunch of white ostrich feathers, worn by ladies on the head on State visits at Court.
COURY, a superior kind of Catechu, said to be made in Southern India from the arca or betel nut.
COUSCOUS, COUZ-COUZ, KOUS-KOUS, African names for the pounded grain of *Penicillaria spicata*, a species of millet.
COUS-O-BRODEUR, a French sewing machine.
COUSTIC, an old Prussian coin of 5 groschen, and worth rather more than 2d.
COVABALL, a common wood of British Guiana, principally used for house frames. It is very hard and durable when not exposed to the weather. It will square 12 inches, from 30 to 40 feet long.
COUVEAU, the French term for a knife.
COUVELIER, the French name for a cutler.
COUVIL (French), canvas, ticking, drill or duck.
COVA, in Italian a tortoise shell.
COVADO, the Portuguese cubit, and measure of length for cloth, containing 3 palms, equal to 2½ feet, or 26½ inches.
COVEACHING, a mode of marinating Spanish mackerel and other fish in the West Indies, for keeping and export. The fish are cut into junks, fried with onions and oil, and afterwards potted with vinegar, spices, and some of the fried onions and oil.
COVERED-CEILING, a roof arched at the junction with the walls.
COVER, a miner's box in which ore is removed from the rock or strata; the moveable part of any thing.
COVERLET, a counterpane or quilt; the upper covering for a bed.
COVETTA, a plane used for moulding framework, called also a quarter-round.
COVID, an eastern cloth measure of variable length; in Calcutta and Bombay it is 18 inches; in Madras 18 3/5ths; in Arabia 19; in Malacca 18½; and in China 14½ inches.
COVING, the slides of a fireplace; a projection in houses beyond the foundation or outer wall.
COW, a miner's name for a wedge placed behind a crab or gin-start to prevent it from revolving; the female of the bovine tribe of animals. In Scotland this word has a variety of significations. It is applied to a rude shed erected over the mouth of

a coal pit; to a besom made of broom; to the fuel used for a temporary fire; to a scarecrow, and to the act of pruning or lopping.
COWAGE. See **COWHAGE**.
COWAN, a Scotch fishing boat; a builder of dry walls, one who does the work of a mason but has not been regularly trained to it.
COWBECK, a mixture of hair and wool for hats.
COW-BELLS, bells hung round the neck of cattle and sheep to notify their locality to the agriculturist, especially in mountainous districts, and in low underwood.
COW BEZOAR. See **BEZOAR**.
COW-BLAKES, dried cow-dung used as fuel, which bears different names in various counties and foreign countries. In parts of Scotland it is called cow's backrin, cow-plats, and cow-sharn. See **ARGOLS**.
COWDACH, COWDY, a small cow or heifer; in some parts a Scotch runt without horns.
COWDIE PINE, KOWRIE, or KAURI, the *Dammara australis*, a splendid coniferous tree, a native of New Zealand, furnishing valuable timber, and from the fossil deposits of which the kowrie resin of commerce is obtained.
COW-DUNO, the excrement of the ox tribe. Besides its value as manure, and when dried for fuel, cowdung is much used in the process of calico-printing, after the fabric has been mordanted.
COW-FEEDER, an attendant on cows; in Scotland, a dairyman, who sells milk.
COWHAGE, COW-ITCH, a name given to the small hairs on the pods of *Mucuna urens* and *pruriens*, climbing plants of the East and West Indies. They are used in medicine as a vermifuge.
COWHAIR, the hair taken from the hides of slaughtered cattle which is useful for various purposes, for making rope, for stuffing, and for mixing with mortar. The white hair is employed in blanket-making, and the brown hair by felt makers, and for ship's sheathing, &c.
COW-HEEL, the foot of a calf or cow boiled for jelly.
COW-HIDE, the skins of cattle used for making leather, for rope and for packing bales, &c.
COWIE, a name given to the seal in the Frith of Tay, from its round head resembling a cow that has no horns.
COWKEEPER, a dairyman who keeps cows for milking.
COW-SHED, COW-HOUSE, a shelter for milch cows or other cattle.
COWL, a revolving chimney-pot or cover to facilitate the escape of smoke. In India, a contract or lease to a zemindar or large farmer.
COWP, a mining term for exchanging places, or for an over turn. See **COURP**.
COWRIES, the small white glossy shells of *Cypræa moneta* and other species, which are used in several parts of Africa and India for money. In the eastern bazaars they are made use of for minute fractional payments and their value rises and falls

three-legged stool,
middle for lifting it,

of tallow when pre-
r or candle maker.
crisp sweet blacuit.
ome of timber, &c.,
om of a slip to con-
er ways when being
t, moving on rockers;
e; a miner's name
ld used in shafts.
ke or support to a
he straw as it is cut.
ame given to small

mechanic or artificer.
or cliff.

o of flounder.
ch name for the shad.
climbs cliffs over-
ethland for the pur-
e sea birds, or their

n the Lothians for a
ot split, named from

losures made with
for confining turtle.
e term for a market
for sale.
ome parts of India

holding things to
holdfasts for secur-
wall.

e, equal to about
y fresh herrings as
a iron support for a
fire; a name in the
cret method of per-

re of a crane for load-
ps, and warehousing

ed fruit of *Oxycooccus*
species of the same
rved in spring water

nd the United States.
d for tarts and pud-
are cultivated in
America; they are
t land, and on drier

drilled in and bear
ielding on the ave-
to the acre, which
shel.

g machine, moved
se on wharves and
ting heavy goods,
re used at private
s, and on ships.

ering or weather-

a maker of lifting-

root eaten by the
vest parts of Ame-

blubber or carcase

ment for measuring

CRANK, an elbow-shaped piece of iron; a nautical term for vessels which have not sufficient breadth of beam, and are in danger of upsetting; an angular connection or bend for a bell wire.

CRANK-AXLE, a driving axle.

CRANK-PIN, the joining arm of a crank.

CRAP, a form for buck-wheat, darnel, &c.

CRAPE, a kind of thin gauze made of raw silk woven without crossing and stiffened with gum water; mourning crape is black; aerophanes, crape-lesse, and gauze are either white or coloured.

CRAPE AND FEATHER DRESSER, one who crimps and curls those articles, and restitutes crape with gum water.

CRAPE-DYER, a tradesman who re-dresses and improves black crape.

CRAP-LEATHER CROPS, leather made from thin cow hides, used chiefly for pumps and light walking-shoes.

CRARE, a small sea vessel.

CRASH, a heavy low-priced linen fabric; coarse Russian packing cloth, sold in bales and pieces.

CRAT, a Mocha weight of three grains.

CRATE, a large wicker hamper with strong wooden supports.

CAVALLI, CAVALLA, a name in the West Indies for several species of *Caranx*. The green cavalla, *C. Bartholomaei*, is very good eating, and much in demand, but this fish is sometimes poisonous.

CAVAT, a neck tie or kerchief made of various material.

CRAWL, CRAAL, a fish-pond or turtle enclosure in the West Indies.

CRAY, a small sea vessel.

CRAYFISH, CRAWFISH, a well-known crustacean, the *Astacus fluviatilis*.

CRAYON BOARD, thick drawing paper or card board for crayon drawings.

CRAYON MAKER, a manufacturer of crayons for artists.

CRAYONS, coloured cylinders of pipe clay, used for drawing on paper.

CRAZE MILL, a crushing or grinding mill for tin ore.

CRAZIA, a money, the eighth part of a Tuscan paul, and subdivided into five liards; as a weight the twelfth part of a Tuscan pound; also a Tuscan measure of length of nearly two inches.

CREAGHT, a name for herds of cattle.

CREAK, a raised dory, in Honduras; the hollow log out of which the canoe is shaped, is partially decked and rigged for sailing.

CREAM, the oleaginous portion of milk which rises to the surface.

CREAM CHEESE, a suit easily digested cheese, made entirely from the cream of milk.

CREAM OF TARTAR, crystallized superhydrate of potash.

CREAM SLICE, a wooden knife for parting cream.

CREANCE, a book debt in France.

CREANCIER, CREDITEUR, the French term for creditor; one to whom money is due.

CREASES, in mining, divisions of buddled work. See CREAZE.

CREASOTE, a product of the distillation of vegetable and of most animal substances;

a powerful antiseptic. What is usually sold as creasote is a false product, obtained from coal tar.

CREAZE, a mining name for tin, in the washing tub or buddle.

CREDIT, a giving trust; goods supplied without prepayment; money lent.

CREEL, a fishing or potato basket.

CREEPEE, a kind of small grapnell for dragging in search of any thing lost in a harbour or river.

CRESE, CREASE. See CRIS.

CREMERIE, a breakfast or refreshment house in French towns.

CREMON, the French name for a new shutting piece for a window.

CREMONA, a valuable violin.

CRENOLINE, CRINOLINE, a horsehair and cotton fabric used for ladies' petticoats and bonnets, &c.

CREOSOTE. See CREASOTE.

CREQUILLAS, a textile cotton fabric of light and low-priced quality, made for export.

CRESS, the general name of a number of plants possessing pungent and aromatic qualities. The garden cress, *Lepidium sativum*, is a hardy and esteemed salad plant.

CRESETT, a light shown upon a beacon, watch-tower, &c.

CREUTZER, a German coin. See KREUTZER.

CREVET, a crablike or melting pot.

CREW, a gang or party; the complement of sailors for a boat or ship.

CREWEL, worsted twisted in knots, and sold for tapestry, and embroidery work; now called Berlin wool.

CRIB, a child's bed or cot, of iron, cane, or wood; the rack or manger of a stable; a reel for winding yarn in Scotland; a small raft of timber in Canada. A cubic of white pine generally contains 1500 cubic feet; of red pine, 1000 cubic feet.

CRIBBAGE-BOARD, a marking board with holes, on which players score the game of cribbage with pegs.

CRIBBLE, a Scotch term for as much yarn as goes half round the reel or crib in winding yarn.

CRIBBLE, a sieve.

CRICKET, a game played with a bat and ball, and stumps or wickets.

CRICKET-BAT-MAKER, a workman who manufactures wooden bats for cricketers.

CRIMPING-IRON, CRIMPING-PIN, an instrument for pinching or puckering the border of a lady's cap, or frill, &c.

CRIMPING MACHINE, a laundress's roller or iron, which is heated for crimping borders.

CRIMSON, one of the red colours used by dyers.

CRIN, the French name for horsehair.

CRINGLE, a nautical term for a ring or thimble fitted or spliced into the hoist-ropes of a sail.

CRIS, CREESK, a Malay dagger. [fabric,

CRISTALE, the name of a white worsted

CRISTALLIER (French), a glass cutter.

CROCHET, a contrivance used by French street porters for throwing the load on the spine, and causing it to rest on the limbs; a figured ornamental needle-work.

ined vaulting the rib
one pier to another.
or's instrument for

eeper; a connecting
head of a vessel,
wood at the mast-
trument.

es of mahogany or
aight logs.
il purgative obtained

ton tiglium.
a name for certain
sed in the Highlands

stuffs brown, &c.;
is the dark brown
monacea, the light-

ium corallinum, the
in the preparation of
ye. The lisdoid form

licheus may be used
Lecanora parvella is
omphalodes is the
P. saxatilis is one of

requently used in dye-
ing for lifting.
Iron lever for prizing

given to the fruit of
ium Myrtilus.

a name in Scotland for
arts of the north It is
ration of milk-curds

sed out, and an equal
flavoured with salt.

fish wind instrument.
uper 15 inches by 20;
silver coin worth 5s.

430 grains. Of this
ew have been coined
sue from the mint in

was 400 crowns in 1851.
also giving place to the
smaller silver coins.

the crown piece is
various names of pata-
lo, and écu. The silver

ten passes, for 60 schel-
ling silver coin.
ar saw.

upper wheel in the
rs of the crew which are
very fine writing is

hography and tracing,
Hudson's Bay ducks
no purpose.
-out house at the main

head in arctic vessels,
ask or other screen or
for catching fish; a
projecting into a river for
e of the stream or pre-
sents.

CRUZE, a cooper's tool. [France,
CRUCIFIX, a stone bottle or spouted jug in

CRUCIBLE, a small chemical melting-pot
made of various substances.

CRUE, a sheep pen or small fold in Scot-
land.

CRUIZ-RIBBAND, a kind of caddis or lint for
bandaging and dressing a wound.

CRUET-STAND, a metal frame for holding
bottles of sauces and condiments.

CRUISE, CRUIZE, a short voyage.

CRUIVE, CRUVE, formerly a box resembling
a hen-coop, placed in a dam or dike that
runs across a river, for confining the fish
that enter it; the term has now a
broader application to any thing placed in
a river for stopping fish.

CRUMB-BRUSH, a curved shaped brush with
short handle for sweeping crumbs from a
table cloth.

CRUMB-CLOTH, a linen or holland carpet-
cover for a living-room.

CRUMPET, a slightly-baked soft thin cake
requiring to be toasted at the fire before
eating.

CRUMPET AND MUFFIN MAKER, one who
makes and vends such cakes.

CRUPPER, a leather strap from the saddle to
the horse's tail.

CRUSADO, CRUZADA, a Portuguese gold coin;
the old crusado being worth 400 reis, and
the new 480, being worth 2s. 4d. There
are, however, silver crusadoes of 240, 120,
and 60 reis.

CRUSE, an Arabian money consisting of 40
dianies and worth about 1s. 8d. or 2s.; a
cup or cruet.

CRUSET, a goldsmith's crucible.

CRUSHING, in mining the process of pul-
verizing or grinding the ores without
water.

CRUSHING-MILL, a mill of various kinds for
crushing ore, malt, or other substance.

CRUTCHES, wooden supports made to assist
lame persons or cripples in walking; knees
of timber.

CRUTH, a Welsh musical instrument with
six strings, played upon with a bow.

CRYOLITE, a mineral only found on the west
coast of Greenland, lately imported as a
source of aluminium; which it is said can
be afforded at a price as low as silver. Be-
sides this metal and crystals of soda, a
clay is obtainable which will be valuable
to calico printers as a substitute for a com-
pound of alum and sugar of lead.

CRYSTAL, the common name for quartz, or
pure crystalline silice.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHY, the science which treats
of the formation, shape, and peculiarities
of crystalline bodies.

CUARE, a quarry of stones.

CUARTAL, a dry measure of Arragon = 0.213
Winchester bushel.

CUARTANA, the twelfth part of the cuartera,
a Spanish weight.

CUARTAS, the most valueless kind of tobacco
in Cuba, fit only for filling cigars.

CUARTILLA, a variable dry measure in Spain,
ranging from 0.077 to 0.288 bushel. As
a liquid measure for wine it is generally
equal to 1.063 gallon, and for oil 0.829
gallon; 4 cuartillas make an azumbre.

The Arragonese cuartella as a weight is
0.916 lb.

CUARTERA, a Spanish corn measure; 2½ cuar-
teras make one carga; 100 cuarteras of
Barcelona = 24½ imperial quarters.

CUARTERON, an oil measure of Madrid =
0.033 gallon.

CUARTO, a Spanish weight = 3.0158 lb.;
also a liquid and dry measure of Spain of
very variable dimensions; the minimum
as a dry measure being 0.113 bushel,
the maximum, 2.32 bushels; as a liquid mea-
sure the minimum is 0.085 gallon for wine,
and 0.272 gallon for oil, the maximum
0.778 gallon.

CUB, the young of a wild animal, as of a bear
or a seal.

CUBA, a liquid measure of Abyssinia, con-
taining 62 cubic inches, and rather more
than two pints.

CUBA SABICA, a building wood. See SABICU.

CUBEBS, the fruit of the *Cubeba officinalis* and
canina, which is used medicinally as a
diuretic, and in diseases of the genital
organs.

CUBE-FARD, a solid British measure of 27
cubic feet.

CUBICA, a kind of shallon or bombazet.

CUBIC-FOOT, a solid English measure. The
cubic foot of water is the quantity that a
vessel a foot square and a foot deep will
hold.

CUBIC NITRE, another name for nitrate of
soda, or American saltpetre.

CUBIT, a measure of length in England equal
to 18 inches; a cubit was originally the
distance from the elbow to the extremity
of the middle finger, which is the fourth
part of a well-proportioned man's stature.
The Egyptian cubit is 22½ inches; the
Turkish 26½ inches; the Burmese 19 inches.
The common cubit of Persia is 25 inches;
the royal Persian cubit 37½ inches.

CUBSHA, an Indian drug.

CUCCHIARO, a dry measure of Turin = 0.0034
bushel.

CUCHA, a weight in Muscat of about 6 ounces.

CUCUTICE, an Italian sempstress.

CUCUMBER, a well-known and extensively
cultivated genus (*Cucumis*), chiefly reared
for culinary purposes. *C. colocynthis* pro-
duces the colocynth of the druggists' s-
hops; *Cucumis sativus* is the edible cu-
cumber; large quantities of cucumbers are
pickled for exportation.

CUCUMBER-SEED-OIL, a bland oil obtained in
the East from the seeds of plants of the
cucumber family, which is used as a lamp
oil, and for cooking.

CUCURBIT, a chemical vessel of glass, for
distillations and rectification.

CUCUTO, a petty Spanish coin of four mara-
vedis. See MARAVEDO.

CUDA, a liquid measure of Arabia, equal to 2
gallons.

CUDDEAR, a red powder sometimes called
persis, obtained from the *Lecanora tartara*
and other lichens, by steeping in am-
moniacal liquor, and which yields a rich
purple colour, employed in dyeing yarn.
See ANCHU.

CUDDOCH, a yearling cow or young heifer
in Scotland.

- CUDDY**, properly a cabin in the fore part of a boat, but frequently applied to an after cabin built under the poop of a ship; a liquid measure on the Arabian coast of 2 gallons, also called a *gudda*.
- CUDGEEL**, a heavy stick.
- CUDREME, CHUDREME**, in Scotland a stone weight.
- CUE**, a straight rod or stick used by billiard players; the last or catch word of a speech, by which one actor knows he has to follow another in action or discourse.
- CUELLETTE**, the French name for a mixed or general cargo in a ship.
- CUERDA**, a Spanish long measure of uncertain dimensions, in some places represent- ing to be 7'65 yards, in others as much as 29½ yards.
- CUGATELLA**, an oil measure of Rome, 2½ gallons.
- CUNAGE**, the making up of tin into pigs, &c. for carriage.
- CUIR**, in French, leather or hide.
- CUIRASS**, a piece of soldiers' armour, a metal breast-plate which extends also to the back.
- CUIRASSIER**, a soldier armed with a metal breast-plate.
- CUIRASS-MAKER**, a manufacturer of soldiers' breast-plates.
- CUIR DE LAINE**, double-milled cloth in France.
- CUISINIER**, a cook, an attendant in a kitchen.
- CUIVRE**, French for copper.
- CULAH**, a dry measure of Sumatra equal to 0'0618 Winchester bushel.
- CULAKA, CULAKA**, Eastern names for the seeds of the *Strychnos nux vomica*. See *NUX VOMICA*.
- CULBLANE**, a name for a variety of wild sheep found in California.
- CULLABAN-BARK**, an aromatic bark obtained in flat pieces from the *Cinnamomum Cullaban*, sometimes called Clove bark.
- CULINARY UTENSILS**, vessels used for cooking, or belonging to the kitchen.
- CULLENDER**, a sieve or large strainer.
- CULLER**, a sampler; a selector of wood, staves, deals, &c. in Canada.
- CULLET**, a technical name for broken crown or flint glass, with which the crucibles are replenished, for the purpose of being re-melted; the pad on a saddle.
- CULLINO**, picking out or selecting the best quality.
- CULLINGEY**, a small weight in the southern division of the Carnatic in India, equal to 8½ grains troy.
- CULLIS**, a brown gravy; broth or jelly strained from boiled meat.
- CULLISHI-GAT**, a grain measure of the Malabar coast, the third part of the mudd or moray which is about 1½ bushel.
- CULLOCK**, a species of shell-fish in Scotland.
- CULLS**, refuse timber in Canada which brings an inferior price.
- CULM**, a valuable species of Welsh stone- coal or anthracite, containing 92½ per cent. of carbon.
- CULSEY**, a measure of capacity in the East, about 113 gallons.
- CULTCH, CUTCH**, the spawn of oysters.
- CULTER**. See *COULTER*.
- CULTIVATOR**, a husbandman or agriculturist; an instrument for tilling land.
- CULVER-HOUSE**, a dove-cote.
- CULVERIN**, a long gun.
- CULVERT**, an arched passage or substantial brick-work drain carried beneath a road, railway, or canal.
- CULY**, an Indian land measure, the 100th part of the *cawny*, which is about an English acre, though in some parts 1½ acre.
- CUMBI**, a superior kind of cloth, made from the wool of the alpaca in Peru and Bolivia.
- CUMBLIES**, a kind of native-made woollen rug or blanket in India.
- CUMBOO**, an Indian name for the grain or the spiked millet, *Penicillaria spicata*, or *Holcus spicatus*.
- CUMMER-BUND**, a sash or waist-band formed of folds of white muslin always worn by the superior class of natives in India, and by the lower classes in towns on holiday occasions. Sometimes they are embro- idered and trimmed with lace and pearls, &c.
- CUMMIN**, the *Cuminum Cuminum*, a plant grown for its aromatic seeds and for the yellow essential oil they yield. The fruit is mildly stimulant and carminative, and is used in the preparation of plasters in veterinary practice, and in *liqueurs*. The pungent seeds of *Nigella sativa*, known as black cummin, are used as a condiment instead of pepper, and pounded as a stimu- latory.
- CUMMING**, a vessel for holding wort.
- CUNDALOO, CUNDOOLOO**, an Indian name for the pigeon pen, in Masulipatam; also tor red grain in Nellore.
- CUNDAPOONS**, cloths made in Canara for wearing by both sexes.
- CUNDY**, a name among the Singhaless for the hair turned up in a knot behind by both sexes; the men wearing one or two tortoiseshell combs above their cundies.
- CUNNER**, a name for the sea perch.
- CUOIATO**, a leather-dresser in the Italian States.
- CUOIO** (Italian), leather, skin, or parch- ment. [terials.]
- CUP**, a small hollow vessel of various ma- terials.
- CUP-BOARD**, a framed inclosure or piece of furniture, in a room, usually with shelves to place articles on.
- CUPEL**, a shallow vessel made of bone-earth for purifying metals by exposing them to a strong heat and oxidation.
- CUPELLATION**, a mode of analysing metals by fusing them in a cupel, and oxidizing them with lead.
- CUPELO**, a small furnace.
- CUPPA**, an Indian name for mat bags sold by the hundred.
- CUPPER**, a surgeon, one who uses cupping instruments to let blood.
- CUPPING-GLASS**, a small glass vessel with a wide mouth, into the neck of which a brass strige is screwed for the purpose of ex- hausting the air. It is used for drawing blood, or milk from the breasts; to prevent the absorption of snake and other poisons from wounds, and for many other purposes.

CUPPA, the Hindustani name for pieces of cloth.

CUPULE, The cup of the acorn of the *Quercus*. *Elylops* enters largely into commerce as a tanning substance, under the name of *valonia*; the imports are from Greece and Turkey.

CURAGOIA, a sweet cordial or liqueur.

CURANDA, the Italian name for a bleacher.

CURATOR, a guardian; in Germany a trustee, or assignee; in England the term is usually applied to a person in charge of a museum.

CURB, the mouth-piece of a bridle; the outer edge of a foot pavement or wall.

CURBA, a species of tub, basket, or earthen pot, used by the negroes, on the west coast of Africa, as a measure of capacity in the sale of palm oil, grain, pulse, &c., and which varies according to the locality. The curba of Ajuda, contains 18 gallons, and of Onim only 7½ gallons.

CURB-CHAIN, a small chain passing from the bridle under the head of a horse; a kind of gold watch-guard.

CURB-ROOF, a roof with a double slope on each side.

CURBS, Cornish granite or other stone, prepared for paving, flat or edged, usually 12 inches by 6 inches; the flag stones at the outer edge or roadside of a pavement, are those usually called curbs or kerbs.

CURD, the common name for the casein of milk, a solid substance separated from milk by acids, which resembles albumen in several of its properties. It is the basis of cheese, contains nitrogen, and is highly nutritious.

CURD-CUTTER, a machine with revolving knives on a spindle or axis, for cutting the curd, and separating the whey from the curd in cheese-making.

CURDEE, an Indian name for safflower seed.

CURD-MILL, a cheese press, for forcing the whey from the curd.

CURDOWER, a tailor or sempstress who goes from house to house in Scotland to mend old clothes.

CURDS AND WHEY, coagulated milk sweetened.

CURING, the process of slightly salting meat, &c.; also the operation of freeing sugar from its molasses.

CURING-HOUSE, the building on a sugar estate, where the hoshheads of newly potted sugar are placed to settle, and drain off the molasses prior to shipment.

CURLED HAIR MANUFACTURER, a trader in horse hair, who bakes and prepares the rough material for use by others.

CURLING, an amusement in Scotland on the ice, in which two contending parties push or slide forward heavy stones. The object of the player is to lay his stone as near the mark as possible, to guard that of his partner, which has been well laid before, or to strike off that of his antagonist.

CURLING-IRONS, iron tongs for twisting the hair, requiring first to be heated in the fire.

CURLING-STONES, large stones of a hemispherical form, of from 4 to 70 lbs weight, with iron or wooden handles at the top, used for playing on the ice.

CURLY-MAPLE, a variety of the *Acer saccharinum*, a North American maple.

CURRACH, in Ireland a swamp or marsh; an ancient Celtic boat, still in use for fishing on the north-west coast of Ireland.

CURRENT-JELLY, a preserve made by boiling down black or red currants with sugar.

CURRENTS, a small seedless variety of the grape, largely consumed for confectionery and culinary purposes.

CURRENCEY, paper money and coin, established as, and passing for, the circulating medium of a country. In the British North American provinces and West Indian colonies, and in some parts of Germany, the term currency is applied to the moneys of account only. In the Canadian currency, £1 sterling is equal to £1 : 4 : 4 currency. The following is a statement of the ordinary currencies of the chief countries:—France, Belgium, and Switzerland, francs of 100 centimes; Prussia, thalers of 30 silver groschen, 1 groschen equal to 12 pfennings; Austria, florins of 60 kreutzers; Hamburg, marks-current of 16 shillings; Russia, roubles of 100 kopecks; East India Co.'s territories, rupees of 16 annas; United States, dollars of 100 cents; Great Britain, sovereigns of 20 shillings.

CURRICLE, an open two-wheeled chaise, drawn by a pair of horses.

CURRIER, one who dresses skins, and prepares leathers after they are tanned.

CURRIERS' COMPANY, one of the livery companies of London, whose hall is in Curriers-court, London Wall.

CURRY, a seasoned dish, flavoured with curry-powder, and of which boiled rice is a necessary accompaniment.

CURRY-COMB, an iron scraper for rubbing down and cleaning the coats of horses.

CURTING, the art of preparing leather and skins for shoes and other manufacturing purposes.

CURRY POWDER, a seasoning or condiment, originally prepared in the East Indies, and compounded of various pungent and aromatic ingredients, coloured yellow by turmeric root.

CURRY STUFF, a name for the various condiments used to form curries, many of which are transported from place to place in the East, forming extensive articles of commerce. The principal ingredients used by the lower classes for their rice is red pepper, salt, lime juice, and the dried skin of the gorka. The components of a more elaborate curry stuff in Ceylon, are a piece of green ginger, two cloves of garlic, a few coriander and cummin seeds, six small onions, one dry chilli or capsicum, six or eight corns of pepper, a small piece of turmeric, half a dessert spoon of butter, half a coco-nut, and half a lime.

CURTAIN, the hanging for a window, a cloth contracted or expanded at pleasure, made of various material, muslin, merino, damask, &c.

CURTAIN-BAND, a metal rest or support for a curtain.

CURTAIN-MANUFACTURER, a maker of curtains and hangings.

CURTAIN-PAPER, a peculiar kind of paper-hangings made in the Western States of America, about 36 inches wide. An ornament within a panel is printed, extending to the length of about $\frac{1}{2}$ yard, and these are cut off and used as substitutes for roller blinds by a large class of people.

CURTAIN-RINGS, rings to which curtains are hung by hooks sewn to the material.

CURTAIN-ROD, a support on which the rings of curtains traverse.

CURVAILA GUM, an Indian name for gum arabic.

CURVE, a gradual bend in a railway or canal.

CUSCO BARK, a variety of Peruvian bark, with a white periderm, and orange-red cortical layers, yielding an alkaloid called Arleina.

CUSCUS ROOT, sometimes written kuskus, a commercial name for the fragrant rhizoma obtained from a grass, the *Andropogon muricatus*, which, when wetted, emits a strong, penetrating agreeable odour, and is used for making mats, fans, &c. Cuscus root is occasionally imported into London. The leaves, like those of the lemon grass, yield an aromatic stimulant essential oil, known as vitiver.

CUSH, one of the Indian names for the *Sorghum vulgare*, a species of millet.

CUSHION, the padded side of a billiard table; a pillow or air case for the seat of a chair, sofa, carriage, &c.

CUSK, a name for the torsk (*Brosmus vulgaris*), a fish which is sometimes salted and dried.

CUSNEE, an Indian drug.

CUSPARIA BARK, a name for the Angostura bark, obtained from *Galipea Cusparia*, a tree of South America, which is powerfully aromatic and stimulant, and is esteemed for its useful medicinal properties.

CUSTARD, a sweetened cream made of milk, eggs, and spice.

CUSTARD APPLE, the yellowish succulent fruit of the *Anona reticulata*, a native of the West Indies and South America, which is of the consistence of custard, and much esteemed by some persons.

CUSTARD POWDER, a dry material for making custards, used instead of eggs.

CUSTODE, a chief civil public officer in the West Indies, having the custody of writs, warrants, and other county and parochial legal affairs.

CUSTODIER, one who has any thing in trust in order to its safe keeping.

CUSTOM, a tax or revenue duty levied on goods exported or imported; the patronage or support accorded to a tradesman.

CUSTOMER, the supporter of a tradesman, &c.; one who deals with him and purchases his goods.

CUSTOM HOUSE, the place appointed by the Government at each port, for the receipt of all duties levied under existing tariffs.

CUSTOM HOUSE AGENT, one who attends for firms and individuals, to the business of passing and clearing goods at the custom house and docks.

CUSTOM HOUSE ENTRY, a statement made and fees and expenses paid in clearing out a ship.

CUSTOM HOUSE OFFICER, a legally appointed officer of the Customs, to examine and assess goods for duty, &c.

CUSTOS, a name in the West Indies for the chief civil officer of a county. See *CUS-TODE*.

CUT, a Scotch term for a quantity of yarn.

CUTCH, KUTH. See *CATECHU*.

CUTCHIA, KUCHIA, a word applied to temporary erections or interior buildings in India; a weak kind of lime made in the East by burning kunker, a species of flinty chalk.

CUTCHALL, a kind of Indian snare for fish, made of the stalks of a plant.

CUTCHA MAUND. See *BOMBAY MAUND*.

CUTCHA SEER, a weight in Mysore, 0.59 lb.

CUTCERRY, an Indian court of justice.

CUT GLASS, glass with sharp edges, which has been shaped by cutting instead of being simply moulded.

CUTIE-STONE, a stone used in the amusement of curling.

CUTLAH, a large Indian river fish, of a dark colour; a species of bream.

CUTLASS, a broad curving sword used chiefly by seamen.

CUTLER, a dealer in knives and forks; one who makes swords.

CUTLERS' COMPANY, one of the livery companies of London, whose hall is in Cloak-lane.

CUTLERS'-SPRING-MAKER, a workman who prepares the springs for folding-knives.

CUTLERY, a general name for all edged-tools. The British cutlery trade chiefly centres in Sheffield.

CUTLERY-MANUFACTURER, a wholesale maker of knives and edged tools. [the leg.]

CUTLET, a fleshy slice of meat usually from CUTLINGS, a name for groats, bruised oat seeds freed of the pericarp, used for gruel, porridge, &c.

CUT-MEATS, an American term for certain cured meats, hams, shoulders, &c.

CUT-NAIL-MANUFACTURER, a maker of cut nails from sheets of iron.

CUT-NAILS, nails made by machinery, instead of wrought by hand from rods.

CUTRA, a weight in Persia for indigo, of about 139 lbs.

CUTTEE, a box to hold weavers' quills.

CUTTEMUNDO, CULLEMUNDO, a hydrocarbon, differing somewhat in its physical qualities from the true elastic gums of commerce, but possessing useful properties. It is obtained in the Peninsula of India, from several species of Euphorbia (*E. antiquorum*, *Tirucalli*, and *neurifolia*.)

CUTTER, a small boat, a swift-sailing vessel with one mast; a tailor's assistant; a piercing instrument used in boring for water.

CUTTER REVENUE, a sloop belonging to the Customs, employed on the coast to prevent smuggling.

CUTTERS, a description of brick, also called firsts or marie-stocks, $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, by $4\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ thick, chiefly used for the arches of windows, doorways, quoins, &c.

CUTTIE, CUTTY, a Scottish term for short; hence it is frequently applied as an adjective, as cutty-pipe, cutty-stool, &c.

a legally appointed
s, to examine and
&c.

West Indies for the
county. See *CUS*.

quantity of yarn.
SCUT.

applied to tempo-
rior buildings in
of lime made in the
nker, a species of

lan snare for fish,
plant.

MBAY MAUND,
in Mysore, 0.79 lb.
part of Justice.

sharp edges, which
cutting instead of

used in the amuse-
ment.

iver fish, of a dark
am.

ing sword used

res and forks; one

of the livery com-
mission hall is in Cloak-

a workman who
folding-knives.

for all edged-tools.
ade chiefly centres

a wholesaler
ls. (the leg.
meat usually from
roasts, bruised as
arp, used for gruel,

term for certain
alders, &c.

a maker of cut
l.

y machinery, in-
nd from rods.

esia for indigo, of

avers' quills.

ndoo, a hydro-
nat in its physical

elastic gums of
the Peninsula of

ies of Euphorbia
(*S.*; and *neurifolia*.)

ilt-sailing vessel
or's assistant; a
nd in boring for

belonging to the
e coast to prevent

brick, also called
inches long, by
lefty used for the
ways, quolms, &c.

term for short;
applied as an

ntty-stool, &c.

CUTTIES, an Indian name for blooms of
iron.

CUTTLE-STOOL, a low stool or seat.

CUTTLE-STOUP, a pewter vessel holding the
eighth part of a Scotch chopin or English
quart.

CUTTING-PLANE, a carpenter's smoothing
tool.

CUTTLE-BONE, a name given to the calcare-
ous plate which strengthens the back of
the cuttle fish (*Sepia officinalis*). It was for-
merly much prized in medicines as an absor-
bent; it is now almost solely employed for
polishing of paint, varnish, wood, or the
softer metals, and for making pounce and
tooth powder. Large supplies are received
at Bombay from the Persian gulf.

CUTTORAH, a metal cup used in India.

CUTTRA, a weight in use at Bassora equal to
136½ lbs.

CUTTY-PIPE, a short tobacco pipe.

CUTWAL, the chief police officer in an Indian
city; also a superintendent of the markets.

CUTWATER, the knee of the head of a ship;
the foremost part of the prow which pro-
jects forward of the bows.

CUVES. See *KEAVES*.

CUYUPA, an Indian name for the large tubers
of a species of Leguminosae, discovered in
the Upper Essequibo by Sir Robert Schom-
burgk.

CWT., the commercial abbreviation for cen-
tum and weight. The Hessian hundred-
weight is nearly equal to the English,
112 lbs; the Vienna cwt. is one tenth
heavier, or about 123½ lbs. A cwt. of pota-
toes is 120 lbs. For the centner and

hundred-weight of the Continent, see
QUINTAL.

CYANIDE POWDER, a salt of potassium,
much used in electro-plating; a brilliant
white tasteless powder, the cyanide of
zinc.

CYANITE, a massive and crystallized mine-
ral; a silicate of alumina, with a trace of
oxide of iron.

CYANOMETER, an instrument for determining
the deepness of the tint of the atmo-
sphere.

CYANOTYPE, a process of taking solar por-
traits in Prussian blue, by a wash of
cyanogen on the prepared paper, whence
the name.

CYATHUS, an ancient Greek and Roman
liquid and dry measure of 0.018 gallon.

CYDER, a beverage made from apples.

CYGNET, a young swan.

CYLINDER, a long round case or body; a
hollow vessel for steam.

CYLINDER-BOX, **CYLINDER-PLATE**, parts of
a steam cylinder.

CYLINDRICAL-CEILING, a vaulted ceiling.

CYMBALS, musical clappers, concave brass
plates used in military bands for produ-
cing a clashing sound.

CYPHER, a mode of secret writing

CYPHON, **SYPHON**, the name of the largest
cane-juice receiver in the boiling house of
a sugar plantation, capable of holding
from 500 to 5000 gallons.

CYPRESS-TREE, the *Cupressus* of botanists, a
very durable and valuable wood; the tree
grows to a great size.

CYRUS, a thin stuff; a kind of wine.

D.

D. the abbreviation for pence, from the
Latin word denarius, a penny; as a
Roman numeral D represents 500, and
with a dash over it, 5000.

D-TRAP, or **VALVE**, a trap shaped like a D.

DAB, a moist lump, as of butter, &c.; a
small flat fish about eight or nine inches
in length; the *Pleuronectes limanda*.

DABOU, a small weight of Masulipatam
on the coast of Coromandel, equal to 191
grains.

DABS, refuse foots of sugar.

DACE, a river fish, the *Cyprinus leuciscus*.

DAEZAJEE, a Persian silver coin worth
about 3s.

DACTYLUS, a Greek measure of length, the
sixteenth part of an English foot.

DAFFER, **DAPPER**, provincial names for
small crockery ware.

DAGA (Spanish), the stove of a brick-kiln.

DAGGER, a short dirk or poniard.

DAGING, the Malay name for meat or flesh.

DAGUERROTYPE, a process of taking sun
pictures on plates of iodized silvered
copper, highly polished.

DAGUERROTYPIST, an artist who takes
pictures by the daguerrotype process.

DAHAB, a money of account of Abyssinia,
worth about 2d.

DAHLIA, a large showy and much esteemed
garden flower, of which there are number-
less varieties.

DAIKCHEES, metal boilers, used in Hindus-
tan.

DAIKER, from the old Swedish deker, a term
applied to twelve hides; the long hundred
of 120, or six score, is still used in the sale
of oysters and many other articles.

DAIN, the Burman league equal to two
miles and two furlongs.

DAINTY, a delicacy; in Scotland the term is
applied to any thing large or fine.

DAIRY, part of a farm-building devoted to
the making of butter and cheese. In
towns the word dairy is applied to milk-
houses, and places where milch cows are
kept.

DAIRY-FARM, a farm chiefly devoted to
meadow and pasture.

DAIRY-MAN, a female domestic employed
about the business of a dairy; and in mak-
ing various kinds of food from milk.

DAIRYMEN, **DAIRY-KEEPERS**, persons who
keep milch cows for the supply of milk,
or who attend to the sale of dairy pro-
duce.

DAK, **DAUK**, a post or post-office; a relay of
horses or bearers.

DALBY'S CARMINATIVE, a popular nostrum given as an opiate or soothing draught to young children.

DALI, DALI, a large and majestic tree growing in Demerara, the *Virola sebifera*; the wood is light, and splits freely, and is used for staves and headings of casks. From the seeds candles equal to wax are made.

DALIM, DARTIMA, vernacular names in India for the pomegranate, large quantities of which are imported into the north of India from Cabul and Cashmere. The rind on account of its great astringency is used in medicine, in tanning, and in dyeing yellow. The roots are considered a good vermifuge.

DALL, a large cake made of sawdust, mixed with the dung of cows, used by some of the lower classes in Scotland for fuel.

DALLER, a money of account in Sweden, of two kinds, the silver and the copper; three of the latter being equal to one of the former. See **DOLLAR**.

DALMES, a name in Scotland for damask cloth.

DAM, a wall or mole built across a river, to confine or elevate the water for irrigation purposes, or for impelling mill-wheels, &c.; the mother, as applied to beasts or inferior animals.

DAM, DAUM, an Indian copper coin, the fortieth part of a rupee, and therefore worth rather more than a halfpenny.

DAMAGE, in law mischief done by collision, &c.; any injury inflicted or sustained.

DAMAGED GOODS, articles of merchandise or produce which have been injured in transit. The Customs make an abatement of the duties on sea-damaged goods.

DAMAGES, the amount awarded to a plaintiff by a jury for libel, seduction, false imprisonment, or other injury or grievance.

DAMAR-BATU, the Malay name for rosin.

DAMASCUS-STEEL, a very choice steel made directly from the ore, principally a red oxide of iron, used chiefly for sword-blades.

DAMASK; washing damask is a fine-twilled linen fabric much used for table cloths, chiefly made at Dunfermline and in Ireland. Brown damask is the same article unbleached. Silk damask is a twilled variegated fabric made in the same manner as linen damask with raised flowers, birds and other ornaments worked into its texture; it was formerly used for dresses, but is now chiefly employed for furniture and upholstery. Waxed damask is also used for the same purposes.

DAMASSIN, a name for silk damask containing gold or silver flowers in the fabric.

DAMMER, a valuable resin of two kinds, obtained in India, the white from the *Vateria Indica* and *Shorea robusta*, and the black from *Canarium commune*; a name sometimes given in Scotland to a miner.

DAMMOUR, a coarse cotton cloth which passes current at a fixed value in Nubia.

DAMP, a milking name for noxious and explosive gases, the choke-damp being carbonic acid, and the fire-damp carburetted hydrogen.

DAMPER, an iron sliding plate or valve for shutting off fire in a chimney, or lessening the draught in the flue of a furnace; the Australian name for a baked cake of flour and water; parts of the pianoforte covered with leather acted on by a pedal.

DAMSON, a small useful black plum, a variety of the *Prunus domestica*.

DAMSON-CHEESE, a conserve of dried damsons pressed into a cake.

DAN, a kind of small truck or sledge used in coal mines; a name for the grain for weighing silver, &c., in Calcutta.

DANCING-MASTER, one who gives instruction in the steps and figures of dances.

DANCING-ROOM, a public room licensed for music and dancing; a ball-room in a public or private building.

DANDIES (a corruption of Dandee, Hindustani), an Indian name for the boatmen of the Ganges.

DANDY-BRUSH, a hard whale-bone bristle brush.

DANDY-RIGGED-CUTTER, a peculiarly rigged sloop.

DANDY-ROLLER, a woven wire sieve for a paper-mill.

DANIM, a petty money of Bussorah, in Persia, the twelfth part of a manoodle, and worth about a halfpenny.

DANNEMORA-IRON. See **OREGRUND IRON**.

DARAH, the Malay name for blood.

DARE, another name for the dace fish.

DARGER, a day labourer in Scotland.

DARNING-NEEDLE, a long needle for mending holes or rents.

DARSSNA (Sinhalese), a place in a harbour for laying up and repairing ships.

DASH, a flourish in writing; a bold effort; in Scotland a cant term for a hat or cap; on the West coast of Africa, a present made by traders to headmen or native chiefs.

DATE, that part of a writing or letter which expresses the day of the month and year in which it was written.

DATES, the fruit of the date palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*, Linn.), largely used as food in Africa and the East. They enter into commerce as a succado or dried. Wine, spirit, and sugar are made from the date by the Arabs. The hard stones are even ground up as food for their camels, and of the leaves they make baskets and bags.

DATUM-LINE, a given level or base from which to calculate elevations, &c. In the construction of a plan, as of a railway or canal, the surface points are reckoned or measured from the datum level.

DAUB, a smear, or rough covering of paint or plaster.

DAUCUS, a name for Cretan birds' nests imported into Spain.

DAUGH, in Scotland a division of land, capable of producing 48 bolls of grain; sometimes written Dawache.

DAUM, an imaginary Indian money, the fortieth part of a rupee, which is 2s.

DAUNDEE (Hindustani), a waterman.

DAVENPORT, a piece of furniture in which to keep music books, &c.

DAVIT, a projecting wooden crane at the bow of a ship for hoisting the flukes of the anchor to the gunwales; davits are also

plate or valve for chimney, or lessening of a furnace; the baked cake of flour or manufactory covered by a pedant.

DEAD-BLACK PLUM, a domestic, a nerve of dried cake.

DEAD-BLACK, used for the grain for Calcutta. It gives instruction of dances.

DEAD ROOM, licensed for a ball-room in a house.

DANDACE, Hindustani for the boatmen of

white-bone bristle

peculiarly rigged with a wire sieve for a

musorah, in Persia, noodle, and worth

DEADEND IRON,

for blood, the face fish, in Scotland, needle for mending

in a harbour among ships,

a bold effort; in a hat or cap; on a, a present made or native chiefs.

ing or letter which month and year

to palm (*Phoenix*) as food in

They enter into or dried. Wine,

from the date stones are even their camels, and

baskets and bags, of or base from

ons, &c. In the of a railway or are reckoned or

level.

covering of paint

birds' nests im-

on of land, cap-

of grain; some-

an money, the which is 2s.

waterman, culture in which

crane at the bow the flukes of the davits are also

pieces of timber or iron protruding over a ship's side or stern, having sheaves or blocks to hoist a boat up to.

DAW, a cake of coal dross and dried cow's dung, used as fuel in Scotland.

DAWAMEE, a confection of the inspissated juice of hemp and aromatics used by the Arabs.

DAWK, quick Indian travelling by runners, or express.

DAY, the interval between two midnights; but in ordinary acceptation the time of sunlight and period of labour. The period of a day's labour varies in different trades and countries; in the British factories by law it must not exceed ten hours. In navigation, in demurrage clauses the word "day" means working or running days, and does not comprehend Sundays or holidays.

DAY-BOOK, a tradesman's journal of sales and business transactions. [day.]

DAY-LABORER, one hired or working by the

DAYLIGHT-REFLECTOR, a shade or screen with a polished metal surface, placed at or over a window to throw more light into a room.

DAY'S JOURNEY, an eastern mode of computing the distance that can be accomplished in the 24 hours, or in such portion of the day as can be fairly given to travel. The Day's Journey of a traveller on foot may be estimated at from 20 to 24 English miles by the road or about 18 geographical miles by the direct distance, if for a very few days, but for many successive days about 17½ miles. In Turkey and Western Persia, though the Turic couriers ride fast, yet travellers only walk their horses, and their day's journey may be taken at about 26 to 30 English miles by the road, or as 18 to 23 geographical miles in direct distance. In caravan journeys across the deserts, the day's journey (with camels) is about 16 geographical miles per day, in direct distance for short intervals, but on an extended line, only 15 to 15½; their hourly rate by the road being about 2½ English miles or 2½ geographical miles. With mules the day's journey is 17 or 18 miles. The mean rate of the daily marches of armies is equal to about 14 British or 12 geographical miles by the road; or, if reduced to direct distance, about 10½ geographical miles on a line of 8 or 10 marches; but a single march or even 2 or 3 taken together will be equal to about 11 geographical miles per day.

DAYS OF GRACE, the period allowed by law or custom, beyond the fixed day of payment, to meet an acceptance or note. In England the days of grace extend to three days.

DAY-TICKET, a railway or steam boat pass available for return on the same day.

DE, another name for the Dutch vingerhoed, a liquid measure used in Holland and the Netherlands. It is the 100th part of the litron or Kan, and contains 0.0176 imperial pint.

DEACON, a church officer in Scotland; a clergyman of the Established Church,

who has not yet taken priest's orders; the master of a Scotch incorporated company.

DEAD-EYES, oblate solid blocks of wood with a groove and three holes bored through them, fixed to the channels of a ship, for reeving the lanyards of the shrouds through.

DEAD-LEVEL, a surveyor's term for a flat country, offering no obstructions to road-making.

DEAD-LIGHTS, strong shutters or ports for the stern lights or cabin windows of a ship in bolusterous weather.

DEAD-RECKONING, a nautical computation of a ship's position, by the distance run according to the log line in a given time.

DEAD WEIGHT, heavy merchandise forming part of a ship's cargo; a name given to an advance made by the Bank of England to Government on account of the half pay and pensions of the retired officers of the Army and Navy. At the end of the French war in 1815, this sum amounted to nearly five millions per annum; but Government wishing to relieve the revenue of this heavy yearly burden, and to spread it more equally over the forty-five years, which it was calculated the average duration of the lives of the claimants would be, proposed to exchange it for annuities, continuing that period, of £2,800,000 per annum. The bank, after a time, advanced to Government £13,080,419, for which they received an annuity of £585,740 for forty-four years, ending Oct. 10, 1867.

DEAD WOOL, wool taken from the skin of the carcase instead of being shorn from the live animal.

DEAL, a plank of fir or pine timber, for carpenters' use, above seven inches wide; differing from a batten, which must not exceed seven inches; a whole deal is usually 1½ inch thick, a slit deal half that thickness.

DEALDER, **DAALDER**, another name for the Hamburg thaler, worth about 1 s.

DEALER, a trader in goods of any specialty indicated by the prefix, as tea-dealer, wholesale-dealer, retail-dealer, &c.

DEBALLER (French), to unpick.

DEBARQUEMENT (French), landing.

DEBARQUER (French), to unhide.

DEBASE, to lessen in value by adulteration or inferior admixtures.

DEBENTURE, originally a writ or note drawn upon government; but the term has now got to be applied to railway companies', municipal, and other bonds or securities for money loaned; a Custom-house certificate.

DEBIT, to charge in an account; a sum due for goods sold on credit. In French it implies a sale or market.

DEBITANT (French), a retailer.

DEBIT-SIDE, in book-keeping, the left-hand page of the ledger.

DEBOUCHE' (French), a market or mart.

DEBRIS, a word adopted from the French, signifying rubbish, waste, or refuse.

DEBT, that which one person owes to another for goods, or money, land, &c.

DEBTOR, one indebted for money or wares.

- DECA**, a term derived from the Greek, signifying ten, and used as a prefix in the French decimal system of weights and measures, to express a weight or measure ten times the amount of the unit which follows it, as *déagramme*, *décamètre*, &c.
- DECADE**, a measure of time now applied to a period of ten years.
- DECAGRAMME**, a French weight represented by a centilitre of pure water. It is the 100th part of a kilogramme, and is divided into 10 grammes, = 100 *décigrammes*, = 1000 *centigrammes*, = 154.9492 English grains. In Holland it bears the name of *lood*, and in Venetian Lombardy *gros* or *grosso*.
- DECALITRE**, a French measure of capacity, of ten litres or 2.201 imperial gallons, the tenth part of the hectolitre. It is the new French bushel for grain, and *velo* for liquids. As a dry measure it is rather more than the English peck, viz: 1.10 peck. In Holland where the decimal system of measures is adopted, they give the name of *schepel* (*boisseau*) to the *décalitre*, and in the kingdom of Venetian Lombardy they call it a *mina* or *mine*.
- DECAMALÉE-OMI**, an East Indian gum obtained from the *Gardenia lucida* of Roxburgh.
- DECAMÈTRE**, a measure of length, the old French perch, also used in surveying. It is still called the *rood* or *perch* in Holland. The *décamètre* is 1.9884 English poles. It is the hundredth part of the *kilomètre*, and is divided into 10 metres = 100 *décimètres* = 1000 *centimètres* = 10,000 *millimètres* = 10 936389 yards.
- DECANT**, to pour off gently.
- DECANTER**, a clear glass bottle for holding wine, &c. for the table, or at a tavern bar.
- DECAPODE**, another name for the *acene*, an ancient measure of length, nearly four yards.
- DECARE** (French), an agrarian or superficial measure, equal to the tenth part of the hectare, and divided into ten ares. It is never legally used, being considered superfluous, and fully expressed by ares, hectares, and centiares.
- DECASTÈRE**, a French solid measure, of ten stères = 353.1741 cubic feet.
- DECENNIAL**, occurring every ten years.
- DECHARGER** (French), to unload.
- DECEANCE** (French), a forfeiture.
- DECLATINE**, a Russian land measure, usually containing 117,600 English square feet, 27 acres; but in Kazan it is greater by one half. See **DESJATIN**.
- DECIGRAMME**, a nominal French weight, the tenth part of the gramme = 1.5434 grains.
- DECILITRE**, a French measure of capacity for liquids, often called a *verre*, the tenth part of the pint or litre = 704.691. As a dry measure the *décilitre* is equal to .176 English pint (6.1028 cubic inches).
- DECIMAL**, a tenth part, multiplied by ten. The decimal numeration and division of coins, weights, and measures, is becoming very general now in many countries.
- DECIME**, a copper coin and money of account in France of ten centimes, and nearly equal to one penny.
- DECIMÈTRE**, a French measure of length, the palm = 3.9371 inches.
- DECISTÈRE**, the French name for the new *solwi* = 3.531741 cubic feet.
- DECK**, the planked flooring of a ship, resting on the beams, which is called upper or lower according to its situation; large vessels have several decks.
- DECK-BEAMS**, cross beams on which the deck planks are laid.
- DECKED-BOAT**, a covered boat with a hold or cabin sheltered from the weather.
- DECKLE**, in paper-making, a thin frame of wood fitting on the shallow mould in which the paper pulp is placed; also the rough or raw edge of paper.
- DECK-PASSENGER**, one who goes a short channel journey at a cheaper fare, and has not the privilege of the cabins.
- DECLARATION**, a report of entry; an official affirmation or statement made before a properly authorized officer; in law that part of the process or pleadings in which a statement of the plaintiff's complaint against the defendant is set forth.
- DECLINATOR**, an instrument used in dialling, for taking the declination and inclination of a plane.
- DECLINOMETER**, an instrument for measuring the variation of the magnetic needle.
- DECOCTION**, a medicinal solution or extract of vegetables, obtained by boiling.
- DECOMPOSITION**, a wasting away or spoiling; compounding a second time.
- DECORATOR**, an ornamented; one who adorns of paints and embellishes houses.
- DECORATE**, to peel off the bark.
- DECOY**, a lure; a place for catching wild-fowl.
- DEDIT** (French), a forfeit; a consideration.
- DENO** (Spanish), a finger's breadth, the forty-eighth part of a Spanish yard or vara.
- DEE, DEY**, a name in some parts of Scotland for a dairy-mild.
- DEED**, a written or printed legal instrument of agreement between contracting parties, executed under seal.
- DEED-BOX**, a tin case for keeping deeds in a lawyer's office.
- DEED-POLL**, in law a deed made by one party only.
- DEEDS**, a name in Scotland for the gravel or coarse soil, &c., which is taken out of the bottom of a ditch.
- DEEMSTER, DEMPSTER**, a judge in the Channel Islands and Scotland.
- DEEP-SEA-LINE**, a line with a plummet, shot, or other attachment for taking soundings at great depths at sea.
- DEER**, a general name for animals of the *Cervus* family, which have deciduous horns or antlers: their flesh is termed venison. Deer's horns enter largely into commerce.
- DEFACED COIN**, On the 20th August, 1853, a new Act, 16 and 17 Vict., chap. 102, to prevent the defacing of the current coin of the realm, came into operation. It enacts that if any person shall deface any of the Queen's current gold, silver, or copper coin, by stamping thereon any name or words, whether such coin shall or shall not be

measure of length,
name for the new
ct.
g of a ship, resting
called upper or
a situation; large
cks.
is on which the
boat with a hold
the weather.
g, a thin frame of
shallow mould in
is placed; also the
uper.
who goes a short
eaper fare, and has
cabins.
entry; an official
nt made before a
floor; in law that
pleadings in which
aintiff's complaint
is set forth.
tion used in dial-
ination and inclina-
ment for measur-
a magnetic needle.
solution or extract
by boiling.
away or spoiling;
time.
enter; one who
embellishes houses.
the bark.
e for catching wild-
t; a consideration.
ger's breadth, the
a Spanish yard or
ne parts of Scotland
ed legal instrument
contracting parties,
r keeping deeds in a
deed made by one
and for the gravel
hich is taken out of
a Judge in the Chan-
nd.
th a plummet, shot,
for taking soundings
for animals of the
ch have deciduous
eir flesh is termed
s enter largely into
20th August, 1833, n
ct., chap. 102, to pre-
the current coin of
operation. It enacts
ll deface any of the
silver, or copper coin,
any name or words,
hall or shall not be

thereby diminished or lightened, or shall use any machine or instrument for the purpose of bending the same, every such offender shall, in England and Ireland, be guilty of misdemeanour, and in Scotland of a crime or offence; and, being convicted thereof, shall be liable to fine or imprisonment, at the discretion of the court. The second provision is of such general importance that it may be given at length: "No tender of payment in money made in any gold, silver, or copper coin, so defaced or stamped as aforesaid, shall be allowed to be a legal tender; and, if any person shall tender, utter, or put off any coin so defaced, stamped, or bent as aforesaid, he shall, on summary conviction thereof, before two justices, be liable to forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding 40s., provided always, that it shall not be lawful for any person to proceed for any such penalty as last aforesaid, without the consent (in England or Ireland) of her Majesty's Attorney-general for England or Ireland respectively, or (in Scotland), of the Lord Advocate." A notice was subsequently issued from the Treasury, "that it was not the intention of the Government, in passing the act to impose any difficulty in regard to such coin as may become defaced by ordinary wear and use; or in relation to persons who, in the ordinary course of business, pay coins which are defaced. The immediate object of the Government in obtaining the act, was to put a stop to a practice of stamping the names of persons, firms, &c., upon coins by way of advertisement or otherwise, and the intention of the Government was to reach by penalties the persons who in this or in any other willful or malicious way injured the coin."

DEFAULT, a failure of payment of instalments, &c., agreed upon, or in the due execution of a contract.

DEFAULTER, one who makes away with public moneys entrusted to his care; a trader who fails in his payments, or is unable to meet his engagements.

DEFECATION, the act of cleaning or separating liquors from the lees or dregs.

DEFECT, a failure or blemish.

DEFENCE, a justification; a legal reply to a plaintiff's declaration.

DEFENDANT, the person accused or summoned in a court of law, to answer the charges of a plaintiff.

DEFICIENCY BILLS, a kind of short loan or advance made to the Government by the Bank of England, whenever the taxes received are insufficient to pay the public dividends due on Government stocks.

DEFICIT, a deficiency, something wanting.

DEFINITION, an explanation given; the description of a thing.

DEFORMITIES-APPARATUS MANUFACTURER, a mechanic who prepares metal fittings for injuries or defects in limbs and parts of the body.

DEFRADER, a cheat; an embezzler; one who wrongs another.

DEGANA (Spanish), a farm and farm buildings.

DEGREE, 60 geographical miles, the 60th part of the circumference of a circle. The French degree is now the 400th part of the circle. A degree of the meridian and of longitude, necessarily varies in measurement with the locality.

DEJEUNER (French), luncheon, a morning meal.

DE LAINE, a sort of thin figured muslin, sometimes made entirely of wool, at other times of a mixed fabric.

DELAISSEMENT (French), an abandonment.

DEL CREDERE, an Italian commercial term, implying a guarantee for the solvency of a purchaser.

DELE, to strike out, or omit; in Scotland the term is used synonymously with deal, to divide or share out.

DELT, **DELFT**-WARE, a coarse species of pottery or imitative porcelain, originally manufactured at Delft in Holland, and covered with a white enamel or glaze. Blue and green clay are those chiefly used for this ware.

DELFINA (Spanish), a kind of light drug-gct.

DELINEATION, a draught, or outline sketch.

DELIVERY TAP, an outlet pipe.

DELVE, to dig, to open the ground with a spade.

DEMAND, a claim made for a debt due; the asking or requiring of a price for goods offered for sale.

DEMESNE, a manor-house and lands contiguous to it.

DEMI, a prefix signifying half.

DEMIGALVENS, a large gun carrying a ball of from 9 to 12 lbs. according to size.

DEMIJOHNS, taken from the French *dame-jeanne*, large round glass bottles, which are generally encased in osier baskets or wicker work to prevent fracture; they hold about two gallons.

DEMISE, in law, a conveyance or transfer, as of a ship, tenements, &c.; to bequeath by will.

DEMPLE, a dibble or instrument for setting potatoes. [Channel Isles.]

DEMESTER, a Judge in Scotland, and the

DEMURRAGE, a delay or detention in loading or unloading a ship, beyond the time stipulated; also the payment to be made for it. Legal holidays and Sundays are not included in demurrage charges. The term is also applied to land carriage by wagons, railways, &c. The railway clearing-house has fixed a tariff of demurrage for the detention of trucks, horse-boxes, wagons, and carriages belonging to other companies.

DEMY, the name for a particular size of paper, which is about half the size of columbier; drawing demy is the smallest, 15 inches by 20; printing demy is 17½ by 22½; also an ancient gold coin of Scotland, worth about 12s.

DEMOTAGE, a kind of tammy or woollen stuff used in Scotland.

DENARE, a money of account at Leghorn, about a penny sterling.

DENARIUS, an ancient Roman silver coin worth eight-pence of our money; also a former name for the English penny.

DENDENG, a name in the east for the muscled and sinews of the deer, ox, buffalo and wild hog, dried in the sun, which form an article of export from Siam and the Indian islands chiefly to China.

DENDROMETER, an instrument constructed for measuring the heights and diameter of growing timber.

DENEGRIDA, a Mexican name given to the blackened carcasses of the cochineal insect, which have been killed by water.

DENIER, a Prussian piece of money, the twelfth part of a silver *bon gros*. It is also called a *penning*. A weight in Denmark, the fourth of a *quintin*; a French scruple; an ancient French penny; in Italy, a small weight equal to about a grain, by which silk is weighed.

DENIER-LUBS, a current coin and money of account in Hamburg, the sixth part of a *denier gros*. At Hamburg there are many debased pieces of 6 and 3 deniers in circulation, the first of which are called *suchlings* and the second *drellings*.

DENIER-TOURNOIS, an old copper coin and money of account in France, the twelfth part of the *sou*, which answered to our penny.

DENIZEN, a free-born subject, the native of a country or state, as distinguished from an alien, who does not possess civil rights.

DENMARK SATIN, a stout worsted stuff used for covering ladies' shoes, &c.

DENNET, a two-wheeled carriage.

DENNUM, a land measure of Candia or Crete, 40 yards square, or 1600 square yards.

DENREE (French), commodity or produce.

DENSITY, compactness.

DENT, a mark, an impression.

DENTELE (French), lace.

DENTIFRICE, a powder or wash for cleansing the teeth.

DENTLS, architectural ornaments, consisting of small square blocks or projections resembling teeth, in the bed-mouldings of cornices.

DENTIST, an operator on the teeth, who repairs or extracts them; one who makes and fits false teeth.

DENTS, the French name for teeth; applied by manufacturers to the teeth of a comb or metallic brush or "card," and the canes or wires of the reed frame of a weaver's loom.

DENY, a kind of woollen.

DEODAR OIL, an empyreumatic medicinal oil obtained from *Erythroxylon areolatum*; deodar is also the name for a species of pine of the Himalayas, the turpentine of which is used as a stimulant to foul ulcers.

DEODORIZER, to purify, to remove unpleasant smells.

DEPA, a land measure in Prince of Wales Island equal to two English yards.

DEPARTMENT, a classified range or branch of duties assigned to one or more persons; a subdivision of official work, a separate allotment of business.

DEPENSES (French), expenditure.

DEPILATORY, any substance employed to remove hair from the skin.

DEPOH, a long measure of Sumatra equal to seventy-two inches.

DEPONENT, one who makes a deposition, or gives in a written statement.

DEPORT, the French stock-exchange term equivalent to our word *Backwardation*. See *BACKWARDATION*.

DEPOSANT (French), a depositor in a bank.

DEPOSIT, a lodgment; money paid on account of a purchase; a pledge or pawn; any thing intrusted to the care of another.

DEPOSITION, the written statement made by a deponent.

DEPOSITOR, one who has money lodged in a savings' or other bank, &c. The owner of goods, &c. entrusted to the care or safe keeping of another.

DEPOSIT-RECEIPT, a note or acknowledgment for money lodged with a banker for a stipulated time, not less than three months, upon which an agreed rate of interest is allowed.

DEPOT (French), a railway station; an agency, warehouse, or temporary repository for goods.

DEPRECIATION, a diminished value; a reduction of worth.

DEPTH, the measure of any thing from the surface downwards.

DEPURATOR, a French machine for cleansing and preparing cotton for spinning; the exhibitor of which received a Council medal at the Great Exhibition in London in 1851.

DEPUTATION, a body of persons delegated to represent and to wait on others upon matters connected with public affairs.

DEPUTY, a subordinate officer; one commissioned to act for another, as deputy-commissary, deputy-lieutenant, &c.

DERAA, an Arabian cloth measure. The ancient "deraa belledi," used for local purposes, in measuring linen, &c. made in the country, is 22½ inches; but the *deraa* Stambouli employed to measure European cloths, is 26½ inches. Another *deraa*, the "Hindazoh" of 23 inches, is used to measure goods coming from the East Indies.

DERBYSHIRE SPAR, fluoride of calcium, which occurs in beautiful cubic crystals of a blue, white, or variegated colour.

DERELICTS, goods found at sea, relinquished or abandoned by the owner.

DERHAM, a weight in Persia, of 150 troy grains, by which gold and silver are weighed. See *DERHEM* in Supplement.

DERHEM SGOARA, a petty copper coin current in Angola; the twenty-ninth part of the mouzouneh.

DERHM, *DERHEM*, the Egyptian name for the drachm.

DERI, a name in the East for goat's hair from the dead skin.

DERRICK, a temporary crane, consisting of a spar supported by stays and guys, carrying a purchase for hoisting in or unloading goods, &c. on board ship.

DERRICK-CRANE, an improved iron crane, the projecting beam or derrick of which can be raised or lowered to different angles from the upright.

DESETINE, *DESATINE*, a land measure of Russia. See *DESATINE*.

DESA, a name in Java for a village.

DESABOLLADOR, a tin worker; an instrument used by the tin-man in Spain.

DESBAGAR (Spanish), to extract the flax seed from the capsule.

DESCAMINO, in Spain, contraband goods seized for non-payment of duty.

DESCARGA (Spanish), a clearance at the custom-house; a discharge, the unloading of a ship.

DESSERTION, an absconding from service, as in the case of an apprentice or seaman, soldier, &c., which involves forfeiture of wages due, and other civil disabilities; and in the government service, the penalty of death.

DESHABILLE (French), an undress.

DESHOLLINADOR (Spanish), a chimney-sweeper.

DESJATINE, a Russian land measure, sometimes written declatine; 104 desjatinas make a square verst, three versts being equal to two English miles. As a superficial measure it is ordinarily equal to 270 English acres or 117,600 square feet, but in Kazan it is greater by one half. As an imperial measure in Russia the desjatine is 2400 square sazhins or sажene = 21,600 square arshens = 1306½ square yards. In some districts the domestic desjatine is 3200 square sажine.

DESECATION, the process of driving off water by heat or exposure.

DESIGN, a draught or plan; an invention; a pattern, drawing, or figure.

DESIGNER, an inventor or draughtsman; one who sketches figures and patterns for enriching stuffs, &c.

DESIGNER AND STAMPER, an artist who invents patterns for lace workers, and cuts them upon wooden blocks, by which he sends out the pattern slightly stamped on the material with some coloured pigment.

DESIRE, a kind of dress material imported into Hayti.

DESK, a writing-flap or inclined table with enclosures in counting-houses and offices it is usually fixed; but in private rooms of studies it is generally moveable.

DESK AND DRESSING-CASE MANUFACTURER, a maker and fitter of these portable boxes.

DESMARJADOR, one who takes off the auctious rind from olives in Spain.

DESPALMADOR, the Spanish term for a careening place for cleaning and paying the bottoms of ships.

DESPAMPANADOR, a pruner of vines in Spain.

DESPATCH, to transmit or forward goods, invoices, or other advices.

DESPENSERO, a Spanish butler; a ship's steward or providore.

DESSERT, a service of fruit and sweetmeats at the close of an entertainment.

DESSERT-KNIFE-MAKKIE, a manufacturer of silver trowl-knives, and other fancy mounted dessert knives.

DESSERT-SERVICE, the china or glass requisites for the after-dinner confections.

DESTRADOS, a coarse woollen carpet.

DESTRAL (Spanish), a small axe.

DETAILLANT (French), a retailer.

DETAINEE, a writ or legal notice lodged with the keeper of a debtor's prison, for

continuing a person in custody after a former debt is discharged.

DETECTIVE, a police officer.

DETECTEUR (French), a holder or possessor of funds, bills, &c.

DETEXTS, stops in clock-work machinery.

DETERIORATION, damage done; wear and tear.

DETFEMA, a native wood of Gulana, which is used for masts, booms, and planking for colonial craft; and as it is not infested by insects, it is well adapted for chests, wardrobes, &c. It will square from 14 to 16 feet.

DETONATING-POWDER, fulminating mercury, silver, or other compounds which explode when struck or heated. Gun-cotton also explodes.

DEVIATION, a departure from a ship's authorized course; also applied to an irregularity of the compass.

DEVIL, a spiked mill employed in Yorkshire for reducing to fragments woollen rag intended for the manufacture of shoddy; also a highly seasoned dish; a printer's boy; a fire-work.

DEVIS, a French word for estimate.

DEVISEE, one entitled to a bequest of real estate.

DEVONSHIRE BATTIS, a valuable fine-grained porous sandstone obtained from quarries in the vicinity of Collumpton.

DEW-RETTING, the exposure of flax in the fields to the action of the rain, dew, or snow, to effect by maceration the decomposition of the gum or resin which coats the fibres.

DEXTRINE, a chemical name for what is termed British gum, the calcined starch of wheat or potatoes. It is largely used for stiffening fabrics, and also for the adhesive substance on postage and receipt stamps, and envelopes. About fifty or sixty tons are used weekly in the print-works of Glasgow and Manchester.

DHA, a name for the bamboo, a long measure of 7 royal cubits, the thousandth part of the Burman league. See DAIN.

DHADUM, a commercial weight in some parts of the East of 6lbs 5 ounces 8 drachms.

DHAL-BAAT, an Hindustani name for rice and yellow peas stewed together.

DHAN, a vernacular name in parts of Hindustan for rice. equal to 40 grains.

DHARANUM, a weight of Mysore in India

DHAROOS, a Bengalee name for the *Hibiscus esculentus*, the edible mucilaginous fruits of which are much esteemed in the tropics.

DHENROOS, a name in Bengal for the fibre of the *Hibiscus esculentus*, known in the West Indies as the ochro, and in parts of Asia as the bayndle.

DHIE, **DHYE**, an Indian wet-nurse for a European child; a lady's attendant.

DHOBBE, **DHOBY**, an Indian washerman usually attached to a household, and paid a monthly wage according to the number of the establishment.

DHOBY'S-EARTH, an alkaline earth used in scouring and washing in India.

DHOOL, the Indian name for the pigeon pea, *Cytisus Cujan*; an eastern commercial term for a small roil or package; also beads of carnelian made at Cambay in India.

DHOLUCK, a large Indian drum.

DHONEY, a native coasting vessel in India, sloop-rigged or with two masts, seldom more than 150 tons.

DHOONA, an Indian name for the dammar or resin obtained from the *Shorea robusta*.

DHOOP, an eastern name for the *Vateria Indica*, a tree the fruit or nut of which, about the size of a large walnut, furnishes a fine solid oil known as Piney tallow, which is wholesome and edible, and also used for lamps.

DHOTEI, **DHOITY**, a waistcloth or loose wrapper; a long narrow strip of cotton or gauze worn by the male Hindoos instead of pantaloons; it is sometimes ornamented with a silk border.

DHOURIA, an Indian name for wormwood.

DHOW, Dow, an Arabian coasting vessel trading between the Persian gulf, the Red sea, and the peninsula of India.

DHURRA, a variable eastern measure of capacity; in the Bombay presidency it contains 10 seers, and is equal to 19lbs. 11 ounces $6\frac{1}{2}$ drachms; occasionally it is 12 to 13 seers. In some parts of Guzerat the dhurra or dhurree is only 12lbs. 8 ounces $7\frac{1}{2}$ drachms, and in Malwa it is but 9lbs. 12 ounces.

DHURRA, **DOURAH**, a species of *Holcus*, the principal grain crop of Egypt after wheat, which is largely used there by the labouring classes for food, and also forms the currency of Nubia. Varieties of this grain are grown in many parts of Africa, and cargoes often reach the London market from the Levant.

DHYE. See **DHIE**.

DIACHTYLON-PLASTER, a medicinal adhesive plaster used as a strapping, the basis of which is litharge and olive oil.

DIACITRON (Spanish), candied lemon-peel.

DIAGRAM, a rough delineation, an explanatory sketch or drawing.

DIAGRIDIUM, an old commercial name for scammony.

DIAL, an instrument for registering time by the sun's rays falling upon an index or gnomon, whose shadow marks the progress of the hours. There are a variety of dials, horizontal, oblique, or vertical, and also depending on their aspect with reference to the sun.

DIAL-PLATE, the face of a clock or watch, on which the hours are marked, or of a dial on which the lines are drawn.

DIAMANTAIRE (French), a diamond cutter.

DIAMETER, width; measurement across the centre.

DIAMOND, the smallest kind of regular printing-type that is cast in British foundries; the hardest and most valuable of gems; a top or shearing ram.

DIAMOND-BORT or **POWDER**, the crushed refuse fragments of the gem, which is used by lapidaries, seal-engravers, watch-jewellers, and others.

DIAMOND-CUTTER, a lapidary; one who cuts, sets, and works gems.

DIAMOND-PENCIL, a cutting instrument used by glaziers and glass-cutters.

DIAMOND-WEIGHT. Diamonds are weighed

by carats, 151 $\frac{1}{2}$ of which make an ounce troy; this carat is therefore equal to 3 1-8th troy grains.

DIAPER, a fabric made of flax; damask of small size and simple patterns, used for napkins, towelling, &c., is chiefly made in Dunfermline in Scotland, and the north of Ireland.

DIAPHANE, a woven silk stuff with transparent and coloured figures.

DIAPHORETICS, sweating medicines.

DIARY, a note-book or Journal; a register or record of daily business or events.

DIASTASE, a chemical substance extracted by water from crushed malt, which possesses the remarkable property of converting starch into sugar in an hour or two.

DIASTIMETER, a philosophical instrument for measuring distances.

DIBBLE, a small spade; a pointed garden instrument for making holes in the ground for planting.

DIBS, a sort of treacle made in Syria from grapes.

DICE, to weave or form figures of waved pattern; small cubical pieces of ivory or bone, numbered with dots on the sides, for casting in games of chance. There is a duty of £1 on each pair of dice.

DICE-BOX, a leather, bone or other case for holding dice to throw at hazard, or games of chance.

DICKER, a commercial term for ten of some things, and for the long hundred of others, as ten skins make a dicker of hides; ten bars a dicker of iron, ten dozen a dicker of gloves; and so on. See **DAIKER**.

DICKEY, a loose shirt front to be worn over a soiled shirt.

DICCOLL, the eighth part of a gallon in Corfu.

DICTIONARY, a book of reference for the orthography and definition of words, or for terms of art, science, &c.

DIE, a stamp or reversed impression, used for striking medals, coinage, &c.; an ivory cube, one of a pair of dice used in gaming.

DIE-SINKER, a maker of metal dies.

DIETARY, a table of rations supplied daily, on board ship, or to soldiers, persons in prisons, workhouses, &c.

DIET-DRINKS, beverages prepared with various medicinal ingredients.

DIGEST, an abstract of a speech or decision; a compendium or summary of mercantile law, disposed under proper heads.

DIGESTER, a metal vessel with a detached cover to be screwed down, and some elastic interposing substances to prevent the loss of heat by evaporation. It is chiefly used in chemical operations to raise the boiling fluid to a higher temperature than 212 degrees, the better to act on solids, by softening and preparing them.

DIGESTIVE BISCUITS, coarse brown biscuits.

DIGGING, the operation of turning up or loosening the earth by hand labour with a spade or fork.

DIGGINGS, a popular name for the localities where gold is found, in Australia and California.

make an ounce
equal to \$ 1-8th

flax; damask of
patterns, used for
is chiefly made in
d, and the north

stuff with trans-
fers.

medicines.
nal; a register or
or events.

stance extracted
malt, which pos-
property of con-
ar in an hour or

hical instrument

a pointed garden
oles in the ground

ade in Syria from

figures of waved
pieces of ivory or
lots on the sides,
chance. There is
r of dice.

or other case for
hazard, or games

m for ten of some
hundred of others,
cker of hides; ten
dozen n dicker of
DAIKER.

to be worn over a

art of a gallon in

reference for the
tion of words, or
&c.

if impression, used
ing, &c.; an ivory
e used in gaming,
etal dies.

ns supplied daily,
blers, persons in
e.

repared with vari-
ts.

peech or decision;
nary of mercantile
pper heads.

l with a detached
down, and some
tances to prevent
vaporation. It is

cal operations to
to a higher tem-
ees, the better to
ing and preparing

se brown biscuits.

of turning up or

and labour with a

e for the localities
in Australia and

DIGIT, a Roman letter, or character, which represents a numeral as I for one; V for five; L for fifty, &c. As a measure the digit is three-fourths of an inch.

DIKAMALL, DECAMALEE, a fragrant resinous gum which in India exudes from the tops of the branches of the *Gardenia lucida*. It is extensively used as a dressing for slight injuries and wounds, and is sold in some parts as gogool.

DIKE, DYKE, the Scotch name for a stone fence; in engineering, a hydraulic embankment similar to those employed in Holland to keep out the sea; in mining, a kind of faulty vein; a ditch or channel for water.

DILAPIDATION, waste or decay in buildings, &c.

DILIGENCE, a lumbering French passenger carriage.

DILLOCK, a seasoning made of cayenne, salt, and a little pea-meal used in Abyssinia.

DILL-OIL, an essential oil, obtained from the seeds of *Anethum graveolens*, which are stimulant and carminative.

DIME, a small silver coin and money of account of the United States, the tenth part of a dollar, and worth five-pence; there are also half dimes.

DIMENSION, the extension of a body considered as capable of being measured; bulk, extent, capacity.

DIMITT, a fabric of cotton, used for bed-furniture and other purposes, which is made both plain and striped or cross-hatched; it was formerly imported from Damietta.

DINAR, a money of Persia, 25derhems, or 9s.

DINEAL (Spanish), a large sum of money; a measure for wine and oil; also a weight used by assayers.

DINERO, a money of account in Alicante, the twelfth part of a sueldo; twenty sueldos making one libra or peso, worth 3s. 3d.

DINGO, the wild dog of Australia, which is a great pest to the stock-keeper, destroying his sheep.

DINGY, a small ship's boat.

DINING-ROOMS, an eating-house, where diners are served to casual customers.

DINING-TABLE, a massive solid table usually supported on four legs, sometimes extensible and capable of being materially enlarged by extra leaves or flaps.

DINMONT, DIAMOND, the name in Scotland for a shearing tup or ram, a year and a half or two years old.

DINNER, the most substantial meal of the day.

DIORAMA, a scenic exhibition embracing the union of transparent and opaque painting, with a judicious use of light before and behind the picture represented.

DIPIN (Scotch), part of a herring net.

DIPLEIDOSCOPE, an instrument for observing the transit of the sun over the meridian by day, or of the stars by night, so as to correct a time-keeper.

DIPLOMA, a medical licence, or honorary document, conferring some power, privilege, or honour.

DIPPA, a Malayan measure equal to the breadth across the body with the arms

extended; the dippa is divided into four hastas or short cubits.

DIPPEL'S OIL, an empyreumatic oil produced during the destructive distillation of bones.

DIPPER, an utensil for taking up fluids in a brewery; the vatman in a paper-manufactory.

DIPPING, a composition of boiled oil and grease used in Scotland by curriers &c. softening leather and making it more fit for resisting dampness; in England it is called dubbing. Also the process of washing sheep to cleanse the fleece before shearing.

DIPPING-NEEDLE, an instrument for indicating the direction of magnetic force; a needle which dips or inclines to the earth.

DIPS, a common name for small or store candles, which are made by repeatedly dipping cotton wicks repeatedly in a cistern of melted tallow.

DIRECTOR, a manager; a member of a board, one appointed to superintend the affairs of a private establishment or public company.

DIRECTORY, an alphabetical address or guide-book to the inhabitants, trades, &c. of a city, with their places of abode.

DIRHEM, a small weight used at Angora; 400 make one oke, which is equal to 2½ lbs.

DIRK, a short dagger.

Dis, a name in Algiers for the fibrous stems of *Festuca patula* and *Arundo festucoides*, which are used for cordage, &c.

DISBURSEMENTS, money paid out.

DISCALE (French), a shrinkage.

DISCHARGE, a release, as when a soldier or sailor is released from his period of servitude, a prisoner dismissed, &c.; the unloading of the cargo of a vessel.

DISCOLORATION, the art of altering the colour of any thing; injury or damage to walls or goods, &c.

DISCOUNT, an allowance, or rebate for prompt payment on a bill or debt not yet due; the sum paid by way of interest, for the advance of money, as on a bill of exchange, &c., not due till a future period.

DISCOUNT-BROKER, one who cashes bills of exchange, or makes advances on securities.

DISCOUNT-DAY, the day of the week on which a bank discounts notes and bills.

DISH, a broad open vessel of earthenware or metal, for holding food; a large trough in which miners measure ore.

DISH-COVER, a metal or earthenware cover for retaining the heat; metal covers are made of silver, block tin, and Britannia metal.

DISH-MAT, a straw, oiled cloth, or other table DISHONoured, a commercial term for the return, unpaid, of a draft or acceptance legally due when presented.

DISINFECTING LIQUOR, chloride of soda or lime in solution.

DISMANTLED. A vessel laid up in dock with her spars, upper masts, rigging, &c., removed, is said to be dismantled.

DISMASTED, a vessel which has lost one or more masts. [express messenger.

DISPATCH, a letter, &c. forwarded by an

arious other public
e usually payable
end on consols and
nt securities is due
d July fifth, and is
ve days afterward.
er cents. of Bank
October tenth. On
January sixth and
ndia Treasury bonds,
r first. Dividend is
a payment made to
estate of a bankrupt,
elved by stock and
blic companies and
d periods.—*Ex div.*
abbreviation, imply-
dealt in without the
ing.
n order or authority
lders or stockholders
rly interest.
e for companies.
cial name for the
Cæsalpina coriaria,
atus for carrying on
ms; the men who
ed with air from the
lipes or tubes worked
terproof helmet and
with air for subma-
at oblong turf used in
ng cottages, and also
[cotage.
uch at the door of a
e para in Abyssinia,
which five are worth
cial measure for land
pelago, equal to four
eres.
e doubloon, a Portu-
l coin, worth about
kind of cloth; to cut
nclosure or basin for
slips. Wet docks and
iding and unloading
up vessels; dry docks
ng or repairing slips.
g and graving docks.
in dues payable on
ntering or leaving the
e corporate body or
ocks.
e memorandum affixed
their meaning; a ticket
specifying their mea-
is tied or fastened
ction where to deliver
et is a term frequently
e declaration of bank-
rson.
ment officer who has
e of docks.
for storing and ware-
dock).

DOCK-WAREHOUSES, stores and sheds within the docks.

DOCK-YARD, a private or government yard, near a harbour or roadstead, where naval stores are kept, and ships built and repaired.

DOGRA, a nominal weight in Bombay, of 18 muddams or almonds.

DOCTOR, a local name for the knife in a print-machine which cleanses the surplus colour from the surface of the engraving cylinder; a medical man holding the degree of M.D.

DOCTORING, a term applied to injuring or adulterating, as doctoring seed, horses, &c.; the operation of removing with a knife the excess of colour from the cylinder in calico-printing.

DOCUMENT, an official or authoritative paper containing instructions or proof for information, and the establishment of facts.

DOCUMENT-BILL, an Indian bill of exchange drawn on London, having as collateral security the bill of lading and policy of insurance on the goods; against a part of the estimated value of these the bill is drawn.

DODD, to cut the wool from the tails of sheep.

DODDER-CAKE, an oil cake made in Lubeca from the marc of the seed of the *Camelina sativa*.

DODRANTE (Spanish), a weight of nine ounces; a measure of twelve inches.

DOE, the female of the fallow deer, rabbits, &c.; the wooden ball used in the game of shinty in Scotland.

DOER, a Scotch name for an attorney, manager, or steward; synonymous with factor.

DOESKIN, woollen for trowsers; a name for deerskin prepared for gloves.

DOFFER, part of a carding machine.

DOG, an iron grab or hook with crooked teeth, used by ship-wrights for driving into timber, to move or hold it; a name for the andiron which is used to support logs of wood on a fire hearth; a name in the West Indies for the three-halfpenny piece, formerly current there; a well-known domestic animal, in many varieties of which there is a considerable trade carried on; the skin and fat of the dog have also commercial uses.

DOGANIERE, a custom-house officer in Italy.

DOG-BISCUIT, coarse waste or broken biscuits sold for feeding dogs.

DOG-CART, a sporting carriage with a box for carrying pointers; also a light jaunting car.

DOG-FISH, a species of shark, the *Scyllium catulus*. On the North American coasts the catch of these fish is large for the oil their livers yield, and other commercial products. If of good size a dog-fish will yield a barrel of oil of 3½ gallons. The dried bodies are sold in Nova Scotia at 2s. 6d. the hundred for feeding pigs during the winter from November till May: two fish broiled or roasted are given per day to a good-sized store pig. The rough skin of the dog-fish is used for polishing wood and other substances.

DOGGER, coarse iron-stone.

DOGGER, a two-masted Dutch fishing vessel, resembling a ketch, often fitted with a well for fish.

DOGRAND, a kind of cloth known in Scotland.

DOG-KENNEL, a building for housing hounds, or other dogs kept for coursing, &c.; a wooden lutch for a house dog or watch dog.

DOG-LOAF, the name for the small three-halfpenny loaf or roll of bread in many of the West India islands, which varies in weight from 6½ to 2½ ounces, according to the official assize of bread, regulated by the price of flour.

DOG-SHORES, short pieces of timber fitted to the upper end of the bilgeways on a building-slip, which are knocked away to facilitate the sliding or launching of a vessel.

DOG-SKIN, gloves, &c. arc made of the skin of the dog.

DOG'S-MEAT, paunches, boiled horseflesh, offal, &c. vended as food for dogs.

DOG-STONES, rough, shaped or hewn pieces of stone imported to make millstones.

DOG-VANE, a small vane on the mast-head to show the direction of the wind.

DOG-WATCH, a short watch or spell of duty on shipboard of only two hours.

DOGWOOD, the produce of *Piscidia erythrina*, a deciduous tree indigenous to the tropics; the bark of the roots is used as a narcotic to stupefy fish. The dogwood of America (*Cornus florida*) is used for inlaying by cabinet-makers; the bark is also an esteemed tonic, and used in the manufacture of ink and false quinine.

DOH, a name in Java for the horsehair-like fibre of the Ejoo or Gomuti palm, (*Arenga saccharifera*, L. fil.).

DOIGT, the hundredth part of the French metre.

DORT, half a bodle; the old Scotch copper halfpenny, twelve of which made a penny sterling. Dolt or dait was also a Dutch copper coin, the eighth part of a stiver, worth little more than a farthing; it is not current now, except in the East.

DOLADOR (Spanish), a joiner.

DOLCINO, **DULCINO** (Italian), a small bassoon formerly much in use.

DOLE, to mete out in small quantities.

DOLET, a part, a division of the Russian pound, 96 doleys making 1 zolotnik, and 96 zolotniks 1 Russian pound: 10 Russian pounds are equal to about 9½ English pounds.

DOLL, a child's baby toy; a name for pigeons' dung in Scotland.

DOLLAR, a coin current in the United States of America, parts of South America, China, and some of the Continental States of Europe. It is usually the largest silver coin of a country. The American dollar is divided into 100 cents, and is valued at 4s. 2d. There are Sicilian, Austrian, and Spanish dollars, which are estimated according to their weights and fineness. The following figures show the relative weight and fineness of some of the principal dollar coins:—

	Weight. Grains.	Fineness. Thousandths.
United States dollar 1792-1836	424	892½
United States dollar after the year 1837 ...	417	900
The new United States dollar since 1853	396	—
Mexicans of all dates about	416½	899
Chilian dollars	416½	901
Peruvian, miked	415	905
Eollvian 1827 to 1837 ...	416½	905
do. 1840 vary in weight	416½	900
Spanish Carolus 1772- 1808	412	898
do. Ferdinand 1808- 1821	414	900
Brazilian restamped ...	412	898

To convert sterling money into dollars and cents, reduce the former to pence, double the amount and call it cents, and mark off by a decimal point the two right-hand figures of the product for dollars and cents. See DALLER and THALER.

DOLL-MAKER, one who makes sham infants as playthings for children.

DOLL'S-EYES, glass beads which are extensively made in Birmingham, and also imported from Austria, the trade being valued at about £15,000 per annum.

DOLLY, in mining parlance a perforated board, placed over a tub containing ore to be washed, and which being worked by a winch-handle, gives a circular motion to the ore; a machine for washing clothes.

DOLOMITE, a variety of magnesian limestone, admirably adapted for mortar, as it absorbs less carbonic acid than the common limestone; a white variety of dolomite was used by ancient sculptors.

DOLPHIN, a spar or buoy, with a large ring in it secured to an anchor, to which vessels may bind their cables.

DOMBA OIL, a fragrant fixed oil obtained in India from the seeds of the Alexandrian laurel (*Catophyllum inophyllum*). It is used for burning and for medicinal purposes, being considered a cure for the itch.

DOMB, an arched or spherical roof raised over the centre of a building.

DOMESTICATE, to tame, to make familiar.

DOMESTICS, a strong bleached sheeting, or cotton manufacture of America; household servants or hired labourers. *Domestic* is also a carriage for general use.

DOMETT, **DOMMET**, a mixed cotton and woolen fabric for bairie; also a kind of white flannel made in Germany.

DOMICILE, a dwelling; a place of permanent residence.

DOMICLED BILL, a bill not made payable at the residence or place of business of the acceptor, but directed for payment by the acceptor at the time of his acceptance.

DOMINO, a masquerade dress, a long silk mantle or loose wrapper with a hood and wide sleeves; a marked piece of bone or ivory used in playing a game.

DONATION, a gift or bequest.

DONEY, a kind of Indian river ferry-boat, made of basket-work of a circular form,

eight or ten feet in diameter, covered with leather; also a larger coasting vessel. See **DHONEY**.

DONKEY, an ass for the saddle or for draught. **DONKEY-ENGINE**, a kind of steam-pump to feed boilers.

DOODOO, **DOODY**, an old Indian copper coin the eighth part of a fanam, worthless than a halfpenny.

DOOGANY, a petty Indian copper coin of Arcot; worth about one farthing.

DOOLOO, a name in Hootan for the roots of the small-stalked variety of rhubarb.

DOOLY, an Indian covered litter or palanquin, often used for conveying the sick or wounded. [storied horse.

DOOMAULAI, the Indian name for a two-DOOM-PALM, the *Hyphene Thebatica*, which is highly valued in Egypt for its fruit. The wood is used for various domestic purposes; the rind of the fruit, which resembles gingerbread in appearance and taste, is eaten, and the kernel turned into beads for rosaries.

DOON, an Indian land measure, equal to about 8·35 English acres.

DOOPADA RESIN, a resin obtained in considerable quantities in the East Indies, from the *Vateria Indica*; which is used as a fragrant incense in the temples, makes an excellent varnish, and is sometimes called East Indian copal, or gum Piney.

DOOR, any moveable opening or entrance for access to a building, room, or closet; a frame of boards that shuts the opening, &c.

DOOR AND DRAWER KNOB MAKER, a turner, or one who prepares and sells wooden, porcelain, and metal handles for the doors of rooms and for articles of furniture.

DOOR-FRAME, the catch for a door. [doors. **DOOR-FURNITURE**, the iron work required for

DOOR-HANDLE, the knob of a door.

DOOR-HINGE MAKER, a worker and dealer in hinges for hanging doors with.

DOORIAHS, a cotton fabric made in India.

DOOR-KEEPER, one who has the charge of the entrance-way in a house or public building; a gate porter.

DOOR-KEY, the latch or lock key for a street or other door. [of a door.

DOOR-KNOB, a handle for turning the lock

DOOR-KNOCKER, a hand rapper for a street door or other door on a stairway.

DOOR-LATCH, an iron bolt or catch for fastening a door.

DOOR-MAT, a coarse rough mat placed at door-ways or entrances from the street, to clean the shoes on.

DOOR-PLATE, a metallic engraved name plate.

DOOR-PLATE MAKER, one who prepares metal name-plates, and gets them engraved.

DOOR-SPRING MAKER, a maker of elastic and other springs for doors.

DOORVAGEE, a Turkish mason. [in India.

DOOSOOTEE, thick tent cloth of cotton made

DOPIA, another name for the pistole, an Italian gold coin, worth about 13s. 6d. In Rome the doppia consists of three crowns and thirteen bajocchi, or 318 bajocchi.

DOPUTTA, a wrapper or garment of cotton, worn by the natives of India.

DOREEA, a petty money of account of Bombay worth about a halfpenny.

lameter, covered with
ranger coasting vessel.

saddle or for draught,
and of steam-pump to

old Indian copper coin
aniam, worth less than

Indian copper coin of
one farthing.

footan for the roots
variety of rhubarb.

covered litter or palan-
quin conveying the sick

[storied house.
plan name for a two-
sæpe *Thebaica*, which

Egypt for its fruit.
for various domestic

of the fruit, which re-
l in appearance and

the kernel turned into
measure, equal to

crees.
obtained in consist-
the East Indies, from

which is used as a
the temples, makes an

and is sometimes called
or gum Feny.

opening or entrance for
g, room, or closet; a
shuts the opening, &c.

NOB MAKER, a turner,
es and sells wooden,
handles for the doors

icles of furniture.
atch for a door. [doors.

iron work required for
ob of a door.

a worker and dealer
g doors with.

oric made in India.
no has the charge of

in a house or public
er.

lock key for a street
of a door.

for turning the lock
r ladder for a street

a stairway.
bit or catch for fasten-

ough mat placed at
ces from the street,

engraved name plate,
ewho prepares metal
them engraved.

maker of elastic and
rs.

mason. [In India,
cloth of cotton made

for the pistole, an
th about 13s. 6d. In

lists of three crowns
or 31s bajocchi.

garment of cotton,
f India.

of account of Bom-
penny.

DOREMAL, a kind of flowered muslin made
in Spain.

DOLEY, the colonial name, in the Gulf of
Mexico and the West Indies, for a canoe
hollowed out of a log of wood.

DOBBER, the attic window on the sloping
roof of a house.

DOIMEUSE POST CHARIOT, a travelling car-
riage.

DORMITORY, a sleeping-place.

DORNAS, a small Spanish fishing-boat.

DORSICK, a stout figured linen made for
table-cloths, used in Scotland.

DORSOUR, cloth for hanging on the walls
of a hall or chapel in Scotland.

DOSE, a variable quantity or portion of medi-
cine to be swallowed; the proportion of
any thing liquid applied in manufactures.

Doss, in Scotland a tobacco pouch.

Dot, a small point or spot, made with a pen
or other sharp-jointed instrument.

DOTCHIN, a Chinese portable balance for
weighing coins and merchandise, made
somewhat after the plan of the English
steel-yard. In Hong Kong, and other
ports open to British trade, it is doubly
graduated with circles of brass pins to
mark British and Chinese weights.

DOUANIER, a French Custom-house offi-
cer.

DOUBLE-BARRELLED, a gun having two
barrels.

DOUBLE-ENTRY, a mode of book-keeping
which offers facilities for detecting errors
in accounts.

DOUBLE-MANUFACTURER, a maker of galloon
and double, a kind of silk material for shoe
ties and binding.

DOUBLE PICA, a type one size larger than
paragon, and one size smaller than two-
line pica.

DOUBLE SOVEREIGN, a British coin, of which
some were minted a few years ago, but
none have been coined these ten years
past.

DOUBLETS, a pair; a name given to coun-
terfeit gems, crystals in two thicknesses,
with a colour between them; a kind of
netted silk; a waistcoat or jacket.

DOUBLOON, a common Spanish and South
American gold coin, which weighs 41.70
troy grains, of which 365.49 grains are pure.

By the bullion dealers of London the
Spanish doubloon, full weight, is taken at
65s. to 67s. 6d.; the Mexican, Patriotic, and
South American doubloons, 64s. to 65s.;
the Sun or Tree doubloons, at 58s. to 61s.

There are also half and quarter doubloons
of proportional value. This coin being
the form generally given to gold in the
minh; countries of South America, is, like
the dollar, extensively circulated as bul-
lion.

DOUCEUR, a gift or bonus.

DOUGH, flour or meal which has been
kneaded with water, and leavened with
yeast ready for baking.

DOUGLASHMAN, the name given to an es-
culent sea weed, *Fucus vesiculosus*, which
is held in high estimation by the peasantry
on the coast of Donegal.

DOUGH-NUT, pastry fried or boiled in lard.

DOUSE, a sudden lowering.

DOUZAIN, an old French coin worth a sou;
douzaine is also a dozen.

DOVE-COT, a small building or box in
which domestic pigeons breed.

DOVER'S POWDER, a valuable diaphoretic
preparation, the compound powder of
ipeacumhin.

DOVE-TAILING, a neat and secure method of
joining wood-work.

DOVETTY, a wrapping cloth or garment
of silk, or some mixed fabric, worn by
rich natives in Madras.

Dow, an Arabian coasting vessel, with one
mast, carrying a lateen sail.

DOWEL, a pin of wood or iron used at the
edges of boards, in laying floors, to avoid
the appearance of nails on the surface.

DOWELLING, a method of corking or joining
by letting pieces into the solid, or nailing
two pieces of timber together by tenons.

DOWLAS, a strong coarse kind of bleached
linen for sheeting, &c., made chiefly in
Yorkshire, Dundee, and Forfarshire. It
is now much superseded by calico.

DOWN, the fine short breast plumage of the
elder duck and other birds; a large open
plain on the top of a hill.

DOWNHAUL, a rope attached to a staysail or
jib to pull it down by.

DOWN-TRAIN, a departing railway train.

DOWSING, a superstitious mode of discover-
ing a mineral lode by the divining rod.

DOYLEY, a small fancy napkin or plate cover,
of different materials.

DOZEN, the number twelve.

DRAIDBOARD, a sort of turn-table to a col-
onial-made wagon in the Cape colony.

DRAW, a woollen cloth of a dun colour,
made in Yorkshire, generally woven thick
and double milled, for great coats; a kind
of wooden box used in salt-works for hold-
ing the salt when taken out of the boiling
pans.

DRABBETS, a coarse linen fabric or duck,
made at Barnsley, &c.

DRACHM, DRAM, the principal silver coin
and money of account in Greece, worth
64 sesterlings. In Britain, the term dram
is applied to two weights; in apothecaries
weight, to the eighth part of the troy
ounce, or 60 troy grains; and to the one-
sixteenth part of the avoirdupois ounce,
or 27 11-32nd troy grains. The latter,
however, is seldom used. In medicine, the
drachm weight is expressed in prescrip-
tions by the symbol \mathfrak{z} , equal to 2 scruples,
or, in liquids, the eighth part of an ounce
measure. In Turkish weight, the drachme
is the hundredth part of the ordinary
cheque, and = to 49 3-5th grains troy.

DRAFF, a common name in Scotland for
refuse or dregs, and for brewers' grains
used for feeding cattle.

DRAFT, a check or order for money on a
banker or other person; a deduction
allowed from the gross weight of goods;
a plan of a building; a rough copy of any
writing. The draft of a ship is the num-
ber of feet she sinks in the water. *

DRAFT-NET, a seine or hauling net.

DRAFTS, DRAGONS, turned pieces of wood
or bone, &c. for playing the game of
drafts on a chequer board.

- DRAG**, a dredging machine; a kind of hook for recovering dead bodies under water; a skid or chain to lock the wheel of a vehicle in descending hills; a four-horse coach.
- DRAGON CANE**, a thick kind of rattan imported from China, with long internodes and a hard bark, less flexible than the common rattans, but strong, springy, and much valued. A variety with soft bark is called Manila dragon cane, and is believed to be the stem of *Calamus Draco*.
- DRAGON'S BLOOD**, a resinous astringent extract, of a deep red colour, obtained from the fleshy fruits of the *Calamus Draco*, a plant of Sumatra and the Malay Islands. It is chiefly used as a colouring ingredient for spirit and turpentine varnishes and paints, for staining marble, preparing gold locker, dentifrices, &c.
- DRAG-ROPE**, a rope attached to a ship, canal boat, or any object for traction.
- DRAIN**, to draw off or filter; also a sink or water channel.
- DRAINAGE**, the systematic process employed for carrying off water from land.
- DRAINAGE COMPANY**, a joint-stock association empowered by Act of Parliament to carry out drainage operations for improving the estates of a landowner, and to charge the lands with the gradual repayment by certain instalments.
- DRAINING-PIPE MAKER**, a manufacturer of draining pipes and tiles, &c.
- DRAINING-TILES**, burnt clay tiles, usually horseshoe-shaped, one foot long, by two to three inches broad, about half a million tons of which are annually manufactured.
- DRAIN-PIPE**. See **STONE-WARE**.
- DRAIN-TRAPS**, contrivances for preventing the escape of foul air from drains, but allowing the passage of water into them.
- DRAKE**, the male of the duck.
- DRAKE**, a small quantity of an alcoholic draught.
- DRAMA**, a play, whether comic or tragic.
- DRAMATIST**, a writer of plays.
- DRAM-BOTTLE MANUFACTURER**, a tradesman who cases with leather or straw, and sells glass bottles for travellers and others, for the pocket.
- DRAPE** (French), woollen cloth; to make cloth, to barter.
- DRAPER**, a dealer in cloth, as a woollen-drapeer, or a linen-drapeer.
- DRAPER'S COMPANY**, the third of the twelve great London livery companies. The first charter of the guild was granted in the thirty-eighth year of Edward III. The hall of the company is in Throgmorton street.
- DRAPERY**, an artist's term for the clothing or dress of a figure or statue; by upholsterers it is applied to bed and window curtains, tapestry, and hangings of any kind. Also a general name for the woollen and linen fabrics retailed by drapers. In its primary sense, from the French word "drap," it means woollen goods only, but has been extended to cotton prints and linens. Thus we call a dealer in calicoes a linen-drapeer, to distinguish him from what is called a draper, but the goods of both are alike denominated "drapery."
- DRAPIER**, a French clothier, or cloth manufacturer.
- DRAPIING**, the ancient name for making cloth, whence the word draper.
- DRAPIERS**, an Italian weaver.
- DRAPIET EGGS** (Scotch), fried eggs.
- DRAPEPO**, a name for silk stuffs and cloth in Italy.
- DRAPS D'E'ETE'**, summer cloths twilled like DRASTICS, medicines which are rapid and powerful in their operations.
- DRAUGHT**, a term applied to the depth of water which a ship displaces when she is afloat; a drench for cattle; a drastic purgative.
- DRAUGHT-BAR**, an agricultural implement; a swing-tree.
- DRAUGHT-BOARD**, a folding chequered board for playing the game of draughts.
- DRAUGHT-HORSE**, a cart-horse; one employed in husbandry.
- DRAUGHT-OX**, an ox employed in ploughing, or drawing a wagon; in the Cape colony it is called a trek ox.
- DRAUGHTSMAN**, a delineator, one who designs from instructions, or prepares drawings, plans, and elevations of buildings, diagrams for lectures, &c.
- DRAW**, to haul or pull along; to sketch or design; to raise water from a well, or liquors by a tap.
- DRAWBACK**, an allowance or return of the duty on exporting goods that had previously been imported.
- DRAWBAR**, an iron rod used to connect a locomotive with a tender.
- DRAWBOYS**, assistants to the shawl weavers at Paisley.
- DRAWBRIDGE**, a bridge that can be lifted or swung, placed over a dry moat or water channel at the gate of a fortified city, over a dock entrance, canal, or navigable river.
- DRAWEE**, the person upon whom a bill is drawn.
- DRAWER**, the person who draws a bill.
- DRAWER-HANDLE**, a knob or metal handle for attaching to drawers.
- DRAWERS**, sliding boxes, for holding articles which can easily be drawn out and returned to their places; light under-clothing for the legs.
- DRAWING-BOARD MAKER**, a manufacturer of boards for artists.
- DRAWING-KNIFE**. See **KNIFE**.
- DRAWING-INSTRUMENT MAKER**, a manufacturer of the mechanical appliances for painters.
- DRAWING-MASTER**, one who teaches the art of drawing.
- DRAWING-ROOM**, the chief apartment or reception-room of a dwelling-house or mansion.
- DRAWING-ROOM-CHAIRS**, light fancy and highly ornamented chairs, suited for a drawing-room.
- DRAWING-SLATE**. See **BLACK CHALK**.
- DRAW-LINK**, a contrivance for connecting railway carriages together.
- DRAW-PLATE**, a stout plate of shear steel pierced with one or more holes, for drawing wire through.

h are alike denomi-
 chler, or cloth manu-

name for making
 rd draper.

weaver.
 fried eggs.

stuffs and cloth in
 merino.

r cloths twilled like
 which are rapid and
 nations.

lled to the depth of
 it replaces when she is
 cattle; a drastic pur-

cultural implement; a

ing chequered board
 of draughts.

-horse; one employed

employed in ploughing,
 in the Cape colony

acater, one who de-
 ns, or prepares draw-

ations of buildings,
 , &c.

along; to sketch or
 ter from a well, or

ance or return of the
 oods that had previ-

g used to connect a
 nder.

to the shawl weavers

that can be lifted or
 dry moat or water

f a fortified city, over
 al, or navigable river.

upon whom a bill is

who draws a bill.
 job or metal handle

ers.
 for holding articles

drawn out and re-
 ; light under-cloth-

R, a manufacturer of

KNIFE.

MAKER, a manufac-
 tical appliances for

who teaches the art

chief apartment or
 dwelling-house or

light fancy and
 hairs, suited for a

LACK CHALK.

nance for connecting
 ther.
 plate of shear steel
 ore holes, for draw-

DRAY, a low heavy luggage cart, a kind of brewer's vehicle on which barrels of beer are transported.

DRAYMAN, the driver of a dray.

DREDGE, a drag-net for taking oysters and other mollusca; a machine for clearing mud in a river; a mixture of oats and barley sown together.

DREDGER, one engaged in working a dredging machine; a ballast lighter.

DREDDING-BOX, a tin box with perforations in the lid for sprinkling flour on meat, &c.

DREDDING-MACHINE, an engine used to clear away sandbanks, and to take up mud or gravel from the bottoms of rivers or harbours.

DREDS, the lees or sediment of liquors; the refuse in the manufacture of tallow.

DRENCH, a medicinal draught for horses and cattle; the horn scoop by which it is forced down the throat.

DRESSED, a term applied to stone or other material, shaped and smoothed; ore prepared and fitted for use.

DRESSER, a piece of kitchen furniture, a fixed side-board with shelves, &c. for plates and dishes; an assistant in a hospital.

DRESSING, a starch, or gummy stiffening, glaze, or other application to linen, silks, &c.; manures applied to land; trimming and smoothing rough stones for masonry; cleaning or preparing grains, ores, &c.

DRESSING-CASE, a box fitted with apparatus and toilet utensils for a dressing-room.

DRESSING-CASE-INSTRUMENT MAKER, a maker and vender of such articles.

DRESSING-GOWN, a loose morning robe or wrapper.

DRESSING-ROOM, a small ante-room attached to a sleeping apartment.

DRESSING-ROOM TABLE, a table for a dressing glass and other conveniences.

DRESS-MAKER, a mantua-maker, one who makes ladies' dresses.

DRETLING, an Austrian liquid measure containing thirty Vienna wine eimers.

DRIERS, a material added to oil paints. *See* **DRYERS**.

DRIESTACH, the dross of a turf fire, which glows when stirred.

DRIFT, a hardened steel tool; a horizontal passage in a mine; a drove of cattle.

DRIFT-NET, a fishing net about twenty feet deep, by 120 feet long, well corked at the top, but without lead at the bottom. The size of the mesh is $\frac{3}{4}$ inches or upwards; frequently a dozen or more of these nets are attached to each other lengthwise by a drift-rope.

DRILL, an agricultural implement used for dibbling or sowing grain and seeds. There are many combined machines, as drill-harrows, drill-ploughs, &c.; an instrument for boring holes; a stout white linen twill used for trousers; a machine for cutting circular holes in metal; the act of training soldiers to their duty.

DRILL-BOW, the moveable handle of the drill.

DRILL-GRUBBER, an agricultural implement for cultivating land.

DRILL-MANUFACTURER, a maker of drills.

DRILL-SERGEANT, a military non-commissioned officer who trains soldiers.

DRILL-STOCK, the holdfast for a metal drill.

DRINKING-HORN, a cup made out of pressed horn.

DRIPPING, the fat that falls from baked and roast meat.

DRIPPING-PAN a tin dish for receiving the gravy and fat, which drops from meat in roasting before the fire.

DRIPSTONE, a filter for water.

DRITTLE, a silver money of Prussia, worth about 1s.

DRIVER, a coachman, one who drives beasts; the manager of a locomotive engine; a storm sail, a sailor's name for a spunker;

the after sail of a ship or bark; a piece of wood upon a weaver's spindle which impels the shuttle through the opening in the warp.

DRIVING-BAND, the strap, belt, or gearing for uniting, turning, and carrying machinery.

DRIVING-WHEELS, the large wheels of a locomotive engine.

DROG, a name given in Scotland to a buoy attached to the end of a harpoon line.

DROGHER, a West Indian cargo boat employed in coasting, having long light masts and lateen sails.

DROGUISTE (French), a dealer in drugs.

DROIT, a division of the troy grain used by moneyers; a legal claim or title, duty, &c.

DROU, a machine for lowering coals from railway shafts into the holds of colliers.

DROBKI, **DROSKY**, **DROZSKA**, a Russian pleasure carriage or sledge.

DROZOMETER, an instrument for measuring the fall of dew.

DROSS, the refuse or scales from metals, slag, cinders, &c.; impure matter.

DROUD (Scotch), a codfish; a kind of watted box for catching herrings.

DROVE, a description of tooling by parallel perpendicular flutes on the face of hard stones; a narrow irrigating channel; a herd of cattle, or a number of animals driven in a body; the broadest pointed iron instrument used by a stone-mason in Scotland in hewing stones.

DROVER, one who drives cattle or sheep to market.

DRUG BROKER, a licensed broker who deals in drugs.

DRUGGET, a coarse flimsy woollen fabric, printed or plain, used for carpeting, packing, and for rough female garments in Scotland.

DRUGGIST, properly one who buys or sells drugs; a wholesale dealer; but commonly applied to one who combines the retail business of chemist and druggist, and sells surgical instruments and various miscellaneous articles in common demand.

DRUG-GRINDER, one who pulverizes drugs in a mill for the chemist and druggist.

DRUG-MILL, a mill where drugs, &c. are crushed and ground.

DRUGS, animal and vegetable products used in pharmacy; the raw material from which medicines are compounded.

DRUM, a well-known musical instrument, consisting of a hollow cylinder covered at the end with vellum skin, there are side drums, large bass drums, and double or kettle drums. Also a circular box in which dried fruit is sent here for sale, weighing when full, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a cwt. The large flat tubs in which fish are packed in New Brunswick for the Brazil markets are called drums; each drum contains exactly 125lbs. of pressed codfish, that being the Portuguese quintal. The drums are shaped to suit the convenience of the Brazilians, who transport them into the interior of South America, slung in pairs upon mules. Also the hollow short cylinder revolving on an axle, over which the driving bands or ropes of machinery pass, settling in motion several small wheels.

DRUMHEAD, the top of a capstan containing holes in which the capstan bars are fixed; the parchment or vellum skin stretched on the top of a drum.

DRUM-MAKER, a manufacturer of drums.

DRUMMOCK, in Scotland meal and water mixed.

DRUMMOND-LIGHT, an intense light procured by the combustion of coal gas and oxygen on lime.

DRUM-STICKS, a pair of short sticks with which the drummer beats his drum.

DRY-DOCK, a graving dock; one which can be laid dry in order to examine and repair the bottom of a ship.

DRYERS, litharge, sugar of lead, white coppers, and other desiccatives, added to oil paints to cause them to dry quickly.

DRY-GOODS, a commercial name for textile fabrics, cottons, woollens, laces, hardwares, and some few other articles; in contradistinction to groceries.

DRY-GOODS-STONE, an American name for a warehouse or shop devoted to the sale of cotton and other manufactured articles for personal use.

DRY-GOOSE, in Scotland a handful of fine meat pressed very close together, dight in water, and then roasted among the ashes of a kiln.

DRYING-OILS, linseed and other oils which having been heated with oxide of lead; dry quickly on exposure to the atmosphere and retain their transparency on solidifying. Drying-oils are essential for the purposes of the painter and for the manufacture of printing-ink; they also form the basis of many paints and varnishes. Castor-oil, linseed-oil, poppy-oil and walnut-oil are among the drying-oils.

DRYING-STOVE, a stove used by laundresses; also one employed by founders and others.

DRY-ROT, a decay in timber; a disease which attacks wood, and renders it brittle, by destroying the cohesion of its parts.

DRY-SALTER, a dealer in the minerals used in pickling, salting and preserving various kinds of food. Also in gums, drugs, dyestuffs, mineral colours, tanning substances, artificial manures, &c.

DRY-STOVE, a place constructed for the plants of dry, arid climates.

DUANIE, an Arabian money, worth about

a halfpenny, 40 of which make up a cruse. See **DIRWANI**.

DUN, to reduce the end of timber; a division of the rupee in Mangalore also called a dudu, equal to about $\frac{2}{3}$; a weight in Mysore about $\frac{1}{4}$ an ounce.

DUNASHI, an Indian Interpreter or commissioner, employed by ships and Europeans at the seaports.

DUNBELTJE, a division of the rixdollar in the Eastern archipelago equal to about 6l.

DUBBER, **DUPPER**, a leather bottle or skin bag, used chiefly in India for holding oil, ghee, and other liquids, and capable of holding, according to size, from 20 to 80lbs. weight.

DUBBING, a sea term for working with an adze; a greasy composition used, and the process employed, for softening hard shoes and other articles of stiff leather. See **DIPPING**.

DUBBLE, a monetary division of the florin in Batavia, equal to about $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

DUCAPE, a rich silk.

DUCAT, a gold coin current in several European States, generally of the value of about 9s. 4d. There are also silver ducats in some of the Italian States, worth only about a third of this value.

DUCATOON, a Dutch silver coin of the same value as the rixdollar, and passing for nearly 4s. in Sweden and Denmark. In Holland and the Netherlands it is about 5s. 6d. [slates, 24 by 12 inches.

DUCHESS, **DUCHESS-SLATES**, large-sized DUCK, a fabric lighter and finer than canvas, made of flax, used for small sails, gentlemen's trousers, &c.; a water-towl, wild and domesticated, much esteemed as food.

DUCKLING, a young duck.

DUCKETMETER, an instrument for comparing the ductility of lead, tin, &c.

DUDDAH, a name for the fourth part of the maund in Bangalore.

DUDDIE, a wooden dish with two ears used in Scotland, which is generally of an octagonal form on the brim.

DUDU, another name for the Dub, an Indian money.

DUFFADAR, a subordinate officer in an Indian army; thus there are quarter-master duffadars, pay duffadars, &c.

DUFFELS, **DUFFIELDS**, a thick coarse kind of woolen cloth having a thick nap or fleaze.

DUGONG, a name in Australia and the Indian ocean for the *Halicore Dugong*, which is taken for the oil obtained from the blubber. This oil is asserted to be equal to cod-liver oil, and is a cure for diseases of the ear. The bone of the animal in fineness and hardness of grain, specific gravity, and appearance, approaches nearly to the nature of Ivory. The flesh of the dugong is often eaten.

DUM, a Dutch long measure; the Netherlands dum or centimètre is $\frac{1}{4}$ square inches. In cubic measure it is the third of a cubic foot.

DUK, **DOH**, a name in Java for the material, like horse-hair, covering the petioles of the Eljoo or Gomuti palm, *Arenga saccharifera*, Labill. [Socotra.

DUKKUM, a small species of millet raised in

DULC
wh
hel
DULL
DULS
pal
ina
DULS
son
DUM
Ma
par
DUM
the
and
DUM
and
DUM
she
var
DUM
pre
to
p
DUM
flor
of
Soc
and
DUM
DUM
soo
DUM
Ma
DUN,
in s
DUNE
the
her
DUNI
use
DUNC
gen
ma
ses
and
du
pri
gra
the
DUN
Ea
ch
DUN
ble
DUN
sta
DUN
ing
y
DUN
app
co
sta
DUN
in
na
DUN
pe
en
ca
DUN
in

ch make up a cruse.

of timber; a divi-
tangalore also called
at 2jd; a weight in
inter.

interpreter or com-
by ships and Euro-

of the rixdollar in
zo equal to about 6d.
ather bottle or skin
udla for holding oil,
lds, and capable of
elze, from 20 to 80lbs.

or working with an
osition used, and the
softening hard shoes
f stiff leather. See

vision of the florin in
at 2jd.

current in several
erally of the value of
ro also silver ducats
in States, worth only
nine.

over coin of the same
lar, and passing for
a and Denmark. In
herlands it is about
ates, 24 by 12 inches.
SLATES, large-sized
and finer than canvas,
for small sails, sea-
a water-fowl, wild
ack esteemed as food.

ck.
rument for compar-
ad, tin, &c.

the fourth part of the

a with two ears used
is generally of an
e brim.

for the Dub, an Indian

te officer in an Indian
are quarter-master
ars, &c.

a thick coarse kind of
a thick nap or frize.
Australia, and the
e *Halicore Dugong*,
he oil obtained from
ill is asserted to be
al, and is a cure for
The bone of the
d hardness of grain,
nd appearance, ap-
he nature of ivory.
ng is often eaten.

measure; the Nether-
mètre is 1½ square
asure it is the third

ava for the material.
ring the petioles of
alm, *Arenga saccha-*
[Socotra,
s of millet raised in

DULCIMER, a triangular chest, strung with
wires, which are struck with a little rod
held in each hand. [haths.]

DULLAUK, a Persian barber who attends the
DULME, DYLASK, an edible alga (*Rhodomenia
palmata*), which is sold in the Irish
markets. It is eaten raw by the peasantry.
DULSHT, the name for a small bundle in
some parts of Scotland.

DUMAREE, a petty nominal money on the
Malabar coast, of 4 cowry shells; the third
part of the copper pie.

DUM-BELLS, heavy metal weights swung in
the hands for exercise, to open the chest
and increase muscular strength.

DUM-SINGLES, a kind of silk merely wound
and cleaned.

DUMB-WAITER, a dining-room stand, with
shelves and conveniences for holding
various requisite articles.

DUMMY, a sham package in a shop; a hatter's
pressing iron; a name given by firemen
to the jets from the mains or chief water
pipes.

DUMPLING, a kind of pudding of wheaten
flour; in cookery usually a casing or cover
of paste, enclosing apples and boiled; in
Scotland it is a bannock made of oatmeal
and suet boiled in broth.

DUMPY, shor; and thick.

DUMPHY LEVEL, a spirit level with a tele-
scope for surveying purposes.

DUMMIE, an imaginary money of account in
Malwa, the eighth part of a pie.

DUN, a persevering person; one employed
in soliciting the payment of debts.

DUNBAR WEDDER, a name given by some of
the lower classes in Scotland to a salted
herring.

DUNBER, the fermenting lees of cane-julee,
used in the distillation of rum.

DUNO, the excretory deposit of animals; a
general name for farm-yard or stable
manure. The dung of most animals pos-
sesses a commercial value; that of dogs
and of pigeons is used in tanning; horse
dung in foundries; that of cows in calico-
printing; under the names of album-
græcum, argols, guano and other heads,
the uses of most of these are noticed.

DUNGALLY, a small liquid measure in the
East of 2½ seers; 11½ dungalles making one
choratany; = 1 3-32nd quart.

DUNGAHE, DUNGARY, a coarse kind of un-
bleached Indian calico.

DUNSHILL, a waste heap of ashes, refuse sub-
stances or manure, &c.

DUNSHILL-FORK, a prong for lifting or turn-
ing straw, manure, &c. in a farm or stable
yard, &c.

DUNGINO, manuring land; the term is also
applied to the act of steeping printed cal-
icoes in a bath of cow-dung, at a certain
stage of the process.

DUNLOP CHEESE, a quality of cheese made
in Scotland, very like the Derbyshire;
namely, a sweet, rich, white variety.

DUNNAGE, loose articles of merchandise
permitted to be shipped for the conveni-
ence of stowing, securing and filling up
cargo, such as billet-wood, coco-nuts, &c.

DUNNING, a common term for urgent press-
ing for the payment of a debt; also a

mode of curling cod-fish in New Hamp-
shire, so as to give them a particular colour.
DUNNOCK, a kind of boat used at the head
of the Persian gulf.

DUNSTABLE STRAW, wheat straw used for
bonnet plait. The middle part of the
straw above the last joint is selected; it
is cut into lengths of about ten inches,
which are then split by a single machine
into slips of the requisite width. Whole
Dunstable signifies that the plait is formed
of seven entire straws, while patent Dun-
stable consists of fourteen split straws.

DUNTER, a cant term in parts of Scotland
for the porpoise. [duck.]

DUNTER-GOOSE, a name given to the elder-
DUODECIMO, a volume formed by folding the
sheet into 12 leaves, making 24 pages. It
is written for shortness, 12mo.

DUPICHO, an elastic bitumen obtained about
the roots of *Siphonia elastica*, in Brazil.

DUPION, a double cocoon formed by two
silkworms. [in a watch.]

DUPLEX, a double or compound movement
DUPLICATE, a second article of the same
kind; a copy or transcript; a pawnbroker's
ticket for a pledge deposited, being a fac-
simile of a smaller ticket fastened to the
article left in pledge.

DUPPER, DUBBER, a skin bottle or leather
bag for liquids, used in the East, holding
ordinarily about 80 lbs. of oil.

DURMA MATS, mats made in India of the
spit stalks of the nul or nar, a grass of
Bengal.

DURO, the hard dollar of exchange of Spain,
of 20 reals, and worth about 4s. 2d.

DUROX, a kind of figured serge, very com-
monly worn by the lower orders in the
West of England some years ago.

DURRA, a kind of Egyptian millet. See
DHURRA.

DURZEE, an Indian tailor.

DUSSOOTE, a species of Indian calico.

DUST-BRUSH, a light feather or hair brush for
cleaning rooms and furniture.

DUST-CART, a scavenger's cart.

DUST-CONTRACTOR, one who leases from the
authorities the right to remove the waste
substances, street sweepings, and refuse
deposits in a parish or district.

DUSTERS, a common linen material, white;
checked with coloured borders, or blue
checked with red borders, for servants' use.

DUST-HOLE, an ash-pit; a place for rubbish.

DUSTMAN, a street-cleaner, and contractor
for the removal of filth, dirt, and accumu-
lated refuse of any kind.

DUSTOOREE, an Indian term for commission
or perquisites.

DUST-PAN, a broad, flat, tin shovel.

DUTCH-CARPET, a mixed material of cotton,
flax, and wool, used for floor-coverings.

DUTCH-CHEESE, a small round cheese made
on the Continent from skim milk.

DUTCH-CLINKERS, long narrow bricks of a
brimstone colour, very hard and well-
burnt, imported from Holland. They
appear almost vitrified by heat.

DUTCH-DROPS, a balsam or popular nostrum,
prepared with oil of turpentine, tincture
of guaiacum, nitric ether, succinic acid,
and oil of cloves.

DUTCH-GOLD-LEAF, a mixture of copper and zinc, in the form of thin leaves or foil, in the proportion of eleven parts of copper to two of zinc. See **LEAF-METAL** and **BRONZE-POWDER**. [leaf metal.]

DUTCH-METAL-LEAF MAKER, a preparer of **DUTCH-OVEN**, a tin hanging screen for cooking before a kitchen range or ordinary fire-grate.

DUTCH-PINK, a painter's yellow colour, obtained from the plant *Reseda luteola*.

DUTCH RUSH, a plant; the horsetail or shave grass, *Equisetum hyemale*, which from its hard and rough exterior surface is found useful for polishing marbles, hard woods, ivory, brass, and other substances. The rhizomes are nutritious, and have been used as food in times of famine.

DUTCH-RUSH IMPORTER, a merchant who receives Dutch-rushes from the Continent for sale.

DUTCH-TILES, glazed and painted ornamental tiles; formerly much used to plaster up in the jambs of chimneys.

DUTTON, a variety of Indian corn or maize grown in America.

DUTY, a tax on goods or merchandise; the work done by a steam engine; the business of a soldier or marine on guard.

DUVET (French), down or fine feathers.

DWANG, a large iron bar used by blacksmiths in Scotland, for screwing nuts for bolts, and by quarrymen and others for raising large stones.

DWELLING-HOUSE, a tenement intended to be inhabited, as contra-distinguished from a store or office.

DWT, the abbreviation for pennyweight.

DYE, a colour, stain, or tinge.

DYEING, the process of colouring substances by immersion; the art of developing and extracting the colouring particles from any substance, and of mixing and fixing them afterwards upon cloth, stuff, or any other material.

DYER, one whose occupation is to dye fabrics, &c., and who practises the art of staining or colouring cloth.

DYERS' COMPANY, one of the livery companies of London, whose hall is situate in College-street, Dowgate-hill.

DYERS'-WEED, the *Genista tinctoria*, *Reseda luteola*, and *Isatis tinctoria*, native plants which are sometimes used by dyers.

DYE-SAUCER MAKER, a preparer of pink saucers and rouge colouring substances.

DYESTER, a Scotch name for a dyer.

DYESTUFFS, a collective trade term for the dyewoods, lichens, powders and dye-cakes entering into commerce for dyeing and staining purposes.

DYE-WOODS, various foreign woods, used by the dyer and stainer, usually cut and ground, to extract colours from.

DYKE, a ditch; in Scotland a stone wall; a dry-stone dyke is one built without mortar; a fall dyke is a wall of turf.

DYKER, one who attends to the ditches; in the North a bullock of stone walls about 5 or 6 feet high for enclosure.

DYMOND, a name in Scotland for a wether of the second year.

DYNAMETER, an instrument for ascertaining by a simple process the magnifying power of telescopes.

DYNAMOMETER, an instrument which measures any thing to which the name of power has been given, whether of animal bodies, or machinery, &c. Reignier's dynamometer consists of two plates of steel of a curved form, increasing in thickness towards the ends, which unites into solid cylindrical loops; the curved sides of the plates being placed opposite to each other, and the whole forming an entire elliptic spring. On the application of this instrument as a link in the line of draught, the oval becomes lengthened in proportion to the degrees of force acting on the loops in opposite directions, and the curved sides approach more nearly towards each other, accordingly. The degree of approximation in the plates, is shown on a scale in divisions corresponding to half and whole hundred-weights, by means of a cross rod secured to one plate acting on a crank attached to the opposite one, thus communicating its effect to the lever index, which, moving over the divisions of the scale, marks the varying degrees of force exerted each moment by the draught to which the instrument is subjected. Messrs. Cottam and Hallen, of London, and Mr. R. Clyburn of Uley, have invented dynamometers, which are improvements on those previously in use, as they also register the space through which the power is exerted.

DZERD, an Algerine measure of length, of which there are two kinds, the dzerd-a-Torky = to 2'099 English feet, and the dzerd-a-Raby = to 1'574 feet.

E.

EAGLE, the principal gold coin of the United States, which is a legal tender for 10 dollars. The new eagle, since 1843, weighs 258 troy grains, 9-10ths fine, and contains 232 1-5th grains pure; and, estimating British standard gold 11-12ths fine at £3: 17: 10½d. per ounce, is equal to £2: 1: 1 1-8th sterling. The half eagle, the most common gold coin of the States, is of proportional value; there are also quarter eagles.

EAGLES' FEATHERS have a commercial value, being used for ornament in Scotch bonnets, and the large quills for making artists' hair pencils, &c.

EAGLE-STONE, a description of clay iron ore.

EAGLE-WOOD, a fragrant wood said to be obtained in the East from *Alsezyllum agallochum*, and used for incense by the Asiatics. It is the calambak or lignum aloes of commerce. See **AGALLOCHUM-WOOD**.

me for a dyer.
 A trade term for the
 powders and dye-cakes
 merce for dyeing and

foreign woods, used
 iner, usually cut and
 colours from.

otland a stone wall; a
 one built without mor-
 wall of tart.

nds to the ditches; in
 of stone walls about 5
 closures.

Scotland for a wether

ment for ascertaining
 the magnifying power

strument which mea-
 which the name of
 on, whether of animal

r, &c. Plaignier's dy-
 of two plates of steel

creasing in thickness
 which unites into solid

the curved sides of the
 opposite to each other,

ing an entire elliptic
 mention of this instru-

line of draught, the
 ened in proportion to

acting on the loops in
 and the curved sides

y towards each other,
 gree of approximation

own on a scale in divi-
 to half and whole

by means of a cross
 plate acting on a

the opposite one, thus
 lect to the lever index.

the divisions of the
 varying degrees of forcè

nt by the draught to
 its subjected. Messrs.

of London, and Mr. K.
 have invented dyna-

re improvements on
 use, as they also regis-

in which the power is

measure of length, of
 kinds, the dzerd-a-

English feet, and the
 574 feet.

have a commercial
 ornament in Scotch
 ze quills for making

tion of clay iron ore.
 ant wood said to be
 just from *Aloexylum*

ed for incense by the
 calambak or lignum
 See AGALLOCHUM.

EARING, a rope attached to the cringle or
 ring of a ship's sail, by which the sail is
 bent or l. eted.

EAR-MARK, a mark made by slitting or
 notching the ears of sheep, pigs, dogs, and
 other domestic animals, to identify them.

EARNEST, a certain sum of money paid to
 the seller by a purchaser, to bind a verbal
 bargain. In France the parties are at
 liberty to withdraw from such a bargain
 on the following conditions—the intend-
 ing purchaser forfeiting his deposit, and
 the intending seller repaying double the
 amount deposited.

EARNINGS, wages gained by servitude, or for
 work and labour done; profit made.

EAR-PICK, a small instrument for cleansing
 the ear of the cerumen.

EAR-RING, a jewel or ornament suspended
 from the ear by a gold or other ring pass-
 ing through the lobe. Ear-rings are
 mostly worn by females; but they are
 often worn by European or Oriental
 males.

EAR-SHELL, a flattened univalve, species of
Haliois, much prized for the enamelled
 iridescence of its inner nacreous coating,
 which renders it useful for inlaying papier-
 maché work, &c.

EARTH-BOARD, the mould-board of a plough;
 that which turns over the furrow.

EARTHEN-WARE, the common name for the
 ordinary classes of cheap crockery and pot-
 tery ware for domestic service, which is
 not so hard as stone ware.

EARTHIEN-WARE MANUFACTURER, a potter, a
 dealer in crockery, &c.

EARTH-FLAX, a name sometimes given to
 asbestos.

EARTH-NUT, a name for the seeds of the
Arachis hypogaea, described under the
 head ground-nut. In America it is called
 pea-nut.

EARTH-WORK, an engineering terra applied
 to cuttings, embankments, &c.

EARTH-WORM OIL, a greasy medicinal oil
 obtained from the common species of
Lumbricus and used as a remedy for
 ear-ache.

EAR-TRUMPET, a funnel-shaped tube, made of
 various sizes, to assist the hearing of
 persons partially deaf.

EASEL, a painter's wooden frame or rest,
 with a movable ledge, on which the canv-
 as is supported for painting.

EAST INDIA COMPANY, an incorporated
 association of merchants established about
 two centuries and a half ago, having now
 the entire political and civil government
 of India, under the supervision of the
 Board of Control. The Court of Directors,
 consisting of 24 members, holders of not
 less than £2000 stock each, are chosen by
 the proprietors. Now broken up.

EASY-CHAIR MAKER, a manufacturer of arm-
 chairs or reclining couches.

EATCHE, EITCH, the Scotch name for an
 aze.

EATING-HOUSE, a dining-house or place of
 refreshment where cooked provisions are
 sold.

EAU-DE-COLOGNE, an aromatized alcohol,
 used as a perfume and toilet article; so

named from being originally and princi-
 pally made at Cologne. See COLOGNE-
 WATER.

EAU-DE-JAVELLE, chlorine in solution with
 water.

EAU-DE-LUCE, a volatile preparation consist-
 ing of a mixture of alcohol, caustic
 ammonia, and a small quantity of oil of
 amber.

EAU-DE-PARIS, a substitute for eau-de-
 Cologne and other similar cosmetics which
 is sometimes taken in sweetened water as
 a corial and stimulant. It takes out
 spots, and preserves woollens from moths.
 There are many other local waters in the
 commerce of the Continent, as eau d'arque-
 busade, eau gazeuse, &c.

EAU-DE-VIE (French), brandy.

EAVES, the lowest tiles, slates, &c., of the
 roof of a house; which usually project
 over the side walls and throw off the
 water.

EBANISTA (Italian), a cabinet-maker.

EBAROUR-SAGE (French), the separation of
 staves or planks.

EBAUICHE (French), a rough draught or
 sketch.

EBAUCHOIR (French), a large chisel used
 by statuary to rough-hew their work; a
 great hatchet or beating instrument used
 by rope-makers.

EBB, the reflux or return of the tide after it
 has reached its full flow; *ebb-tide* being
 the receding tide towards low water.

EBENISTE (French), a cabinet-maker.

EBONY, a heavy hard black wood, obtained
 from the *Diospyros ebenus*, much used by
 turners, and for inlaying work by cabinet-
 makers. Green ebony is used as a dye-
 wood, and comes principally from the
 West Indies.

EBONY, BROWN. See WAMABA.

EBOUQUEUSE (French), a burier; one who
 picks the knots, &c. from new cloth or
 silk.

EBROUDEUR (French), a wire-drawer.

EBURE, Italian for ivory.

ECACHEUR (French), a gold-beater.

ECANGUEUR, in France a cleaner of flax or
 hemp

ECARLATIN, a kind of red elder made in
 France. [cod.]

ECHANPEAU (French), a hook for catching
 ECHANDOLE, the French name for a stangie
 to cover the roof of a house.

ECHANTILLON (French), a sample, pattern, or
 specimen.

ECHANVOIR, in France a hatchet or flax-
 beating instrument.

ECHARSEFER (French), to coin money below
 the standard.

ECHIVANCE (French), a specified day for
 payment; the falling due of a bill of ex-
 change, &c.

ECHIELLE (French), a ladder; a scale.

ECHETS, skeels or banks of worsted, &c. in
 France.

ECHIVEAU, the French name for a skein,
 knot, or hank of thread or silk.

ECHIVETTE, a small hank, the tenth part of
 a large skein of cotton thread or yarn,
 and the twenty-second part of an ordinary
 skein of wool.

ECHINUS, in building, a moulding resembling the oval; but its outline is elliptical instead of circular.

ECHOMETRE, a musical scale or rule for determining the ratio and duration of sounds, &c.

ECKA, a light pony-gig used by the natives of India, having cloth cushions on which they squat cross-legged.

ECKLEIN, a dry measure of Wurtemberg, nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ pint.

ECONOMY, prudence and care in the management or distribution of materials, &c.

EOSSINE'S, the name of a sort of grey limestone in France.

ECOTAILLE (French), coarse wool.

ECRYVAIN, a French copyist or scribe.

ECRITORE (French), an inkstand.

ECU, a French name for the crown-piece, a silver coin worth 4s. 6d.; there were two kinds of écus in France, the écu of six francs, and the *petit écu* of three francs; also a Swiss piece of 40 batzen. The écu is a money of account in Rome, passing for 15 Jules or paules, and, as a coin, is worth 10 Jules or paules; the crown of Sicily is 12 tarins.

ECUELLE (French), a porringer or basin.

EDDAS, EDDOES, NAFES in the West Indies for species of *Colocasia*, the tubers of which are roasted and eaten like the potatoe; they are also called cocos. When deprived of acridity by boiling, the leaves are eaten as spinach, and the corms are used for soup.

EDGE, the thin cutting extremity of an instrument; hence knives, scythes, adzes, planes, chisels, cleavers, saws, &c., are called edged tools.

EDGE-TOOL MAKER, a manufacturer of iron and steel cutting-instruments, table cutlery, and workmen's implements.

EDGING, any thing used for a border to garments, &c. as lace, fringe, ribbon-edging; a bordering of box, plants, &c. for a garden-plot, &c.

EDIBLE, any thing wholesome or nutritious; esculent, or fit for eating.

EDICT, an official decree.

EDIFICE, a large structure, or stately building.

EDITION, the impression of a work; the publication or republication, as the first, second, or third issue, &c., of any book, newspaper, &c.

EDITOR, the chief literary superintendent of a newspaper, serial, or periodical; one who revises and prepares a book for publication.

EDITORIAL, appertaining to an editor; the leading article of a newspaper.

EDUCTION-PIPE, the pipe from the exhaust passage of the cylinder to the condenser.

EEL, an esteemed table fish, the *Anguilla vulgaris*, inhabiting chiefly fresh water. The consumption of eels in our large cities is very great, and they are considered exceedingly nutritious; on the average 700 tons a year are brought over from Holland, while the total consumption of eels in Great Britain is estimated at 4500 tons per annum.

EELA, a name in Shetland for a fishing-ground near the shore.

EEL-POT, a basket for catching eels.

EEL-PUNT, a flat-bottomed fishing-boat to spear eels from.

EEL-SPEAR, a pronged instrument used for catching eels.

EEN-CAKE, a name in Scotland for a thick oatmeal cake, made with yeast, and baked in an oven.

EFFECTIVE, a term used in many parts of the Continent to express coin in contradistinction to paper money. Thus bills on Vienna are generally directed to be paid in *effective*, to guard against their being paid in paper money of a depreciated value. Effective money is reduced to paper, by saying: As 100 munities, the discount, is to 100, so is the effective sum to the sum in paper. Paper money is reduced to effective by reversing this operation.

EFFECTS, goods or moveable property; available funds.

EFFENDI, a Turkish law-officer.

EFFERVESCENCE, a chemical ebullition or ferment in liquids, which is common in gaseous or aerated waters and wines.

EFFERVESCING DRINKS, pleasant gaseous drinks or sweetened beverages.

EFFIGY, a portrait or likeness; the representation of the sovereign on coins.

EFFLE (French), a kind of trimming; fringed linen.

EFFLORESCENCE, a powdery coating, which forms on the surface of certain substances.

EFFRICAUD (French), a truck; a large two-wheeled cart to transport heavy burdens.

EGG-CUP, a small cup of earthenware, glass, metal, &c., for holding an egg.

EGG-FLIP, a drink made of warmed beer, flavoured with a little sugar, spirit, spices, and eggs beaten with it.

EGG-GLASS, a small sand glass, running about three minutes, for boiling eggs by.

EGGIBA, EGEBBA, a weight of the west coast of Africa, the third part of a benda, which is 989 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains troy; in some places it is represented as the fourth part of the benda, or 247 $\frac{1}{4}$ grains.

EGG-LADLE, a kind of spoon for taking eggs from a saucepan.

EGG-MERCHANT, an importer and wholesale dealer in eggs, of whom there are a large number in London, making a business of supplying the retailers by means of travelling carts.

EGG-NOG, a drink composed of wine or spirits, mixed with sugar and eggs.

EGG-PLANT, the *Solanum melongena*, a plant cultivated in warm climates for its fruit, used as a vegetable; in the East it is called the brinjol. In French and Italian cookery, the fruit is used in soups, like its kindred species the tomato, but in the tropics it is mostly fried, after being cut in slices.

EGG-POACHER, a metal vessel with stands to place eggs in a boiler for cooking.

EGGS, the ovum of domestic poultry, which are largely used as food by all nations, and form considerable articles of commerce in most countries. Besides our home produce, from 100 to 120 millions of eggs are annually imported from the Continent. Eggs are used in glove-making, tanning,

boo
proc
tur
are
Egg-
ome
Egg-
bow
Egg-
ing
EGGIB
EGHET
feath
garr
mon
EGGIB
EGYPT
EIDAM
EIDEN
taine
moll
resis
mine
used
the
large
ous t
cover
EIDOG
EIGHTE
eight
EIK (Sc
EIKING
a defi
EIMET
of an
differ
only 8
often
or run
gallon
in gen
EJECTM
of hon
EJOO F
ing fl
the A
ble an
ployed
are in
nets a
and fo
EKHA,
ELAINE,
after
See O
ELASTIC
made
waked
ELASTIC
those
chouc
elonga
ELATCH
inoms.
ELBOW-
suppor
ELCE, th
ELDER,
mon in
The w
hardne
rules,

bookbinding, and other manufacturing processes. The eggs of the ostrich, the turtle, and various species of wild-fowl are also used when obtainable.

EGG-SLICE, a kitchen utensil for removing omelets or fried eggs from a pan.

EGG-SPOON, a small spoon with a narrow bowl for eating eggs with.

EGG-WHISK, a wire bungh or brush for beating up eggs.

EGGWIPE, a kind of French hand-saw.

EIDER, **EGRETTE**, a tuft of feathers; the feathers of the little egret heron (*Herodias garzetta*) are much esteemed for ornament.

EIGNOR, a species of sour cherry. [paper.

EGYPTIAN, a kind of type; also a large-sized

EIDAM, a kind of Dutch cheese.

EIDER-DOWN, the fine soft feathers obtained from the eider-duck (*Somateria mollissima*). The elasticity, lightness, and resistance to wet, of this down, are prominent among its other advantages; it is used for the inside stuffing of quilts, and on the Continent eider-down quilts are largely made, and preferred by the luxurious to every other article for beds and coverlets. [drawings.

EIDOGRAPH, an instrument for copying

EIGHTEENMO, a sheet of paper folded into eighteen leaves, usually written 18mo.

EIK (Scotch), a filament for crasing sheep.

EIKWA, a piece of wood fitted to make good a deficiency in length.

EIMER, a German liquid measure, the third of an oxhoft, which varies considerably in different localities. The Munich eimer is only 8½ gallons, while the Swiss eimer is often more than 25. The Prussian eimer or rundlet is rather more than 18 English gallons. The eimer represents, however, in general, the half of the alm or aum.

EJECTMENT, a forcing out; the dispossession of house or land.

EJOO FIBRE, a strong black horsehair-looking fibre, obtained from an eastern palm, the *Arenca saccharifera*. It is very durable and tenacious, and universally employed, in the countries where the trees are indigenous, for making cordage, for nets and seines, for the rigging of vessels, and for cables.

EKHA, an Indian single horse native car.

ELAINE, the liquid principle of oils and fats, after the stearine has been pressed out. See **OLEINE**.

ELASTIC-BANDS, belts, braces, gaiters, &c., made with threads of caoutchouc, either naked or covered.

ELASTIC-GRUMS, a common name given to those vegetable extracts, such as caoutchouc and gutta percha, which may be elongated by heat, &c.

ELATCHIEE, an Eastern name for cardamoms, a much esteemed Indian spice.

ELBOW-CHAIR, a chair with rests or arms to support the elbows.

ELCE, the Italian name for the holm oak.

ELDER, the *Sambucus nigra*, a tree common in Britain and the South of Europe. The wood, which is remarkable for its hardness, is often used for carpenters' rules, weavers' shuttles, meat-skewers,

&c. The light pith of the branches is used for electrical purposes. From the juice of the deep purple berries a wine and spirit are made, and various kinds of medicine are obtained from the inner bark, flowers, and other parts of the tree.

ELDER-FLOWER-WATER, a cosmetic made from the flowers of the elder-tree.

ELDER-WINE, a wine made from elder berries, sweetened and flavoured with spices, which is generally drunk hot, or mulled with toast.

ELDIN (Scotch), fuel of any kind.

ELEAMPANE, the aromatic bitter roots, &c. of *Corvisartia helentum*, which are much used in some quarters, made into a syrup, for colds and coughs; from its pungency it was formerly in repute as a stomachic; a sweetmeat is also made from it.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH, a mode of transmitting messages and intelligence by means of electricity over wires, for long and short distances. Great progress has been made of late years in the extension of the electric telegraph over the principal countries of Europe, Asia, and America; and submarine wires are also now being largely resorted to, to connect countries for commercial purposes.

ELECTRIC WIRES, a popular name for the wires of the magnetic telegraph on land, or those of the submarine cable.

ELECTRO-BILDER and **-PLATES**, one who gilds or plates metal goods by galvanism.

ELECTROMETER, an instrument for determining the presence and quantity of electricity.

ELECTRO-PLATE, a precipitation of silver or gold on a surface of copper, or German-silver metal. [silver or gold.

ELECTROTYPIST, one who coats metals with

ELECTRUM, a name for German-silver plate; a compound metal, a mixture of gold and silver.

ELECTUARY, a sweetened medicine, of conserves and powders in a soft mass, of the consistence of thick honey.

ELEMI, a gum-resin obtained in the East from *Balsamodendron zeylanicum*, and in America from a species of *Iceia*.

ELEPHANT, the largest of quadrupeds, which is domesticated in the East and trained to service. The wild animals are also hunted for their tusks, which furnish the ivory of commerce, and their back teeth or grinders are also useful. The feet, trunk, &c. are eaten by the hunters; the tail is used for a fly-flapper.

ELEPHANT PAPER, a very large kind of drawing paper, 28 inches by 23.

ELEVATION, a plan; a perspective representation of a building.

ELEVATOR, a lifting machine in the large corn and flour mills of America for grain. It consists of an endless band to which are fixed a series of metal cans revolving in a long wooden trough, which is lowered through the respective hatchways into the vessel, and is connected at its upper end with the building, where its belt is driven. Also a contrivance for raising a person to a height, for the purpose of cleaning, painting, or taking observations, &c.

ELEVE (French), an apprentice, a pupil.
ELINGUES (French), can-hooks to sling a bale of goods, &c.
ELINGUET (French), a capstan-bar.
ELIXIR, in pharmacy a compound tincture; in popular parlance an invigorating cordial.
ELK, the *Cervus alces*, which is hunted for its flesh. The horns and skin enter into commerce. The hair is used for stuffing saddles in America, and the hoofs at one time were held in repute in pharmacy for epileptic complaints. Elks' feet still occur in some of the Continental tariffs.
ELK-NUT, a name for the oily nut of *Hamillonia oleifera*.
ELL, an English measure of length equal to 45 inches, but now superseded by the Imperial yard. The term is however still employed in designating the width of certain goods. The ell varies in length on the Continent; the Dutch or Flemish ell is 27 inches. The proportion between Dutch ells and English yards is generally taken at 3 yards to 4 ells; but the real rate is 120 yards to 129.2-27-th ells. In Lepsic the ell is 29½ inches; in Prussia 26½ nearly; in the French ell is 54 inches. In Trieste the woollen ell is 26.8 imperial inches; that for silk 25.22 inches. The German ell is 21.5-9 inches; the Scottish ell rather more than 37 inches. See BRACCO.
ELM, a useful forest tree, the several species of which are natives chiefly of Europe and North America. The timber of elm for constructive purposes ranks next to the oak, and is much used in building; for the keels of vessels, pumps, coffins, &c. It does not split, and therefore bears the driving of nails and bolts well.
ELNE, the Scotch ell of 37 inches.
ELSYN, **ELSON** (Scotch), an awl.
ELVANS, a mineral stone intermediate between porphyry and granite.
ELVAS-PLUMS, a kind of dried prune, a dessert fruit sold in boxes.
ELVE, a mining name for the shaft or handle of a pick; corruption of helve.
ELYTRA, the wing-sheaths or outer coverings of the beetle tribe, many of which, from their elegance, are used to ornament articles of dress, fans, &c. in the East and in Brazil.
EMANCIPATE, to liberate or set free from penal servitude or slavery.
EMBALE, to pack up or bind goods in a bale or package.
EMBAUNT, to enclose with a mound; the term is applied chiefly to banks of earth, by which water is kept out from land that has been reclaimed, or that is liable to inundation.
EMBAUKMENTS, artificial mounds of earth, raised by the sides of rivers, fens, &c., or for levelling the line of road for a railway.
EMBAR, a liquid measure of Sweden, equal to 20½ gallons.
EMBARGO, a restraint or arrest; an order from Government, preventing ships from quitting a port. This State prohibition is usually in time of war, and may be enforced on either native or foreign ships, or merchandise.

EMBARK, to ship; to proceed on board a vessel or boat; to engage or take part in any business.
EMBAUCHURE, the utensils for a salt manufactory in France.
EMBDEN GROATS. See GROATS.
EMBELLISHMENT, the act of adorning or enriching; ornament, decoration.
EMEEES, small lighted coals or the ashes of burning wood.
EMBEZZLEMENT, the fraudulent appropriation of the money or goods of another.
EMBOSSING, a kind of raised sculpture, carving, or stamped work on paper, cloth, &c.
EMBOSSING PRESS, a machine used by bookbinders for ornamenting cloth and leather for covering books.
EMBOUCHOIR (French), a boot-last or boot-tree.
EMBOUCHURE, the mouth of any thing, as of a river or harbour; of a cannon, a bottle, a wind instrument, &c.
EMBOCCATION, a pungent oil or medicinal spirit used as an external application to moisten or rub diseased parts of the body.
EMBROIDER, to adorn with raised figures of needle-work in fancy patterns, &c.
EMBROIDERED-MUSLIN MANUFACTURER, a wholesale dealer in fancy muslin-work done by the needle.
EMBROIDERER, a person who does ornamental or fancy work with the needle.
EMBROIDERY, variegated needle-work on cloths, stuffs, or muslin, figured in gold, silver, coloured silks or thread.
EMBROIDERY-SILK MANUFACTURER, a dealer in articles worked with silk.
EMERALD, a valuable gem for ornamental purposes. The finest stones, which are of a pure green, come either from Peru or the East Indies; a new kind of printing type, intermediate between minion and nonpareil.
EMERY, a grey or blackish variety of corundum, used to polish hard bodies. The powder is prepared by sieves, &c., from the size of pepper-corns to superfine flour, or impalpable dust. It is stuck on paper, cloth, and sticks.
EMERY-PAPER, a rough scouring paper for brightening metals, smoothing wood, &c.
EMERY-PAPER MAKEE, a manufacturer of scouring paper.
EMETICS, medicinal compounds which cause vomiting, and are therefore given to disgorge the stomach.
EMIGRANT, one who removes from or quits his country to settle or take up his residence in another. The emigration from the United Kingdom to the British colonies and foreign countries, is always extensive, averaging nearly 1000 a day.
EMIGRANT SHIP, a passenger ship.
EMIGRATE, to depart from a place permanently.
EMINE, an old French liquid measure, containing a little more than 4 gallons. As a dry measure, it was exceedingly variable, ranging in different localities from 5½ to 10½ gallons.
EMISSARY, a secret agent; a person sent on a private message or business.

EMO...
 profit...
 ment...
 EMOTTO...
 FRUI...
 EMPAN...
 EMPENT...
 EMPES...
 EMPRI...
 cated...
 EMPE...
 EMPLOT...
 OF AB...
 EMPLOY...
 direct...
 EMPOIS...
 EMPOLI...
 exten...
 buck...
 EMPORI...
 or to...
 the...
 gener...
 EMPT...
 which...
 hence...
 until...
 EMPT...
 conte...
 EMPT...
 purch...
 sistin...
 hamp...
 portec...
 railw...
 EMU, th...
 Holla...
 ment...
 quart...
 ENCL...
 trust...
 ENACT...
 ENAME...
 paren...
 on a...
 surfac...
 cookli...
 potten...
 of pul...
 differe...
 copen...
 of all...
 is ren...
 by th...
 White...
 oxide...
 ENAME...
 surfac...
 white...
 passin...
 ENAME...
 patent...
 pared...
 surina...
 severa...
 ENAME...
 inflay...
 ENCAUS...
 of bui...
 gover...
 where...
 heat...
 brick...
 brillia

proceed on board a
page or take part in

alls for a suit manu-

GROATS.

t of adorning or en-

coronation.

coals or the ashes

duent appropriation

of another.

carved sculpture, car-

on paper, cloth, &c.

chine used by book-

ing cloth and leather

a boot-last or boot-

th of any thing, as

ur; of a cannon, a

ment, &c.

nt oil or medicinal

ernal application to

ceased parts of the

with raised figures of

patterns, &c.

MANUFACTURER, a

fancy muslin-work

who does ornament-

the needle.

ed needle-work on

siln, figured in gold,

or thread.

MAUFACTURER, a dealer

th silk.

gem for ornamental

stones, which are

either from Peru or

new kind of printing

between minion and

ish variety of cor-

h hard boilers. The

ny sieves, &c., from

his to superfine flour,

it is stuck on paper,

scouring paper for

smoothing wood, &c.

a manufacturer of

pounds which cause

refore given to dis-

moves from or quits

ake up his resi-

the emigration from

to the British colo-

ntries, is always ex-

arly 1000 a day.

nger ship.

rom a place permu-

liquid measure, con-

tain 4 gallons. As a

ceedingly variable,

ccalities from 5½ to

at; a person sent on

business.

EMOLUMENTS, perquisites, fees, or salary; the profits arising from an office or employment.

EMOTTOR, a scuffie; or clod-crusher, used in France. [nine inches.]

EMPAN, the French name for the span of EMPENNELLE, in France a kedge-anchor.

EMPESEUR (French), a bargain or purchase.

EMPIRIC, a quack, a pretender; an uneducated or irregular practitioner.

EMPLETEE (French), a bargain or purchase.

EMPLOYE, a clerk; one engaged in the service of another.

EMPLOYER, a master; one who hires and directs the labour of others.

EMPOIS, potato or wheat starch.

EMPOLDER, a name in Demerara for the extension of an estate inland, 3100 yards backwards from a canal or river frontage.

EMPORIUM, in a large sense a trading mart, or town of extensive commerce; but in the more common and restricted use, a general shop and depot for various goods.

EMPTY-CASE, a compositor's case of type, which is deficient in some of the letters; hence he cannot proceed with his work, until the exhausted sorts are replenished.

EMPTYING, discharging or pouring out the contents of a passage or vessel.

EMPTY-PACKETS, returned cases from the purchase to the sender of the goods, consisting, for the most part, of casks, crates, hampers, sacks, &c., which are transported free, or at a very low charge, by the railway companies.

EMU, the Australian ostrich (*Dromaius Novae Hollandiae*); its feathers are used for ornament, and the skin produces six or seven quarts of oil which is used medicinally.

ENCLOSURE, applications usually made of brewed oily seeds and fluid.

ENACTMENT, a decree, or legislative measure.

ENAMEL, a thin opaque or partially transparent coating of glass of various colours on a metallic surface; a porcelainous surface is thus given to the interior of iron cooking utensils. The white glass for pottery is also called enamel. The process of painting with coloured glass, and with different mineral colours on gold and copper, is termed enamelling. The basis of all kinds of enamel is a pure glass, which is rendered either transparent or opaque, by the admixture of metallic oxides. White enamel is made by melting the oxide of tin with glass.

ENAMELLED-CARDS, pieces of pasteboard, one surface of which has been coated with white lead and size, and then glazed by passing between highly polished rollers.

ENAMELLED-LEATHER, glazed leather for patent boots and shoes, belts, &c., prepared from calf or seal-skin, by means of sunnack; the gloss or enamel is given by several coats of a peculiar varnish.

ENAMELLER, one who lays on enamels or inlays with mineral colours.

ENCAUSTIC, a method of painting in heated or burnt wax. The term is also now very generally applied to all kinds of painting, where the colours are laid on or fixed by heat, so as to be rendered permanent and brilliant.

ENCAUSTIC-TILE, a variegated paving-tile, on which patterns have been formed in coloured clays on the ordinary buff-tile, and fired, which brings out the colours more vividly.

ENCHASE, or CHASE, to enrich or beautify any work in metal by an embossed design, &c. in low relief. [dilig.]

ENCHERE (French), an auction, an outbid.

ENCLOSURE, land fenced in or hedged round for separation or for the protection of crops.

ENCRE (French), printing or writing ink.

ENCYCLOPEDIA, a dictionary or descriptive work of reference, which treats of the various branches of the arts, sciences, and manufactures.

ENDASSE, ENDRAZE, names for the short ell or pike in Turkey, by which cotton goods and carpets are measured; it is equal to 27 06 inches.

ENDAZEE, a Turkish measure of length for silk equal to 25½ inches; a similar measure used for cloth is 26½ inches.

ENDIVE, a hardy annual, the *Cichorium endivia*; the blanched leaves of which are used as a salad.

ENDLESS-CHAIN, a perpetually revolving chain, much used in machinery.

ENDLESS-TAPE, the connecting bands for some light machinery.

ENDORSE, to transfer or make over: on a bill of exchange this endorsement is often made in blank, but renders the endorser liable for the payment of the bill, if not met by the acceptor or person on whom it is drawn, or any other endorser.

ENEMA, a clyster, or syringe.

ENFRAYURE (French), the first combing of wool.

ENGA, a name in some of the Pacific Islands for turmeric root.

ENGAGE, to retain or employ a person.

ENGAGEMENT, an obligation, contract, or undertaking entered into.

ENGEL, a Dutch money-weight formerly used in Belgium, &c., the 100th part of the troy marc, = therefore to 23½ grains. It was also called an esterlin.

ENGINE, the general name for any mechanical machine which produces or regulates motive power, such as a fire-engine, steam-engine, &c. Engines arc of three great classes, locomotive, marine, and stationary, and in their motion are either oscillating or rotary.

ENGINEER, one skilled in mechanism, or the construction and management of complicated machinery, and the uses of motive power, repairs of mill work, &c.

ENGINEER, CIVIL, a skilled designer, architect, and mathematician, who delineates plans, and superintends the construction of large industrial buildings and public works.

ENGINE-MAN, a machine man; one who attends to the engine in a mill, steam-boat, locomotive, &c., he is often loosely called an engineer.

ENGINE-OIL MAKER, a preparer and vender of oil for lubricating machinery.

ENGINE-TURNER, one who practises a peculiar kind of complex turning.

ENGRAIS (French), pasture-ground; food on which cattle or poultry are fattened; manure.

ENGRAVER, a carver or cutter of devices; there are wood-engravers, steel and copper-plate engravers, seal and tool cutters, &c.

ENGRAVER'S-TOOL CUTTER, a maker of metal gravers, &c.

ENGRAVING, the process of incising or cutting letters, designs, &c. on metals, stones, or wood, with a chisel or graver; a drawing or impression taken from a copper-plate.

ENGROSSING, the act of making a fair copy of a draught in a bold plain hand.

ENO, the name of a New Zealand tree, the bark of which furnishes a valuable black dye, used by the natives for colouring their grass mats.

ENOUEE (French), to pick the knots from cloth, &c.

ENRICHMENT, the builder's name for the figuring and mouldings of a cornice.

ENSAXADOR (Spanish), an assayer.

ENSIGN, a military or naval banner. The regimental ensign is a piece of silk borne on a staff, having figures, colours, and arms thereon. The naval ensign is usually suspended over the poop or stern of a ship, and is used to distinguish vessels of different nations. Also the lowest commissioned officer in a company of infantry, who takes his name from having to bear the colours of the regiment.

ENSIMAGE (French), the oiling of cloth, in order to dress it more freely.

ENSOUPLE (French), a weaver's beam or roller.

ENSTATINE, a bisilicate of magnesia, augite in crystallization, and having some resemblance to scapolite.

ENTE (French), a grafted tree, a scion; the handle of a painter's brush.

ENTER, to register, to set down in writing; to lodge a manifest of goods at the custom-house.

ENTERPRISE, a projected scheme; a hazardous adventure.

ENTERTAINMENT, a public dinner; amusement of any kind, a concert, dancing-room, &c.

ENTIRE, the name for a kind of beer, combining the appreciated properties of two or three esteemed qualities of malted beverage; a stallion, or ungelded horse.

ENTOIA (French), a grafting-knife.

ENTRACTE, the time between the acts of a play; an interlude.

ENTREBANDES (French), the flag end of woollen stuffs.

ENTREBAS (French), an unequal distance between the threads of a warp.

ENTRE-COTE (French), a piece of beef cut between the ribs.

ENTRE'E, an admission or introduction; the first course of dishes.

ENTRELACS (French), threads, twine, or string.

EXFREMETS, side-dishes; dainties.

ENTREPOSER (French), to store or warehouse goods.

ENTREPOT, a mart; a store-room for the deposit of goods; a bonded warehouse.

ENTREPRENEUR, a French contractor; one who executes or undertakes constructive works.

ENTRESOL (French), a suite of rooms between two floors; a low apartment, usually placed above the ground-floor.

ENTRY, the record made in a merchant's books of any business transaction; the lodgment of a ship's papers in the custom-house on arrival, when permission to land cargo is obtained.

ENUMERATOR, a calculator, one employed to count over or reckon up figures or things.

ENVELOPE, the outer cover or enclosure case for a letter; the wrapper on which the address is written.

ENVELOPE-MACHINE, a cleverly constructed machine by which envelopes are cut and folded.

ENVELOPE-MAKER, a wholesale manufacturer of letter enclosures.

ENVOY, a deputy or messenger; a diplomatic agent.

EPAIS, **EPaisseur** (French), thickness; **EPARCET**, in France, a kind of hay.

EPARS (French), a flagstaff.

EPAULET, a shoulder ornament or badge of rank worn by naval and military commissioned officers.

EPAVES (French), goods found floating at sea without owner; flotsam and jetsam.

EPEIGNE, an ornamental stand for a large dish in the centre of a table.

EPIAH, an ancient Jewish dry measure, of about four gallons.

EPICEAIE (French), grocery wares, spices, &c.

EPIDEMIC, a murrain among cattle.

EPIDEMIS, the cuticle or scarf-skin; the membranous or fibrous horny covering of some shells.

EPISCORIE, a pavior's hammer in France.

EPISCANE (French), a small cannon.

EPINGLE (French), a pin; any small pointed instrument.

EPINGLIER, a maker or dealer in pins.

EPISOIR (French), a marine-spike.

EPITOME, an abstract, abridgment, or compendium.

EPLAIGNEUR, a French cloth-dresser.

EPOUSSETOIR (French), a soft light brush.

EPROUVETTE, a French instrument for testing the strength of gunpowder.

ERSON-SALTS, a popular name for sulphate of magnesia, a well-known cooling purgative. It is met with as a bitter saline efflorescence, and is also obtained by chemists from magnesian limestone.

EPURE (French), a model; an enlarged plan of a building.

EQUATORIAL, an astronomical instrument with a telescope, for taking celestial observations.

EQUESTRIAN STATUE, a mounted figure of a horseman.

EQUIPAGE, the fittings and furniture used by an army in the camp or field. Camp-equipage includes marquees, tents, &c., field equipage artillery, wagons, tumbrils, &c. Equipage is also often applied to a vehicle or carriage of state; and to the attendants or retinue of a person of rank.

ch contractor; one
takes constructive

results of rooms be-
w apartment, usu-
round-floor,
in a merchant's
transaction; the
pers in the custom-
perr-sion to land

tor, one employed
kon up figures or

er or enclosure case
pper on which the

everly constructed
velopes are cut and

olesale manufac-
res.

essenger; a diplo-
[density],

rench), thickness;
nd of hay.

taff.
nament or badge of
and military com-

is found floating at
otson and jetson.

ical stand for a large
table.

ish dry measure, of
ocery wares, spices,

mong cattle.
o or scarfskin; the
is horny covering of

immer in France.
mall cannon.

n; any small pointed

dealer in pins.
arine-spike.
bridget, or com-

cloth-dresser.
a soft light brush.

Instrument for test-
powder.

r name for sulphate
known cooling pur-
th as a bitter saline

also obtained by
sian limestone.

el; an enlarged plan

nomical instrument
aking celestial obser-

mounted figure of a

nd furniture used by
p or field. Camp-

arquises, tents, &c.,
y, wagons, umbrells,

often applied to a
f state; and to the
of a person of rank.

EQUIPET (French), a small open locker used in a ship, to prevent things falling about the decks.

EQUIPMENTS, the clothing, accoutrements, arms, &c. of a soldier; hence there are artillery equipments for field and garrison, and engineer equipments, &c.; also the fitting out of a ship for sea.

ERASER, an instrument for scratching out writing, and obliterating errors.

ERECT, to raise or build up, as a house, pier, &c.

ERENDA, the Sanscrit name for the castor-oil plant.

ERR, the Dutch name in the Cape colony for a piece of garden land of variable extent, usually about half an acre; plural, *erren*.

ERUOT, a morbid development of the seed of rye (*Secale cornutum*), and of some other grainaceous plants, produced by the growth upon them of a microscopic fungus. It is used medicinally as an agent for accelerating parturition.

ERICOMETER, an instrument for measuring the fibres of wool.

ERMALL, a foreman in a cheese manufactory of Gruyere and Berne.

ERMELENO (Italian), ermine.

ERMIN, an import duty in the Levant.

ERMINA, a name sometimes given to the mine or mina, a measure for grain used in Italy; which ranges from about a quarter to half a bushel in different towns.

ERMINE, the short soft silky white fur forming the winter clothing of the stoat, *Mustela erminea*; which is sought for extensively over northern Europe and America. It is worn by the judges, and for articles of ladies' dress. The black tuft from the tail is sewed to the skin at regular intervals.

ERMINETTE (French), a plane; an adze.

ERQUOOS, liquorice water sold as a drink in the streets of Alexandria, as coffee and tea are in other towns.

ERLAND-BOY, a lad kept to deliver messages, or to do jobs of all kinds.

ERRATA, a published list of mis-prints or typographical errors, which have escaped the eye of the Author and press Reader.

ERRHINES, stimulant; medicines which cause sneezing or mucous discharges when snuffed up the nose.

ERUGINOUS, green; with a blue tint; the colour of verdigris.

ERUNDA, a name for the seed of the castor-oil plant in the East.

ERVA LENTA, the tarina or meal of the common lentil (*Ervum Lens*).

ESAME, **ESCIAME** (Italian), a swarm of bees.

ESCA, a land measure in use at Bordeaux; the acre (of three roods six perches,) being divided into 216 escas.

ESCALADON (French), a small mill for winding silk.

ESCALIN, a Dutch and Flemish shilling; a base silver coin and money of account, worth about sixteenpence sterling.

ESCADAL, a liquid measure of Marseilles; 400 escadanz = 1 millerolle, which is about 17 English wine gallons.

ESCANDOLE (French), the cabin for the stern of a row-galley.

ESCAPEMENT, part of a clock or watch movement; a mechanical contrivance in a chronometer, for transmission at equal intervals of the maintaining power to the regulator. Its office is to allow a tooth of the wheel to escape or pass onward, at such intervals of time as are measured by the regulator.

ESCARBALLE (French), a scrivello or elephant's tusk under 20 lbs. weight.

ESCARBILLES (French), coal cinders.

ESCARBATOISE, a nursery of esculent snails (*Helix zomalia*); snails are esteemed an edible dainty on the Continent.

ESCARFIN (French), a light pump or shoe with a thin sole.

ESCHEN, a division of the gold and silver pound weight in Hamburg; 544 eschens make one troy pound.

ESCHEVIN, a name formerly given to the elder or warden, the principal of the ancient guilds.

ESCHIO (Italian), the beech-tree.

ESCOMPTÉ (French), discount; money deducted for interest.

ESCORT, a body of armed men sent for security or convoy, as with a gold freight from the mines to a sea-port for shipment.

ESCRITTOIRE, a writing-desk; a chest of drawers with a flap and convenience for writing.

ESCRUPULO, the 192nd part of the Portuguese and Spanish marc. The scruple is used in Brazil for weighing precious stones, consisting of 3 carats, or about $\frac{1}{3}$ English grains.

ESCUDO, a money of account in Bilboa; also a gold coin of Spain and Portugal. See **SCUDO**.

ESCULENT, something that is wholesome and eatable; good as food for man.

ESCUTCHEON, a shield for a key-hole on a door, &c.; the part of a merchant vessel's stern where her name is written.

ESPADE (French), a wooden bat or beetle used by rope-makers for tewing or tressing the hemp.

ESPAÑOLETTE, a sash-window fastening.

ESPALEMENT (French), gauge; the difference between the old and new measures.

ESPALIER, a low lattice-work for training dwarfed fruit trees on; the first row of a French galley.

ESPARTO, a name given in Spain to the herbaceous stalks of the *Machrochloa* (*Stipa tenacissima*, a grass which is used for mats, sandals, cordage, and for paper pulp.

ESPAÑO (Spanish), spar.

ESPLANADE, in military parlance, the void space between the glacis of a citadel and the first houses of the town, but now ordinarily applied to any open level public walk or drive near the sea; a glass plot in a garden.

ESPIOTTE, a species of rye.

ESQUÉ (French), a small skiff or ship's boat.

ESQUIMAN, in France, a boatswain's mate.

ESQUISSE (French), a sketch; a rough outline drawing.

- ESSENCES**, a common name for the volatile or essential oils, which have the special perfume or odour of plants; diluted flavourings for drinks, &c., containing the peculiar taste of fruits.
- ESSE** (French), a heavy adze.
- ESTACIN**, a Spanish name for *Pegnum Ha*, used as a spice, and for dyeing red.
- ESTADAL**, the Spanish fathom of six feet.
- ESTADAL**, a Spanish measure of 100 varas, equal to 274.600 feet.
- ESTADIO**, a furlong, the eighth part of the Portuguese and Spanish mile, usually subdivided into 125 paces, each of five feet; but in Spain the stadio measures 190½ yards, and in Portugal, 281½ yards.
- ESTADO** (Spanish), a statement or account.
- ESTAFETTE**, a French courier or express.
- ESTAME** (French), worsted; woollen yarn.
- ESTAMIN**, a woollen stuff made in Prussia, used for cartridges, sackcloth, plush caps, &c.
- ESTAMINET**, a French ale-house or coffee-house, where smoking is allowed.
- ESTANCIA**, the Spanish name for a grazing-farm or pasture-ground.
- ESTANO** (Spanish), tin.
- ESTATE**, the lands or tenements to which a person has a clear title and interest.
- ESTERLIN**, a French name for the Dutch engel, the 20th part of an ounce; the 160th part of the troy mark, and equal to about 23½ grains. See **ESTLIN**.
- ESTIMATE**, to appraise or value; to judge of by inspection. An estimate is an approximate calculation made of the probable cost or charges of any undertaking, as of a contract for work and labour to be done, a building to be constructed, &c., quantity of materials required for any work, &c.
- ESTIMATOR**, an appraiser; one who computes or values. [customs duty.]
- ESTIMO**, in Italian, an impost, tax, or
- ESTIVAGE**, **ESTIVE**, a French term applied to the stowage or trimming of a ship; a mode of pressing or screwing cargoes into vessels, practised in America and the Mediterranean ports, by means of a capstan machinery, for the better balancing of the ship.
- ESTLIN**, a French weight, in the old ponderary system; the twentieth part of an ounce. See **ESTERLIN**.
- ESTO**, **ETTO**, a long measure used in Sumatra equal to about 18 inches.
- ESTOPILLA**, a kind of long lawn or mixed linen fabric.
- ESTRAY**, or **STRAY**, a domestic animal found wandering without owner.
- ESTRIDGE**, the fine soft down which lies under the feathers of the ostrich; which was formerly used as a substitute for beaver in hat-making, and of the coarser kind a stuff was fabricated.
- ESTRIQUE** (French), a tool used in a plate-glass manufactory to flatten the plates of crown glass.
- ESTRIQUEUX** (French), a pipe-maker's paring-knife.
- ETABL** (French), a tailor's shopboard, a carpenter's work-bench; a stage on which tallow-chandlers dry their candles.
- ETADOU** (French), a comb-maker's tooth cutter.
- ETAOERE**, a piece of cabinet furniture; a what-not, slide-board, dumb-waiter or set of shelves.
- ETAIM** (French), the finest part of carded wool.
- ETAIN** (French), tin; pewter, or an alloy of tin and lead.
- ETAL**, a butcher's or fishmonger's stall in France.
- ETALON**, the French name for the standard for weights and measures; also a stallion.
- ETALONNEUR**, a French officer appointed to officially mark or stamp weights and measures.
- ETAMI**, an Indian sieve for bolting the meal of cassava, made from the fibres of the Ita palm, *Macrilia flexuosa*.
- ETAMINE** (French), a thin stuff made with wool; a filtering cloth or bolter; a sieve.
- ETAMURE**, tin used for coating iron saucapans in France.
- ETAPE** (French), a storehouse where goods are landed; a staple mart.
- ETAUX** (French), a butcher's shambles.
- ETAVILON**, kid, sheep, or other skins prepared for glove-making.
- ETCHING**, a process of engraving on copper, by corroding in the lines of the drawing &c. with nitric acid, or on glass by fluoric acid.
- ETCHING-NEEDLE**, a stylus or steel graver, with a fine point, for tracing lines through the varnish on the metal plate.
- ETENEUR** (French), a flattener of crown-glass.
- ETENDOUR**, a kind of flat shovel or peel with a long handle, used by French printers to spread their damp printed sheets on lines to dry; a drying loft.
- ETHER**, a general name for any volatile spirit or compound, consisting of an acid and an organic radical.
- ETHERINS** (Scotch), the cross ropes of a thatched roof or stack.
- ETHIOPIAN-PEPPER**, a name for the fruit of *Xylopia aromatica*, used as a pungent condiment in Africa.
- ETIER**, a ditch or canal which brings seawater to the salt-pits in France.
- ETIQUETTE**, ceremony; in France a label or ticket affixed to a package.
- ETIRE**, a French currier's stretching iron.
- ETNA**, a table cooking-utensil, heated by a spirit lamp.
- ETOUPE** (French), tow; lint; the coarsest part of flax or hemp; oakum.
- ETOURDEAU** (French), a young capon.
- ETRAPE**, a small sickle for cutting stubble, used in France.
- ETRASSE**, **ESTRASSE** (French), floss-silk.
- ETREIGNOIR** (French), a cramp or hand-screw.
- ETREIN**, litter for horses in France.
- ETRESSES** (French), paper doubled and pasted for cards.
- ETRIER** (French), a stirrup.
- ETRILLE** (French), a curry-comb.
- ETTERLIN** (Scotch), a cow which has a calf when only two years old.
- ETUVE** (French), stewed fish or meat.

comb-maker's tooth
 cabinet furniture; a
 dumb-waiter or set
 finest part of carded
 pewter, or an alloy of
 fishmonger's stall in
 name for the standard
 measures; also a stal-
 officer appointed to
 stamp weights and
 for bolting the meal
 from the fibres of the Ita
cusca.
 thin stuff made with
 cloth or boiler; a sieve,
 for coating iron sauce-
 storehouse where goods
 lie mart.
 butcher's shambles.
 sheep, or other skins pre-
 making
 of engraving on copper,
 the lines of the drawing
 and, or on glass by fluorid
 stylus or steel graver,
 for tracing lines through
 metal plate.
 a flattener of crown-
 of flat shovel or peel with
 used by French printers
 stamp printed sheets on
 lying loft.
 name for any volatile
 acid, consisting of an acid
 radical.
 the cross ropes of a
 stack.
 a name for the fruit of
ca, used as a pungent
 ica.
 canal which brings sea-
 pits in France.
 only; in France a label
 to a package.
 carrier's stretching iron.
 king-utensil, heated by a
 blow; lint; the coarsest
 hemp; oakum.
 (ch), a young canon.
 sickle for cutting stubble.
 (French), floss-silk.
 (ch), a cramp or hand-
 horses in France.
), paper doubled and past-
 a stirrup.
 a curry-comb.
), a cow which has a calf
 years old.
), stewed fish or meat.

EUDTOMETER, an instrument for ascertaining the purity or salubrity of air, or rather for determining the quantity of oxygen in any given bulk of elastic fluid.
EUPHORBIA, a concrete gum-resin obtained from several species of *Euphorbia* in the East, and used medicinally.
EUPHON, a product of the destructive distillation of vegetable substances.
EVAPORAMETER, a hygroscope or atmometer, an instrument for ascertaining the evaporation of fluids.
EVAPORATION, the conversion of substances into vapour by heat.
EVENER, a name in the Lothians for an instrument used by weavers for apreading out the yarn; in other parts called a ralvel.
EVEN KEEL, a vessel which is loaded so as to draw the same water abait as forward.
EVEN LINES, MAKE EVEN. Technical terms in newspaper printing. When copy has to be cut into pieces to be distributed among many compositors, they have frequently to space out the words very irregularly, so as to fill a line; hence the common instruction, from one printer to another who follows or precedes him with copy, to "make even."
EVENTAIL (French), a fan, a screen.
EVENTOIL, a large ozier blower or fan used in France to light coals with instead of bellows.
EVERGREENS, plants which retain their verdure throughout the year, such as pines, laurels, hollies, &c.
EVERLASTING, a striped cotton material; also a common name for the American cudweed, of the genus *Cnaphalium*, which has been recommended as a material for paper-making.
EVER-POINTED PENCIL-MAKER, a manufacturer of sliding screw pencil-cases, by which the lead is replenished as required.
EVIDENCE, oral or written testimony given by a witness.
EVIDOIR (French), a clearing or hollowing tool used by flute-makers to scoop out the centre of the wood.
EVILASSE, a name in France for Madagascar ebony.
EVITE'E (French), room for a ship to swing in a river or channel with the turn of the tide. [dict.
EVOLUTIONS, the movements of a vessel or
EWE, a female sheep.
EWE-CHEESE, cheese made from the milk of sheep.
EVER, a water picher with a wide spout.
EX, a Latin preposition, which denotes out of, or from.
EXAMINATION, a careful search or inspection; a judicial trial, enquiry, or proceeding.
EXAMINER, an inspector or investigator; one appointed to test or scrutinize accounts, or to assay by experiments.
EXCAVATION, a digging or hollowing out.
EXCAVATOR, a machine for excavating; also one who cuts or digs out earth. See NAVIGATOR.
EXCHANGE, the balance of money of different countries, each of which has a certain regulated par of exchange; a place of public resort, in commercial cities, where

merchants meet to transact business; the bartering of one commodity for another.
EXCHANGE-BROKER, a person who attends on 'Change to negotiate foreign bills for merchants, for which he receives a small commission.
EXCHEQUER, the principal receptacle for money paid to the State arising from taxes.
EXCHEQUER BILL, a promissory note or credit bill, issued by the Treasury under the authority of Parliament, for defraying portions of the current financial expenses of the Government, and usually forming a large portion of the floating or unfunded National Debt. Exchequer bills are circulated for sums varying in amount from £100 to £1000. The small bills, as they are called, of £100, are printed in red ink; the bills for £200 in yellow ink; those for £500 in blue ink; and the largest amount bills, £1000, in black. From their convenience, as a ready and secure investment, not liable to fluctuation like the funds, and being redeemable at par at short fixed periods, they are much in request by bankers and capitalists, and the Government is usually able to keep a large amount afloat at an exceedingly low rate of interest; they therefore commonly bear a premium. Of late years the rate of interest paid by Government on Exchequer-bills has fluctuated from 24d. to 10s. 6d. per cent.; that is from £8 16s. 0d. to £1 10s. 6d. per cent. per an. They are usually renewed or paid off yearly, and bear interest from their date until the period fixed for their payment; which is always announced by public advertisement.
EXCISE, an inland duty or tax levied on certain articles of home manufacture and consumption, as on beer, British spirits, malt, &c.; excise duties therefore differ from customs duties, which are levied on imports and exports. The excise also grant licences for certain trades and occupations which bring in a duty to government.
EXCISEMAN, an officer appointed to look after excise duties, and to carry out the regulations enforced by the Excise commissioners.
EXORTICATION, the stripping off the bark of a tree.
EXCURSION-TRAIN, a pleasure train of railway carriages, usually dispatched at fares below the ordinary rates of charge for travelling.
EXECUTION, a judicial writ issuing from some court of law against the body, lands, or goods and chattels of a person.
EXECUTION CREDITOR, one who has a preferential claim for costs incurred, or who holds a judgment.
EXECUTOR, a person appointed by the testator to administer to his estate, to carry into force the appropriations of his will and testament, after his decease.
EXEMPLAIRE (French), a pattern or specimen; a copy of a book or engraving. [duty.
EXEMPT, privileged; free from charge or

EXHIBIT, any voucher or document produced in a court of law, or before arbitrators, &c.

EXHIBITION, a public display of works of art, industry, manufactures, &c.; such collections have of late years been held periodically in most civilized countries.

EX-OFFICIO (Latin), by virtue of the office.

EXOTIC, a plant or product of a foreign country.

EX-PARTE, a partial or one-sided statement.

EXPECTANT, a junior excise-officer; one not fully confirmed, or upon trial.

EXPECTORANTS, medicines which promote discharges from the lungs, and hence relieve a cough.

EXPEDIENT, a contrivance.

EXPENDITURE, a charge or disbursement; outlay; that which is consumed or used on board ship is said to be expended.

EXPERIMENT, a trial or effort; an attempt to analyse or determine by a chemist.

EXPLOITATION (French), the improving of lands, the felling of woods, the working of mines, or other undertakings.

EXPORTER, a shipper of wares, commodities, or merchandise of any kind to a foreign country or colony.

EXPORTS, goods, wares, or manufactures, transmitted abroad.

EXPOSITEUR (French), one who tries to pass counterfeit money.

EXPRESS, to force out by pressure; a courier or special messenger.

EXPRESSED OIL, oil obtained by the mechanical operation of pressing or squeezing, as contradistinguished from that which is obtained by boiling; cold-drawn castor-oil is obtained by expression; so are olive, almond, and coco-nut oils.

EXTENTOUR (Scotch), an assessor, one who apportions a general tax; the word stent-mister is now generally used.

EXTERIOR, the outside.

EXTERNAT (French), a day-school.

EXTINGUISHER, an inverted hollow cone for putting out a candle.

EXTIRPATION, destroying or removing, as in weeding, &c.

EXTORTION, an exaction or overcharge; an illegal demand enforced.

EXTRACT, a substance abstracted; an epitome; a passage taken from a book, &c.; an evaporated decoction; an inspissated or expressed vegetable juice.

EXTRA-PAROCIAL, without the legal limits or assigned boundary of a parish.

EXTRAVAGANCE, recklessness and improvidence; a waste of materials.

EYALET, a Turkish government or principality, under the administration of a vizier or pachia of the first class.

EYE-BLINDS, bandages for a horse's eyes when being shined, bled, &c.

EYE-BOLT, a small ring-bolt used on ship-board, to which ropes are fastened.

EYEBRIGHT, a meadow plant, the *Euphrasia officinalis*, used medicinally.

EYE-FLAP, a blinder on a horse's head stall.

EYE-GLASS, a single spectacle glass worn by near-sighted persons; the outer glass of a telescope, which is placed against the eye.

EYELET, a small hole for reeving a lace or cord in parts of dress, &c.

EYELETEER, a small pointed instrument for piercing eyelet holes.

EYELET-HOLE, a metal ring in a sail for a cringle; a hole for ribbon to go through.

F.

FABRIC, the texture or structure of a manufactured article; the material or woven goods themselves; a building, or erection; a frame or workshop.

FABRICANT (French), a manufacturer, a working tradesman.

FABRICATEUR (French), a colner or forger.

FABRICATOR, a handicraftsman; one who constructs or makes.

FABRILIA, workmen's tools.

FAÇADE (French), the front view or elevation of an edifice.

FACE, the edge, surface, or front of any thing; the dial of a watch.

FACE-GUARD, a wire gauze mask used by workmen, as in stone-breaking, in chemical or manufacturing processes, &c.

FACETS, the various sides into which a precious stone, &c. is cut.

FACING, a covering; a superficial layer or coating of better material laid over anything to improve its appearance, or to mask it.

FAC-SIMILE, a true likeness, or representation of any thing; an exact copy of a handwriting.

FACITIOUS, artificial.

FACTOR (Scotch), a land steward; one who has the charge of an estate, lets the land, collects the rents, &c.; a mercantile agent who transacts business for others on commission, and is empowered to buy and sell goods in his own name, in this respect differing from a broker.

FACTORAGE, the commission paid to a factor by his employer for business done.

FACTORY, a common abbreviation for manufactory, &c.; a workshop, a mill, &c.; usually applied to buildings on an extensive scale, where complicated machinery, worked by motive power, is used. In these the great textile products of the country are made; a commercial station abroad.

FACTORY-HAND, a manufactory workman; a person employed about a mill.

FACTORY-MAUND, a commercial weight of India, of 74 lbs. 10 oz. 103 drachms avoirdupois, and less ponderous than the ordinary bazaar maund.

FACTOTUM, a useful person; one who can turn his hand readily to any thing.

FACTORY
 Port
 voice
 of the
 or se
FACTORY
 body
 phys
FADE
 color
 guer
FADGE
 a cov
 a bu
 leath
 of st
 bann
FADUJ
FAG
FAG-EN
 a wel
 end o
FAGOT
 120 lb
 3 feet
FAGOTT
FAHAM
 to th
 frag
 its of
 tion,
 the lu
FAGREN
 the fro
 degree
 See T
FAIENCE
 potter
FAIK (S
 a strat
FAIL-DY
 built
 space
FAILURE
 sion of
 &c., of
FAINE'S
 process
 and at
 called
FAIR, an
 a fixed
 are be
 count
 thent
FAIRING
FAIRTO
 distill
FAIRWAY
 nel, th
FAISELL
 frame.
FAISSIER
FAITHEE
 gutter.
FAKE, a
 circles
FALCATE
FALCHIO
FALCON
 sport;
 bore, c

essor, one who
the word stent-
sed.

-school.
hollow cone for

removing, as in

overcharge; an

tracted; an epi-
rom a book, &c.;

; an insipidated

t the legal limits

a parish.

ness and impro-
erials.

minent or princi-
administration of a

st class.

r a horse's eyes

, &c.

bolt used on ship-
rusted.

nt, the *Euphrasia*

horse's head stall.

acle glass worn by

he outer glass of

placed against the

reeving a lace or

cc.

ted instrument for

ing in a sail for a

on to go through.

steward; one who

state, lets the land

for others on com-
ndered to buy and

ame, in this respect

mission paid to a

yer for business

eviation for manu-
p, a mill, &c.; usually

an extensive scale,

thinery, worked by

d. In these the

of the country are

acted abroad.

actory workman; a

t a mill.

mercial weight of

10½ drachms avoird-
rous than the ordi-
son; one who can
to any thing.

FACTURE (French), **FACTURA** (Spanish and Portuguese), **FATTURA** (Italian), an invoice or bill of parcels; a written account of the particulars of merchandise shipped or sent to a purchaser.

FACULTY, a privilege or dispensation; a body of masters or professors of law, physic, &c.

FADE, to wear away; to wither or lose colour or distinctness, as in silks, daguerreotypes, &c.

FADGE, a name amongst leather sellers for a covering of undressed leather inclosing a bundle of patent or other valuable leather, corded, &c.; in Scotland a bundle of sticks; a large flat wheaten loaf or bannock.

FADUJ, an Arab name for bezoar. [cloth.

FAG, one who works hard; a knot in

FAG-END, the refuse part or worst end of a web of cloth or any fabric; the untwisted end of a rope.

FAGOT, a quantity of steel in bars, equal to 120 lbs.; a bundle of sticks of wood about 3 feet long and 2 feet round. [soon.

FAGOTTO, a musical instrument. See **BAS-**

FAHAM-TEA, a name given in the Mauritius to the dried leaves of the *Angrecum fragrans*, a fragrant orchid which owes its odour to the presence of coumarin. The infusion is drunk to promote digestion, and is useful for certain diseases of the lungs.

FAHRENHEIT, a thermometric scale, in which the freezing point of water is fixed at 32 degrees, and the boiling point at 212. See **THERMOMETER**.

FAIENCE, **FAYENCE**, delft-ware; china or pottery embellished with painted designs.

FAIK (Scotch), to grasp, to fold or tuck up; a stratum of stone.

FAIL-DYKE, **FAILD DYKE** (Scotch), a wall built of sods or turf, surrounding the space appropriated for a fold.

FAILURE, a commercial term for the suspension of payment; insolvency, bankruptcy, &c., of an individual or firm.

FAIN'S, **FEINTS**, the impure spirit in the process of distillation passing over at first and at last from the still; the former being called strong and the latter weak faints.

FAIR, an assemblage of buyers and sellers at a fixed place on certain fixed days. Fairs are being gradually abolished in this country, but are still held on the Continent and in India. See **MARKET**.

FAIRING, a gift or present purchased at a **FAIR**; a gift or present purchased at a **FAIR**; a heat-flavoured spirit formerly distilled in Koss-shire.

FAIRWAY, the mid passage in a short channel, the navigable part of a river.

FAISELLE, **FESSELLE** (French), a cheese-frame.

FAISSIER, **FESSIER** (French), a basket-maker.

FAITIERE (French), a tile for a ridge or gutter.

FAKE, a sailor's name for one of the coils or circles made in winding a rope.

FALCATED, bending like a hook.

FALCHION, a short crooked sword.

FALCON, a hunting-hawk, one trained to sport; a piece of ordnance of 5½ inches bore, carrying a 2½ lbs. shot.

FALCONER, one who breeds and trains hawks, and has the charge of falcons for pursuing game.

FALCONET, a small cannon whose bore is 4½ inches and the shot 1½ lb. weight.

FALDING, a coarse cloth.

FALD-STOOL, a portable seat made to fold up in the manner of a camp stool.

FALL, a border of lace to the neck-part or body of a lady's evening dress; a short veil for a lady's bonnet or hat; a superficial measure in Scotland equal to a perch; 6 ells of 37 inches; a trap for animals; a descent of water; the loose end of a tackle, that part to which the power is applied in hoisting.

FALL-BOARD, the wooden drop shutter of a window, which moves up and down on hinges.

FALLOW, untilled land; ground lying at rest, not under a grain crop. A naked fallow is when it has been ploughed and harrowed and left; while a green fallow is when some intermediate crop of roots or forage has been taken from it.

FALLOW-DEER, the *Cervus dama*, an animal kept as an ornament in parks, of which there are two kinds, the dappled and the very deep brown variety. The venison is very rich and delicate, and the horns and skin are used commercially.

FALOT (French), a large lantern fixed to a pole; a burning beacon.

FALOTIER, a French lamplighter.

FALSE-CORE, a name among brass-founders for a loose piece of the mould not intended for holes; by the iron-founder it is called a drawback.

FALSE-KEEL, pieces of timber secured under the main keel of vessels.

FAMINE, dearth, or destitution; a scarcity of food or provisions for sustenance.

FAMIS, a kind of Spanish gold cloth or brocade.

FAN, an apparatus for winnowing grain; a hand ornament or instrument chiefly used by ladies to cool themselves. Ladies' fans are made of various materials, coloured paper, feathers, bone or ivory carved, &c. China and France are the chief seats of the manufacture. The manufacture in Paris is a very extensive branch of industry, supplying all civilized nations with these useful and ornamental articles. The Chinese are noted for their chaste and elegantly carved ivory fans. It is the nature of the decoration of the leaf or surface of the fan which increases its costliness. It is often made of paper, vellum, parchment, satin, gauze, or crape.

FANAL (French), a ship's lantern, or watch light; a light-house.

FANAM, an old Indian copper coin worth from 2d. to 3d., of which there are also double ones. The gold canteroy fanam of North Arcot and other parts ranged from 6d. to 9d. in value.

FAN AND SKY-LIGHT MAKER, a manufacturer of semi-circular windows and glazed-roofs.

FANCY-BOX MAKER, a manufacturer of cardboard and other boxes, for linen-drapery goods, or collectioners' use, &c.

FANCY-CHECK MUSLINS, cambries marked with cords and stripes, by heavy threads introduced into the warp and weft.

FANCY-GOODS, fabrics made of various patterns, as ribbons, silks, satins, &c., differing from those which are of a plain or simple colour.

FANCY-PAPER MAKER, a manufacturer of coloured or ornamental papers.

FANCY-REPOSITORY, a shop where various articles for ladies' use are vended, often termed a Berlin warehouse.

FANEGA, a Spanish measure used for different purposes. As a dry measure in Spain, it varies from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels; in South America, the fanega of Chile, for grain, ranges from 153 lbs. weight to upwards of 290 lbs.; in Central America the fanega of maize weighs 400 lbs.; in Monte Video, it is as much as 33 bushels; but the average computation may be taken at 5 fanegas to the English quarter of 8 bushels. As a land measure the fanega is 40,000 varas of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet each.

FANEGADA, a Spanish land measure; as much ground as may be sown with a fanega of grain; about 153 square yards, = 170 varas.

FANEUR (French), a hay-maker.

FANG, the bend of a rope; a long nail.

FANGO, a native name in some parts of the Pacific for oil.

FANGOOT, a quantity of wares, as raw silk, &c., from 1 to 2½ cwts.

FANK, the name, in some parts of Scotland, for a sheep-cot or pen; to coll a rope.

FANLIGHT, a framed window shaped like an outspread fan, usually placed over doors.

FAN-MAKER, a manufacturer of ladies' fans.

FAN-MAKERS' COMPANY, one of the minor livery companies of London, which has no hall.

FANNER, a revolving instrument with vanes, which creates wind for winnowing the chaff from grain; a cooling apparatus.

FANTAIL, a joint; a gas burner; a pigeon.

FANADAMS, a mixed fabric of silk and wool.

FANAZULA, a weight of Lohela on the Ired Sea of 39 lbs.

FARGE, to stuff with mingled ingredients; a laughable or grotesque dramatic piece.

FARCEL. See **FARZEL**.

FARCOST, a Scotch trading vessel.

FARD (Scotch), to paint or embellish.

FARDAGE (French), the tonnage of a ship.

FARDEL, a bundle or little pack; a term used in reckoning in Germany, equal to 45 barchets or pieces of cloth of 22 or 24 eils each; the fourth part of a yard of land.

FARDING-DEAL, an old term for the fourth part of an acre of land.

FARE, a word of wide application; food or provisions for the table; the price of passage for travelling; the sum paid or due for conveying a person by land or water.

FARGOT, a term employed in parts of France to designate a bale of manufactured goods weighing 150 to 160 lbs.

FARINA, the flour or meal of any species of corn or starchy root.

FARINACEOUS, containing meal.

FARINA-MANUFACTURER, a grinder and preparer of meal, or fine powder from grain, pulse or roots.

FARINIER (French), a corn-chandler, a dealer in meal and flour.

FARM, to take or hire at a certain rate per cent.; a monopoly, licence, or permission to vend certain articles subject to duty; a portion of land with suitable buildings, &c. devoted to agricultural operations.

FARMER, a tenant; a lessee; a person employed in the cultivation of land, breeding and rearing live-stock, and the management of the commercial products they yield.

FARMER-GENERAL, a contractor for taxes.

FARM-HOUSE, the dwelling-house on a farm.

FARM-LABOURER, a person employed about a farm.

FARM-MEAL (Scotch), meal paid as part of the rent.

FARM-YARD-MANURE, the excrements of cattle, and other fertilizing substances collected from stables, cattle sheds, &c. for spreading on land; and largely used.

FAROODEETEN, a turban for Arab females.

FARRA, a kind of salmon in Spain.

FARBAM, a tobacco cutter in Alexandria.

FARRIER, originally a blacksmith, one who forged and fitted horses' shoes—but now applied to a horse doctor; although they often take the more ambitious title of veterinary surgeon.

FARRIERS' COMPANY, one of the minor livery companies of London which has no hall.

FARRO (Spanish), peeled barley; red wheat.

FARSAXH, an itinerary measure of Mocha of 3 miles; the fourth part of a baryd.

FARTHING, a land measure representing 30 acres; a small English copper coin, the fourth part of a penny, and weight: 4 dwt.: from 1848 to 1850 the coinage of farthings averaged about one million pieces per annum; but in 1854, owing to the want of small copper coin, 6,500,000 farthings were coined. From 1855 to 1860, 12,094,992 were coined.

FARTHINGALE. See **FARDING-DEAL**.

FASCET, a tool for bottles.

FASCIA, a bandage or silet.

FASCO, a liquid measure of Paraguay, equal to three quarts. [style or mode.]

FASHION, shape or form; a custom, the

FASHIONER, one who fashions or shapes things; a tailor.

FASS, a measure of capacity used in Germany, of a very variable character, ranging as a dry measure from 1½ gallons in Dusseldorf, to 11½ in Altona. For charcoal it is 59 gallons at Treves, in Prussia. As a liquid measure it is equally variable and difficult to define, and differs with the nature of the contents. In Vienna the fass of wine is about 127½ gallons, in Lelpsic it is 83½, and so on. One Hamburg last of 60 fass is equivalent to 11 Imperial quarters; 1 fass = 2 himpten.

FAST, the rope by which a vessel is secured to a wharf; in nautical language attached to; as when a boat is secured by a rope; a vessel aground is said to be "hard and fast."

FAST

bar

sas

FAST

FATH

feet

and

in

cub

of f

high

FAT-1

oil 1

FATS

sili-

ents

desc

FAUCI

for c

FAUCI

han

FAUCI

FAULI

man

FAULI

book

FACTU

FAUX,

ish

acre

FAUXI

subu

FAVO

wede

FAWAJ

brea

and

FAWN

FAYIN

of t

spac

FEAL,

bend

FEARN

used

jack

the c

a sh

FEAST

quet

FEATH

FEATH

beat

high

FEATH

teat

and

FEATH

subu

thin

FEATH

of 16

head

and

FEATH

the v

horf

FEATH

sale

ther

FEATH

feath

hoist

grinder and pre-
wider from grain,

chandler, a dealer

certain rate per
ce, or permission
subject to duty;
uitable buildings,
ral operations.

se; a person em-
of land, breeding
and the manag-
al products they

actor for taxes.
-house on a farm.
employed about

al paid as part of

excrements of
lizing substances
cattle sheds, &c.
and largely used.
or Arab females.

in Spain.
in Alexandria.
cksmith, one who
' shoes—but now
; although they
mbitious title of

of the minor livery
which has no

barley; red wheat.
measure of Mocha
art of a baryd.

re representing 30
copper coin, the
y, and weight in
350 the colnago of
one million pieces
owing to the want
5,500,000 farthings
to 1860, 12,024,992

ING-DEAL.

of Paraguay, equal
[style or mode.
, a custom, the
shions or shapes

city used in Ger-
e character, rang-
from 1½ gallons in
Altona. For char-
eves, in Prussia,
is equally variable
and differs with
ents. In Vienna
out 127½ gallons, in
o on. One Ham-
is equivalent to
fuss = 2 himpten.
vessel is secured
language attached
cured by a rope; a
to be "hard and

FASTENING, a stop or holdfast; a bolt or
bar; a screw or spring-catch for window-
sashes; also a security for doors.

FAST-TRAIN, an express railway train.

FATHOM, an English nautical measure of six
feet, employed in sounding mines, &c.,
and measuring cordage. It is also used
in India, being divided into four arms or
cubits of eighteen inches each. A fathom
of fire wood is six feet wide by six feet
high.

FAT-LUTE, a mixture of pipeclay and linseed-
oil for filling joints.

FATA solid city substances found in the
animal and vegetable kingdoms, which
enter largely into commerce, and are
described under their several heads.

FACET, a pipe; a spout with a peg or spigot
for drawing liquor from a cask.

FACCHARD, a small sickle with a long
handle, used in France.

FACRET (French), a wooden hay-rake.

FAULDS (Scottch), the part of a farm
inclosed by folding sheep or cattle on it.

FAULK, FAUX (French), a scythe or reaping-
hook.

FACTEUR, a large elbow-chair.

FAUX, a Swiss land measure of 7,855 Eng-
lish square yards, or 65 2-3rds French
acres: 6 1-6th faux = 10 imperial acres.

FAUXBOURG, FAUOURG (French), the
suburbs of a town.

FAYO (Spanish), a cake of yellow wax.

FAVOUR, a bunch or knot of ribbons worn at
weddings or other festive occasions.

FAWAL, an Arab vendor of boiled beans for
breakfast, which are eaten with butter
and lemon juice.

FAWN, a young deer under one year old.

FAYING, in maritime phraseology, the union
of two pieces so close that no intervening
space occurs.

FEAL, a provincial name for sward or turf;
hence feal-dyke, feal-manure, &c.

FEARNOUGHT, a thick shaggy woollen stuff,
used for draymen's coats, sailors' pen-
jackets, and for lining the portholes and
the outside door of a powder-magazine in
a ship. It is also known as dreadnought.

FEAST, a sumptuous repast; a public ban-
quet or entertainment. [feasters.

FEATHER-DRESSER, a cleaner or preparer of
FEATHER-DRIER, FEATHER-BEATER, one who
beats feathers, to cleanse and make them
light or loose.

FEATHER-DUSTER, a light brush made of
feathers.

FEATHER-EDGED, planks, or any wrought
substance in which one side is much
thinner than the other.

FEATHER-FLOWERS, artificial flowers made
of feathers, which are used by ladies for
head ornaments, and for fancy plumes
and groups for rooms.

FEATHERING, in rowing, a term applied to
the uniform turning of the edge of an oar
horizontally, when raised from the water.

FEATHER-MERCHANT, an importer or whole-
sale dealer in feathers, who sells to feath-
er-dressers and plumassiers.

FEATHER-PURIFIER, one who boils or steams
feathers, to fit them for bedding or up-
holstery purposes.

FEATHERS, the light portion of the wings
and plumage of birds. The kinds most
used for dress and military purposes, are
those of the ostrich, marabou stork,
American or three-toed ostrich, emu,
heron, birds of paradise, ibis, and domes-
tic fowls. The feathers of the emu, of
the white egret heron, and of the osprey,
or fish-hawk, are used in military cos-
tume, and for ladies' ornaments. The tail
feathers of the domestic cock, either dyed
or in their natural colours, are much used
for military plumes. The manufacture of
feathers into ornaments employs great
numbers of females. Grebe and loon
skins, and swan's down, are also used for
muffs, and trimmings of ladies' dresses.
Feathers from common birds, and the
soft fine down from aquatic birds of cold
climates, from their elasticity, softness,
and non-conducting powers, are emi-
nently useful to man. See BIRDS OF
PARADISE, MARABOU-FEATHERS, OSTRICH-
FEATHERS, &c.

FEACK, a Scotch plaid.

FECKER (Scottch), a woollen shirt or under
waistcoat.

FECLIA, the starchy substance of different
plants; the pulverulent matter extracted
from vegetables by grinding them in
water, and allowing the fluid to settle;
the fecula then subsides.

FEDDAN, a land measure of Egypt and Tur-
key, equal to about an acre; it is divided
into 24 gerats; among the Arabs it is
about one and a third acre.

FEDELINI, a kind of dried Italian paste in a
pipe form, of a smaller size than vermi-
cell.

FEE, a gratuity or reward given to a profes-
sional man, as a physician or barrister,
for advice or service; a perquisite claimed
by official persons under legal autho-
rity, or by prescription; a Scottch term for
small domestic cattle, such as sheep, goats,
&c.; also wages and property.

FEEDER, the stream supplying a river or
canal; a branch railway, running into the
main-trunk line; a large head or supply
of fluid iron to a runner or mould in
heavy castings.

FEEDING-BOTTLE, a glass bottle for supply-
ing milk or liquid nutriment to an infant
in the absence or indisposition of its
mother.

FEED-PUMP, the force-pump which supplies
the boiler of an engine with water.

FEE-FARM-RENT COLLECTOR, a person in
Scotland employed to wait upon tenants
of land, for the rent due to the owner of
the property. See FEW-FERME.

FEE-SIMPLE, in law, the largest estate which
a man can have, and which may be dis-
posed of by deed or by will; a property
acquired by inheritance.

FEEET, a commercial name given to the
twenty-five small plates of tortoise-shell,
from the edges of the carapace; the super-
ior plates being called "the head."

FEE-TAIL, in legal phraseology, a limited
inheritance; an estate handed down by
enail.

FEEZE-NAIL (Scottch), a screw.

FENRT, another name for the Viertel, a German grain measure, representing the quart.

FENITS. See FAINTS.

FÉLATIER, FÉRATIER, a glass-blower's assistant in France.

FELIN, a weight for gold and silver, formerly used in France, the 80th part of the ounce, and the 4th of the esterlin; nearly 6 English grains.

FELL, a skin, the hide of an animal; in Scotland, high pasture land.

FELLAHS, the peasants or labouring classes in Egypt.

FELL-MONDOER, a dealer in hides; a dresser of skins; a part of the business of the fellmonger is to separate the wool from the sheep's skin, the wool being sold to the woolstaplers, and the pelts, or stripped skins, sent to the leather-dressers and parchment-makers.

FELLOES, the circular parts or outer rims of a wheel, generally made of ash, framed and supported on the extremities of the spokes, and joined one to another, so as to form a circle.

FELLOW, to match; one of a pair.

FELLOW-CRAFT, a freemason of the second rank; one above an entered apprentice.

FELLOWSHIP, a companionship or guild; an association.

FELLOWSHIP-PORTERS, a body of enrolled porters; one of the companies of London not on the livery, whose hall is in St. Mary-at-hill.

FELLY, the exterior part or rim of a wheel, supported by the spokes. See FELLOES.

FELONY, in law, every crime which entails, besides punishment, the forfeiture of lands or goods; murder, manslaughter, arson, robbery, burglary, and offences against the coin, are felonies.

FELPILLA (Spanish), corded silk for embroidery.

FELSPAR, a silicious mineral, of which there are several varieties, displaying elegant and varied iridescent colours. Cornish stone or porcelain clay is one of the products of decomposed felspar.

FELT, matted hair, wool, and other substances, first carded and delivered in the form of a fine bat or lap, and then converted into a stout mass or cloth by a peculiar rubbing that causes the interlocking of the fibres, or felting. Felt is used for hat bodies, for heavy cloths to resist water, and for other purposes.

FELTING, the operation of matting or uniting different substances into one compact mass.

FELT-MAKER, a manufacturer of felt, of which there are two kinds: that used for hat-making and for cloth, and a more stout and coarse material, used for flooring, roofing, &c.

FELT-MAKER'S COMPANY, one of the livery companies of London, which has no hall, but conducts its business at Guildhall.

FELUCCA, a small coasting vessel in the Mediterranean, carrying two masts with lateen sails; often propelled with oars, as well as sails.

FEN, a moor or marsh.

FEN-BOAT, a boat used in the creeks of marshes, and lands overflowed with water.

FENCE, the guard of a carpenter's plane; a rail, or bordering protection for a field, such as a wall, ditch, bank, &c.; live fences are hedges of quickset; a slang term for a receiver of stolen goods; to thrust, parry, or guard off a blow.

FENCING, wooden or metallic casing, as a protection for machinery in factories, required to be placed by law, to prevent injury to the workmen about the machinery.

FEND, to ward off.

FENDER, a thick piece of rope or solid wooden guard or protection hung over the side in vessels, to prevent injury to the bulwarks, &c., by churning or collision; a solid or open ornamented metal casing placed before a fireplace, for enclosing the chimneys and ashes of the grate.

FENESTER, FENESTRE, a window, an opening in a building, by which air and light are admitted.

FENIX, a petty money of account in Switzerland, 540 making a rixdollar.

FENKS, the ultimate refuse of the blubber of the whale, which forms an excellent manure when available, and might be used in the manufacture of Prussian blue, and also for the production of ammonia.

FENNEL, an umbelliferous plant, the *Anethum feniculum dulce*, cultivated on the Continent as a pot-herb, and for the seeds and essential oil obtained from them. The seed is used in the manufacture of gin, and in medicine as a carminative. Another species, the common fennel, *Peniculum officinale*, is cultivated in gardens as a garnish for fish, &c., and as a pot-herb for flavouring sauces.

FENUGREEK, a plant, native of the South of France, the *Trigonella Fenum Græcum*, the seeds of which are emollient; poultices made of the flour are employed in veterinary practice, and the Arabs use it in fomentations.

FENUGREEK, one vested with the fee of land.

FER-BLANTIER (French), a tinker; one who works or sells tin.

FERDE, a piece of coarse cotton cloth; a nominal medium of value among the Berbers in Nubia.

FERDING, a small money of account in the Russian ports of the Baltic, the 80th part of the rixdollar.

FERET, a glass-blower's rod. See FERRET.

FERLINO, the sixteenth part of the ounce in Italy.

FERLOT. See FIRLOT.

FERMENT, a name for yeast or barm, the scum which collects on beer.

FERMENTATION, an effervescence or ebullition in fluids, which is either vinous or acetous; a decomposition in animal and vegetable substances.

FERNOIE (French), a clasp; a joiner's ripping-chisel.

FERN, FEARN (Scotch), prepared gut.

FERNANDINA, FERBANDINE, a stuff made of silk and wool; a weaver.

FERROSI

of ten

FERRAL

thirdu

tainli

FERRAL

FERRAT

in the creeks of
verflowed with

enter's plane; a
tion for a field,
bank, &c.; live
locket; a slang
stolen goods; to
it a blow.
illic casing, as a
r in factories, re-
law, to prevent
about the machi-

of rope or solid
ion hung over the
nt injury to the
ng or collision;
ed metal casting
of enclosing the
grate.

down, an opening
air and light are

count in Switzer-
llar.

of the blubber of
ns an excellent
r, and might be
ure of Prussian
e production of

s plant, the *Ane-*
cultivated on
herb, and for the
tained from them.
e manufacture of
is a carminative,
common fennel,
cultivated in gar-
sh, &c., and as a
saucice.

re of the South of
Fenum Græcum,
emollient; poul-
are employed in
the Araba use it

the fee of land.
thinker; one who

the cotton cloth; a
value among the

of account in the
title, the 80th part

and. See FERRER.
rt of the ounce in

est or barm, the
beer.

escence or ebulli-
either vinous or
in animal and

p; a joiner's rip-

prepared gut.
a stuff made of

FEROSH, an Indian servant who has the care of tents, furniture, &c.

FERRADO, a corn measure of Spain, the third part of the Castilian fanega, and containing about four gallons.

FERRAILLE (French), old iron.

FERRIER, an animal of the weasel tribe (*Mustela furo*), kept for the purpose of hunting rabbits, and destroying rats, &c. in corn stacks and out-buildings; in French, a tag for a lace or point; in glass-making, an iron used to make the rings at the mouths of bottles, or to try the melted matter; a kind of tape.

FERRONNERIE (French), a warehouse for iron; a blacksmith's shop.

FERRUGINOUS, containing particles of iron.

FERRULE, a metal ring or case, fixed on the handle of a tool, or at the end of a stick or umbrella, to prevent the wood from splitting.

FERRY, the place in a river, lake, or harbour, where a boat piles for the conveyance of goods or passengers from shore to shore.

FERRY-BOAT, a boat employed in crossing a ferry.

FERRY-COW, FALLOW-COW (Scotch), a cow that has brought forth; a cow not in calf.

FERRYMAN, a waterman who piles at a ferry.

FERTILE, rich or fruitful; having abundant resources.

FERTILIZER, a manure; an application to the soil, organic or inorganic.

FERULE. See FERRULE.

FESTIVAL, a holiday; a day set apart for religious, public or private. See PUBLIC HOLIDAY.

FESTOON, a kind of ornamental hanging drapery, suspended in a curve with ends passed over; a garland of flowers.

FETLOCK-BOOT MAKER, a manufacturer of protections or supports for the pastern joints of horses.

FETTER, a shackle or chain for the feet; iron links for spanning horses' feet, when grazing in open grounds, to prevent them straying to a distance.

FETTER, order, good condition; any thing neatly bound or tied; in Scotland a horse's girth made of straw; a handle in the side of a large basket.

FEE, heritable property held on the condition of a certain return in grain, money, &c.

FEY-DUTY, a land-tax; annual rent paid in Scotland by a vassal.

FEU-FERME, the rent or duty paid by a tenant for lands in Scotland.

FEUILLAGE (French), foliage; a row of leaves; branched-work.

FEUILLANTINE, pastry made of puff-paste.

FEUILLE (French), a leaf or sheet of paper; a bill.

FEUILLE-MORTE, the colour of a faded leaf.

FEUILLETON, that part of a French newspaper, devoted to literary and dramatic criticisms; a small public journal.

FEUILLETTE (French), a half-hogshead.

FEUTRIERE (French), felted cloth.

FEVERFEW, the popular name of the *Pyrethrum Parthenium*, a wild plant, a decoction of which is a favourite popular remedy for slight fevers. It contains

much tannic acid, and in Germany has been usefully employed in tanning and currying leather. A medicinal extract is also made from the *Matricaria chamomilla*, which was formerly classed as a fever-few.

FIACRE, a French hackney-coach.

FIARS, the average prices of grain legally fixed for the year in Scotland.

FIASCO, a liquid measure of Italy; for wine about four pints, and for oil somewhat less.

FIBRE, a general name for the cotton, flaxen, hempen, and other raw material, which forms so important a class of our textile manufactures.

FICELLE (French), pack-thread or twine.

FICELLIER, a roller for pack-thread.

FICHEUR (French), a brick-layer.

FICHU (French), a sort of neckerchief worn by ladies.

FICHURE (French), a spear or trident to catch fish.

FICTILE, moulded into form by art; manufactured of clay by the potter.

FID, a tapered wooden pin, used by seamen in splicing large ropes, opening eyes, or holes, &c.; an iron support passed through a hole in the heel of a maat.

FIDDLE, a violin, a stringed instrument so called.

FIDDLE-BLOCK, a block with two sheaves; one over the other; the lower one smaller than the upper.

FIDDLE-BOW, FIDDLE-STICK, the stringed bow with which a fiddler draws sound from his instrument.

FIDDLER, one who plays on a violin.

FIDDLE-STRING, the catgut cords, stretched across a violin, fastened at the ends, and elevated in the middle by a bridge.

FIDDLE-WOOD, a durable wood used for mills framing, carriage-wheels, &c.; the produce of *Citharexylum melanocardium*; a useful timber tree of the West Indies.

FIDEOS (Spanish), vermicelli.

FIEF, an estate in lands held from a superior.

FIEL (Spanish), a clerk of the market; a wharfinger.

FIELD, a portion of arable land; a large extent of compact land.

FIELD-BED, a portable or folding camp-bed for an officer.

FIELD-BOOK, a land surveyor's plotting book, in which the angles, distances, stations, &c. are noted down for mapping or reference.

FIELD-CORNET, the magistrate of a township in the Cape colony.

FIELD-GUN, a piece of cannon mounted on a two-wheel carriage, and drawn by horses, which can be carried into the field of battle.

FIELD-MARSHAL, the highest military rank in England; one who takes the command of an army. A field-marshal may command two regiments at once.

FIELD-OFFICER, a military officer above the rank of captain.

FIELD-PIECE, a portable cannon for service with an army, throwing a shot of from 8 to 12 pounds.

FIERDINGAR. See FURDINGAR.

FIFE, a very small wooden flute or pipe, giving acute piercing sounds.

FIFER, one who plays on a fife, a musician to a regiment.

FIFE-BALL, the ball round a ship's mast.

FIO-CAKE, a preparation of figs and almonds, worked up into a hard paste, and pressed into round cakes like small cheeses, which is vended about the streets.

FIGNON, a Spanish eating-house.

FIGS, the dried fruit of *Ficus carica*, chiefly imported from the Mediterranean ports. In 1855 we received upwards of 2200 tons, nearly all of which were for home consumption.

FIGURANTE (French), a female ballet-dancer.

FIGURE, a number; an artist's model; any representation made of things in wood, stone, or other solid material; the steps of a dance; to goffer, to emboss, to ornament a stuff with gold, silk, &c.

FIGURE-HEAD, a carved bust, statue, or full-length figure, placed over the cutwater or bow of a ship.

FIGURE-MAKER, a modeller; one who practices the most refined part of the art of moulding, and casts busts, animals, and many ornaments consisting of branches, foliage, &c.; a maker of wooden anatomical models for artists.

FIGURED-MUSLIN, a thin fabric in which a pattern, design, or representation is wrought. See MUSLIN.

FIGURE-WEAVING, a process differing from plain weaving; patterns or designs being produced in the damask, velvet, or other stuff, by employing threads of different colours or of different appearance, in the warp or in the weft.

FIL (French), thread, hair, wire; a small twist of silk, hemp, or flax.

FILADIÈRE, a small flat-bottomed fishing-boat used on the river Garonne.

FILAMENT, a string; a long fibre or fine thread.

FILASSE (French), hemp or flax ready to be spun.

FILASSIER, a flax or hemp dresser.

FILATURE, a silk-yarn, or cotton-twist, manufactory; a workshop where silk is reeled from cocoons and spun.

FILBERT, the fruit of the cultivated hazel (*Corylus avellana alba*), of which there are several varieties grown in this country.

FILCH, to steal or purloin.

FILE, a workman's metal rubbing or abrading tool, of which there are many kinds, as rubber, handsaw, pilsaw, rattail, bastard, half-round, &c. The difference between files and rasps, is that the latter have angular indentations, and the former have only straight cuts. Files are of the first importance to every worker in metal, from the engineer builder to the maker of the most delicate watch movement; they require great skill in hardening to prevent their warping. Small files are made of the best cast steel and cut by hand; those of larger size are manufactured from ordinary steel, and usually machine-made; these are frequently deficient in their "bite." Also the name for a rank or row

as a file of soldiers; also for a wire or string which retains and secures documents or receipts for reference.

FILE (French), fine wire-thread of gold or silver.

FILE-CUTTER, a maker of files.

FILERIE (French), a spinning-house where hemp or flax is spun; a rope-walk.

FILLET, a small thread or fibre; a string or lace.

FILLEUR (French), a spinner, a wire drawer.

FILINGS, fragments or raspings of metal, ivory, &c.; particles rubbed off in the process of filing.

FILLE-DE-CHAMBERE, a French chambermaid.

FILLET, a band for the hair; a chine of meat; the fleshy part of the thigh, boned, rolled together, and tied round.

FILIGREE, **FILIGRANE**, **FILIGREE WORK**, ornamental kinds of jewelry, statues, &c., made from delicate threads of gold or silver wire; the filaments being braided and festooned in various ways, according to the taste and design of the artist, and with a very light and beautiful effect.

FILINGS, a brewer's term for prepared wort, added in small quantities to casks of ale to cleanse it; the wool in weaving.

FILLETTER, a plane used for making the outer part of a window sash fit for receiving the glass.

FILLY, a young mare.

FILOCHE (French), a large rope used by millers and others.

FILOSEDA (Spanish), a silk and worsted fabric.

FILOSELLE, ferret, or floss silk; grogram-yarn.

FILOTIER (French), a dealer in thread.

FILTER, a small strainer of unsized paper used in chemical operations; an earthen-ware, or other vessel, with a tap for purifying water, in a house or on shipboard.

FILTERING, the process of straining and purifying.

FILTER-MAKER, a potter; one who moulds and makes filters.

FIN, a membranous winglike appendage to fish; the trade name for a blade of whalebone; sharks' fins enter into eastern commerce dried, being eaten as food.

FINANCE (French), ready money or cash; a type in printing to imitate writing.

FINANCER, a treasurer; an accountant; a capitalist or moneyed man skilled in financial operations; a public officer who manages the funds or revenues of the Crown.

FINDINGS, the wax, thread, and tools which a journeyman shoemaker has to supply himself with for his work.

FINDING-STORES, an American name for what are termed in England grindery-warehouses; shops where shoemakers' tools, &c. are vended.

FINE-ARTS, the arts of design, music, &c.; any business or pursuit requiring taste, skill, and judgment in the execution.

FINE-DRAWING, the art of sewing up cloth so finely, that the rent cannot be perceived.

FINEER (Scotch), to veneer.

FINEARY, a small forge used in making iron wire; showy articles of dress; jewels, trinkets, &c.

FINE-ST
molas

FINE-ST
the w

sifted
the fr

FINGER
of the

used l

FINGER
FINGER-

vessel
after

FINGER
combe

FINGER
or por

to kee

FINGER
at cro

FINGER
the fl

FINGER
wool.

FING-
refine

FINOS
or th

FINISH
as in

trade.

FINNAC
FINNER

this
whale

plates

FINNIN
Findo

fish,
large

town

FIN, a
gene

FIRE-A
chem

whic
and c

FIRE-A
kind

destr
as fl

FIRE-B
tibles

FIRE-B
with

lated

FIRE-B
bars

the b

FIRE-B
a sm

a bec

FIRE-B
tive

havi

form
wate

FIRE-B
bron

neys
of re

r a wire or string
 es documents or
 [silver,
 head of gold or
 res.
 ng-house where
 ope-walk.
 bre; a string or
 , a wire drawer,
 pings of metal,
 bbed off in the
 ch chambermaid,
 a chine of meat;
 gh, boned, rolled
 ILAGREE WORK,
 ury, statues, &c.,
 ds of gold or sil-
 eing braided and
 ys, according to
 the artist, and
 a useful effect.
 m for prepared
 ntities to casks of
 of in weaving.
 making the oute-
 for receiving the
 ye rope used by
 lk and worsted
 silk; program-
 r in thread.
 of unsized paper
 one; an earthen-
 a tap for purify-
 on shipboard.
 of straining and
 one who moulds
 ke appendage to
 a blade of whale-
 into eastern com-
 as food.
 money or cash;
 ate writing.
 a accountant; a
 n skilled in fin-
 ublic officer who
 revenues of the
 and tools which
 r has to supply
 .
 rican name for
 giand grindery-
 ere shoemakers'
 gn, music, &c.;
 of requiring taste,
 execution.
 sewing up cloth
 not be perceived.
 In making iron
 dress; jewels,

FIRE-STILLING, the distillation of spirit from molasses or other preparations of sugar.
FIRE-STUFF, the second coat of plaster for the walls of a room, composed of finely sifted lime and sand mixed with hair; the first coat is of a coarser material.
FINGER, an ancient measure, the fourth part of the palm or hand, nearly an inch; still used in parts of India.
FINGER-BOARD, part of a fiddle.
FINGER-GLASS, a coloured or plain glass vessel to hold water for rinsing the fingers after dessert.
FINGERING, worsted spun in Scotland from combed wool, on a small wheel.
FINGER-PLATE, an ornamental piece of metal or porcelain fixed on the edge of a door, to keep off finger marks from the paint-work.
FINGER-POST, a guide-post or directing-post at cross roads.
FINGER-STALL, a workman's protection for the finger.
FINGER-WATCH, a species of clock-work.
FINGERBOOM, woollen cloth made of combed wool.
FINING-POT, a vessel in which metals are refined.
FININGS, a preparation of isinglass, gelatine, or other substances for clarifying beer.
FINISHER, one who completes work for sale, as in watch-making, the boot and shoe trade, &c.
FINNACK, a Scotch name for a white trout.
FINNER-WHALE, the *Balenoptera boops*; this cetaceous animal, the fin-backed whale, furnishes the shortest and coarsest plates of baleen or whalebone.
FINN HADDOCK, a mode of pronouncing Flindon haddock, a species of smoke-dried fish, chiefly prepared in Scotland; but largely vended in London and other great towns.
FIR, a general name for the trees of the genera *Abies* and *Pinus*. See **PINE**.
FIRE-ANNIHILATOR, an apparatus holding a chemical composition of certain gases, which has the effect of extinguishing fire, and quenching flame by smoke.
FIRE-ARMS, a collective name for the smaller kinds of offensive weapons from which destructive missiles are discharged; such as rifles, muskets, and pistols.
FIRE-BALL, a grenade filled with combustibles to be thrown among enemies.
FIRE-BALLOON, a balloon sent up at night with fire-works, which ignite at a regulated height.
FIRE-BARS, moveable wedge-shaped iron bars in the fire-box of a locomotive engine; the bars of a grate.
FIRE-BASKET, an iron receptacle for holding a small portable grate with coals, &c., for a bed-room.
FIRE-BOX, a copper receiver for a locomotive engine, in which the fire is placed; having an outside casing of iron, thus forming an intermediate receptacle for water.
FIRE-BRICKS, bricks 9 inches long, by 4½ broad, and 1½ thick; used for lining chimneys, ovens, and furnaces, being capable of resisting intense heat; they are known

in commerce by the names of Bristol, Stourbridge, Newcastle, Welsh, and Windsor bricks.
FIRE-BRIGADE, a body of firemen; persons in large towns trained to do duty at conflagrations, and held in constant readiness to proceed with fire engines and buckets, to assist in extinguishing fires.
FIRE-BRUSH, a hair sweeping-brush for the hearth of a room.
FIRE-BUCKET, a light canvas or leather pail used by firemen to convey water.
FIRE-CLAY, a refractory clay, nearly a pure silicate of alumina, abounding under the coal-measures, which is used for the manufacture of fire-bricks and gas retorts.
FIRE-COCK, a plug for obtaining water from the main pipes in a street to extinguish fires.
FIRE-CRACKERS, a preparation of gunpowder, &c., discharged for amusement. A large trade is carried on in fire-crackers from China to the United States. They are shipped from Canton, in boxes of 40 packs each, and sell at about 12s. the box; the imports from China to New York averaging £50,000 per annum in value.
FIRE-DAMP, impure carburetted hydrogen; foul air found in coal mines.
FIRE-DOG, an andiron or rest for wood on a fire hearth.
FIRE-ENGINE, an hydraulic machine or force-pump, for raising water to a great height to extinguish conflagrations.
FIRE-ESCAPES, contrivances of various kinds to facilitate exit from a burning building; as iron chains, link ladders, &c. The most generally adopted public fire-escape is a wheel-carriage, supporting a lofty canvas sheet or trunk, attached to a ladder or frame, which can be raised to the upper story windows of a building, and parties can slide safely down it to the ground.
FIRE-GUARD, a wire frame to be hung before a fire-grate to prevent sparks and burning coals, &c. flying out and endangering furniture.
FIRE-INSURANCE, an indemnity against loss from fire, obtained by payment of a small per centage annually to an insurance company.
FIRE-IRONS, the utensils for a fire grate; tongs, poker, and shovel.
FIRE-KILN, an oven or place for heating any thing.
FIRE-LOCK, a musket.
FIREMAN, a stoker; the feeder of a furnace, marine or locomotive engine; a member of a fire-brigade.
FIRE-OFFICE, an office where insurance against loss from fire can be effected.
FIRE-PLACE, the place within a chimney-piece where fuel is burnt, usually an open grate.
FIRE-PLUG. See **FIRE-COCK**.
FIRE POLICY, the official certificate or document received from an insurance office, guaranteeing the payment of a certain sum in the case of loss of property by fire.
FIRE-PROOF, a vault, safe, or building, so constructed as to be secure from the ravaging effects of fire, should it break out.

FIRE-PROOF-BOX MAKER, a manufacturer of iron safes for securing books and papers.

FIRE SCREEN, a wire guard or protection against fire. See **FIRE-GUARD**.

FIRE-SET, the metal articles, poker, shovel, and tongs for a grate; usually made of steel or wrought iron.

FIRE-SHIP, a vessel filled with combustibles sent into an enemy's fleet to injure it.

FIRE-SHOVEL, the coal shovel for a fire-place.

FIRE-TUBE, a pipe flue.

FIRE-WARDEN, a head fireman; the officer in America who directs the operations of a fire brigade.

FIRE-WOOD, small bundles of wood, in different shapes, prepared by machinery, for lighting fires; the sale of fire-wood has now become a very important and extensive trade in London and other populous towns.

FIRE-WORK MAKER, a pyrotechnist; a manufacturer of explosive articles for amusement, signals, &c.

FIRE-WORKS, pyrotechnic preparations; such as squibs, rockets, serpents, crickers, and other more elaborate, explosive, and combustible compositions of powder, &c. for brilliant display.

FIRING-IRON, a farrier's cautery.

FIRKIN, an English measure of capacity, the fourth of a barrel, now disused; but the name is still applied to a cask containing nominally 9 gallons of beer or 8 of ale, but truly only $7\frac{1}{2}$ imperial gallons. A firkin of soap is 64 lbs.; of butter usually considered 55 lbs.; but Irish butter firkins weigh nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ of a cwt. gross, the cask weighing about 14 lbs.

FIRLOT, a Scotch dry measure, the fourth part of the boll; the Linlithgow wheat firlot is 2211 cubic inches, very nearly equal to the imperial bushel, but the barley firlot contains 31 standard pints only, = 1074.429 cubic inches.

FIRM, a co-partnership; a house of business; the abbreviated title under which a trade is conducted, or a body of partners is known.

FIRMAN, an edict or legal authority from the Turkish government.

FIR-PINE FRUIT, a name in the Ionian islands for the seeds of the pine cones, used as food. [BRUCKS.]

FIRST, a kind of brick or marl-stock. See **FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER**, a traveler in the best fitted carriages on a railway line; distinguished from the second and third class passengers, who pay lower fares, and have inferior accommodation.

FIRST-HAND, obtained direct from the maker, shipper, or wholesale dealer.

FIRST LORD, the chief commissioner or lord of the admiralty board.

FIRST-MATE, the chief officer of a merchant vessel; the next in rank to the captain.

FIRST-RATE, excellent; of superior quality; one of the largest ships of war, a vessel carrying 100 or more guns.

FISANELLE, a water fowl, *Cotymbus major*, or great diver.

FISCAL, a public officer in Scotland, who prosecutes in petty criminal cases; an attorney or solicitor general in Spain; an

exchequer officer in Ceylon; one who has charge of the fisc or treasury of a prince, State, &c.

FISH, a general name for marine swimming animals. In the capture and sale of which a large trade is carried on; a sea term for strengthening a weakened spar by fastening another piece on; to raise the flukes of an anchor on the gunwale, or vessel's side; to catch fish by net, or by hook and line.

FISH-BASKET, a large flat or deep wicker basket for holding or transporting fish.

FISH-CARLE, a Scotch fisherman.

FISH-CARVER, a silver knife for helping fish at a dinner table.

FISH-CURER, a salter and smoker of fish.

FISHER, a name for the *Mustela Canadensis*; the skin is principally used for trimmings and linings, the fur being long, fine, and lustrous, but not so valuable as the sable.

The tail is extensively used by the Jews.

FISHERMAN, one who follows the business of catching fish for sale.

FISH-FAG, a fishwoman.

FISH-FLAKES, erections in the North American colonies, for drying fish on.

FISHGARTH, a dam or weir in a river, for catching and retaining fish.

FISH-GIG, a kind of harpoon or spear, with several barbed prongs attached to a line, used for striking fish at sea; often called a dolphin-striker.

FISH-GLUE. See **ISINGLASS**.

FISH-HOOK MAKER, a manufacturer of metal hooks for catching fish.

FISH-HOOKS, barbed instruments, of various size and form, for catching fish. In making them, straight wires of the proper length are flattened at one end, and the barb is formed by a simple blow with a chisel. The point having been sharpened, the proper curve or twist is given to the hook; the soft iron is then case-hardened, to give it the stiffness and elasticity of steel, by immersion in hot animal charcoal. The hooks are subsequently brightened by friction, and tempered.

FISHING-BOAT, a small decked or undecked boat, in which the pursuit of fish is carried on. [Scotch rivers.]

FISHING-CRIVE, an enclosure for fish in the fishing line, small cord of different sizes, with, in some instances, gut or chain attached, to which a hook is appended, for river or sea fishing.

FISHING-NET, twine or cord formed into meshes of different sizes, for enclosing fish. There are various kinds of nets made, the bag-net for the angler, the shrimping-net, the drag-net, the trawl and the seine for sea-fishing; the casting-net, &c.

FISHING-ROD AND TACKLE MAKER, a manufacturing tradesman who keeps on sale the appliances for angling.

FISH-KETTLE, an oblong metal boiler for cooking fish in.

FISH-KNIFE, a broad flat silver, or plated, knife for serving fish with at table.

FISH-MARKET, the place where fish is sold; in large towns it is usually a covered building with arranged stalls, and has the convenience of water for washing the fish.

FISHM-

scus

maw

as gl

FISH 2

used

vary

is se

130lb

in ba

sold

rings

fresh

ters

is 37

is 60

long

a ba

3000

of ha

of fis

rels;

or 12

Nati

cont

1600.

30; c

bush

wink

FISHM

deale

FISHM

pal h

the fo

comp

Lon

its fi

reign

FISH-O

from

gulf

shark

ray, d

from

FISH-S

with

crabs

FISH-S

ment

FISH-S

ment

FISH-S

ment

FISH-S

hard

mak

ment

bleak

face o

FISH-S

ment

FISH-S

rine a

fish c

make

abras

work

made

poise

skins

for c

of a

used

son; one who has
scurvy of a prince,

marine swimming
and sale of which
; a sea term for
ed spar by fasten-
o raise the flukes
awale, or vessel's
et, or by hook and

t or deep wicker
nsporting fish.
erman.
e for helping fish

smoker of fish.
ustela Canadensis;
sed for trimmings
ng long, fine, and
able as the sable.
e by the Jews.
ws the business of

n the North Ame-
g fish on.

veir in a river, for
fish.

oon or spear, with
attached to a line,
t sea; often called

manufacturer of metal

uments, of various
ing fish. In mak-
res of the proper

t one end, and the
mple blow with a
ng been sharpened.

ist is given to the
hen case-hardened,
s and elasticity of
a hot animal char-
sequently bright-
tempered.

decked or undecked
sult of fish is car-
[Scotch rivers,
asure for fish in the
d of different sizes,
es, gut or chain at
ok is appended, for

cord formed into
sized, for enclosing
kinds of nets made,
gler, the shrimping-
trawl and the seine
asting-net, &c.

LE MAKER, a manu-
who keeps on sale
dlinz.

ng metal boiler for

at silver, or plated,
with at table,
where fish is sold;

ually a covered build-
ills, and has the con-
washing the fish.

FISHMAW, the sound of a fish. In the eastern seas, a large trade is carried on in fish-maws, which are sent to China and used as glue, &c.

FISH MEASURES, the customary measures used in selling and estimating fish, which vary with the kind of fish, thus:—Salmon is sent to market in boxes of 120lbs to 130lbs, containing about 14 fish; codfish in barrels, containing about 50 fish, and is sold by the quintal or cwt.; a barrel of herrings is 20½ gallons, and contains about 700 fresh fish, or 500 smoked; a basket of bloaters contains about 150; a cran of herrings is 37½ gallons; a mace or mease of herrings is 600 fish; a cade of herrings, 500 fish; a long hundred, 132; a cade of sprats, 1000; a barrel of pilchards is 4½ gallons, and 3000 pilchards weigh about 40lbs; a barrel of haddock contains about 300 fish; a stone of fish is 14lbs; a last of cod fish is 12 barrels; a last of herrings 100 long hundred, or 13,200; a barrel of anchovies, 30lbs. Native oysters are sold in kegs of 16lbs, containing about 5 score; or in barrels of 1600. Dried sprats are sold in bundles of 30; cockles and whelks wholesale by the bushel; shrimps by the gallon; periwinkles and mussels by the basket.

FISHMONGER, FISH-SALESMAN, a general dealer in fish.

FISHMONGERS' COMPANY, one of the principal incorporated companies of London, the fourth in order of the 12 great livery companies, whose hall is in delade-place, London bridge. This company obtained its first charter in the 17th year of the reign of Edward I, A.D. 1239.

FISH-OIL, a general name for the oil obtained from various marine animals and fishes—from the black and white porpoise in the gulf of St. Lawrence; from the livers of sharks in warm regions; from pilchards, ray, cod, and other large and small fish; from the seal, sea-elephant, dugong, &c.

FISH-POT, a wicker basket or enclosure sunk with a cork float attached, for catching crabs, lobsters, &c.

FISH-SALESMAN, one who receives consignments of fish for sale to retail dealers.

FISH-SAUCE, anchovy, soy, and other condiments, used as flavourings for cooked fish.

FISH-SCALES, the coating of some fish: the hard scales are now frequently used for making brooches, bracelets, and ornamental flowers, &c. The scales of the bleak are dissolved to coat the inner surface of glass beads or artificial pearls.

FISH-SLICE, a silver perforated table instrument for serving fish.

FISH-SKIN, the covering of the flesh of marine animals. The rough skin of the dog-fish or shark, is used by the cabinet-maker, type-founder, and others, as an abrasive material for smoothing wood-work and metals. A kind of shagreen is made of fish-skin. The skin of the porpoise, beluga, seal, &c. are tanned; eel skins are used for making strong ropes, for connecting the swivel and hand-staff of a thrashing-mill, and for other purposes. Sole skins and some others, are used for clarifying coffee and liquors.

FISH-SOUND, the swimming-bladder of a fish, many of which are prepared for lein-glass; others, as cod-sounds, are salted for food; some are sold to the Chinese under the name of fishmaws.

FISH-STRAINER, a metal cullender with handles, for taking fish from a boiler; an earthenware slab with holes, placed at the bottom of a dish, to drain the water from cooked fish.

FISH-TAIL BURNER, a gas jet of that shape.

FISH-VAN, a light spring-cart for transporting fish; a railway truck set apart for fish.

FISH-WEAR, a dam in a river, or on the sea shore, for stopping fish.

FISOLIERE (French), a Venetian sculler.

FIT, to join, to dove-tail, to clamp; Scotch, a custom.

FITCH, a common name for the polecat, an animal of the weasel tribe, the skin of which is much used for fur; a Scotch term for moving any thing a little way from its place.

FITCHES, another name for vetches or tares.

FIT-GANG (Scotch), as much ground as one can move on.

FITTER, a coal-broker; a weigher at the mint; a tailor, one who tries on and adjusts articles of dress; a gas-fitter, is one who lays on pipes to houses, &c.; an outfit-fitter, is a shopkeeper who keeps ready-made garments on sale, or procures them properly made to order.

FITTING, a piece of dammour or coarse cotton cloth, which is a medium of currency in India.

FITTINGS, shop-fittings, tackle for a ship;

FIXTURE, a gummy composition for the hair. See BANGDOLINE.

FIXTURE-DEALER, a furniture-dealer; a vender of shop-counters, desks, drawers, &c.

FIZ-GIG, a harpoon; a small firework of moistened gunpowder. See FISH-GIG.

FLACK, FLAK (Scotch), a square plaid.

FLACKET, a barrel-shaped bottle.

FLACKIE, a truss; made of straw for protecting a horse's back from the creel or basket for carrying fish, potatoes, &c.

FLACON, FLAGON, a flask or decanter, a carafe; a vessel with a narrow mouth; a smelling-bottle.

FLAG AND COMPASS MAKER, a manufacturer and retailer of these articles for ships' use.

FLAGEOLET, an English flute; a small wooden musical instrument, played on by means of a mouth-piece, and furnished with holes or keys for fingering.

FLAG-OFFICER, the commander of a squadron; an admiral, of whom there are three ranks, bearing respectively the distinguishing flags of red, white, or blue.

FLAGON, a jug; a measure of two quarts.

FLAGS, large flat thin stones for paving, from 1½ to 3 inches thick, and of various lengths and breadths, obtained in the quarries of the north of Scotland, Yorkshire and Lancashire, and also imported from Ham-burgh, for the foot-walks of streets, the floors of houses and factories, and for paving yards and wharves, &c. The aggregate excavations of flags throughout

the United Kingdom have been estimated at one million tons per annum. Flagging stones are obtained from all the sandstone formations below the coal measures.

FLAG-SHIP, the commanding vessel of a fleet or on a naval station; that which bears the admiral's flag at the mast-head.

FLAG-SIDE, a Scotch term for the boneless side of a split haddock.

FLAG-STAFF, the pole or spar on which a banner or flag is elevated.

FLAIL, a wooden instrument for thrashing corn by hand.

FLAKE-WHITE, a sub-nitrate of bismuth; oxidised carbonate of lead in the form of scales or plates; when levigated, it is called body white.

FLAMBEAU, a link or torch.

FLAN (French), a custard, a kind of tart made with cream.

FLANCHET (French), part of a sirlion of beef.

FLANDERS-BRICK, a soft brick used for cleaning knives. See **BATH-BRICK**.

FLANG, a two-pointed pick used by miners.

FLANGE, part of a wheel, of a railway-bar, of a gas-pipe, &c.; something screwed on to another piece.

FLANGE-MAKER, a manufacturer of iron girders, joints for gas-pipes, and other perforated metal pieces to be attached to other pieces or parts.

FLANNEL, a soft open woollen stuff, of which there are many kinds, milled, gauze, coloured and checked, cricketing and horse flannel, blankets, &c.; upwards of 54 million yards are made in this country annually.

FLANNEL-SHIRT, a woven worsted or woollen inner garment.

FLASK, a metal or other pocket-drum-bottle; a measure for holding gunpowder; a shallow iron frame or casting-box, without top or bottom, used in foundries for moulding; the lower flask is called a drag; a globular glass vessel for holding liquids containing about half a gallon; in Holland 16 flasks make an anker. The flask of quicksilver from California is about 75 lbs.

FLASKET, a long shallow basket with two flats, a description of river boat for conveying merchandise, which usually carries from 80 to 120 tons; those worked by the captains or owners are termed No 1 flats. Also a basket or hamper in which the English farmers usually send their butter to market, containing from 3 to 6 dozen pounds; a rough piece of bone for a button mould; to preserve gilding by size; a story or floor of a building, sometimes constructed so as to accommodate a family having the necessary suite of rooms. In Scotland and some other large towns, houses are specially built for letting in these kinds of flats or floors with one common staircase.

FLAT-BOTTOMED, a vessel with an even lower surface and but small depth.

FLAT-IRON, **FLATTENING-IRON**, a laundress's or workman's smoothing-iron.

FLATTING, the operation of smoothing; a mode of house-painting in which the colour on the surface is left without gloss.

FLATTING-MILL, a mill for rolling out metals by cylindrical pressure.

FLAUCHT (Scotch), a flake of wool, a hand-ful; when applied to land, a croft.

FLAUCHTER, a term in Scotland having various significations in different localities; in some parts it is a man who pares turf; in Fife it is a skinner, one who scrapes skins; in the South of Scotland a person employed in carding wool.

FLAUCHTER-SPADE, a long two-handed tool for cutting turf.

FLAUCHTS, instruments for carding wool used in Scotland.

FLAUTIST, a player on the flute.

FLAUVINE, a vegetable extract from the United States, in the form of a light brown or greenish yellow powder, which contains much colouring matter and tannin, and takes the place of quercetin bark. It gives a fine olive yellow colour to cloth.

FLAW, a crack; a fracture or defect in metals, gems, timber, &c.

FLAWN, custard or pastry. See **FLAN**.

FLAX, a plant; the *Linum usitatissimum*, and the textile fibre obtained from it. From the seed an oil, known as linseed oil, is expressed, which is largely used in the arts. Our foreign supplies of flax come chiefly from Russia; we imported in 1856, 84,352 tons of dressed and undressed flax and tow. [ing flax.]

FLAX-COMB, a hatchel or heckle for preparing flax-dresser, a cleaner of the fibre of flax.

FLAX-GROWER, a cultivator of the flax plant. Flax is chiefly grown in Ireland; in 1856 there were 106,828 acres under culture with flax there, calculated to produce 27,000 tons of fibre valued at £1,350,000, exclusive of the seed.

FLAX-MILL, a factory where flax is spun into linen goods.

FLAX-SEED, the boll of flax, generally termed linseed. In 1856 our imports were 1,180,179 quarters. See **FLAX**.

FLAY, to strip or cut off the skin.

FLEAK, a twist or lock; a hurdle or grating.

FLEAM, a large strong instrument, used by veterinary surgeons, for letting blood from horses and other animals.

FLEASOCKS (Scotch), the shavings of wood.

FLECKET (Scotch), a small pocket flask; a little portable dram barrel.

FLEECE, as much wool as is shorn from one sheep; the weight varies according to the breed and the climate.

FLEET, a navy; a collection of ships or sailing boats; an inlet or creek; swift, shallow.

FLEET-DYKE, an embankment for preventing inundation.

FLEETING-DISH, a skimming bowl.

FLEMISH-BRICKS, paving bricks of a yellowish colour, harder than the ordinary bricks.

FLEMISH-HORSE, in marine parlance, an additional troop at the ends of topsails-yards.

FLENCH, **FLENCH**, to strip off in layers.

FLENCH-GUT, the blubber of a whale laid out in long slices in the hold before barreling.

FLENCING, the operation of cutting the blubber from the whale.

FLESH, butcher's meat; the carcase of any animal killed for food.

FLESH-
ness o
FLESH-
butche
FLESH-B-
face of
kinds,
wire, &
FLESH-F-
and ta
FLESTON
FLET, F
protect
the loa
FL. ADC
FLETCH
FLETCH
livery
is in S
FLET-MI
FLETTE,
FLEUBA
FLEUBET
kind of
FLEWA,
the wa
FLIES, a
dexteri
&c., for
and lak
FLENT,
FLENGI-
fall; it
FLENGKI
the hal
FLENT-G
was ori
FLENT-LO
in the
pan.
FLENTS,
chalky
pottery
great e
cup, bu
are stil
pene
duching
having
steel w
FLENTS S
about 7
under
gold, b
FLISK, a
FLITCH,
FLITTER
trees, a
oak-tre
is less
third s
the bar
from st
FLITTING
of resid
ting is
paying
FLOAT, t
attache
buoy o
a coal
by a fo

olling out meals

of wool, a hand-
l, a croft.

Scotland having
different localities;
who pares turf;
one who scrapes
Scotland a peason
l.

two-handed tool

for carding wool

flute.
extract from the
m of a light brown
er, which contains
and tannin, and
ereciron bark. It
colours to cloth.
ure or defect in
c.

See FLAX.
ustitatisimum, and
ed from it. From
linsced oil, is ex-
y used in the arts.
flux come chiefly
ted in 1856, 84,352
addressed flax and

[ing flax.
heckle for prepar-
of the fibre of flax.
ator of the flax
grown in Ireland;
6,826 acres under
calculated to pro-
aluated at £1,350,000,

where flax is spun
s, generally termed
ports were 1,180,179

the skin.
hurdle or grating,
strument, used by
letting blood from

shavings of wood,
all pocket flask; a
rel.
is shorn from one
s according to the

on of shlp sor sailing
k; swift, shallow.
ment for prevent-

ing bowl.
bricks of a yellowish
ordinary bricks.
rine parlance, an
the ends of topsail-

off in layers.
of a whale laid out
d before barreling.
n of cutting the
p.
the carcass of any

FLESHY, FLESHING, in Scotland the busi-
ness of a butcher.

FLESHER, the common designation of a
butcher in Scotland.

FLESH-BRUSH, a brush for rubbing the sur-
face of the body, of which there are several
kinds, made either of horsehair, or fine
wire, &c.

FLESH-FORK, a cook's fork for trying meat,
and taking it from the boiler.

FLESTOIA (French), a small hammer.

FLET, FLEAT, a mat of plaited straw for
protecting a horse's back from injury by
the load; a saucer. See FLACKIE.

FL-ADOR (Spanish), the freighter of a ship.

FLETCHER, an old name for an arrow maker.

FLETCHERS' COMPANY, one of the minor
livery companies of London, whose hall
is in St Mary Axe.

FLET-MILK, skimmed milk.

FLETTE, a French passage boat or wherry.

FLEUK, FLOOK, a flounder. [for gruel.

FLEUBAGE (French), oatmeal or bean meal

FLEUBET (French), a sort of coarse silk; a
kind of narrow ribbon; ferret-ribbon.

FLEWS, in Scotland a sluice for letting off
the water from an irrigated meadow.

FLIES, artificial insects which are very
dexterously made of bright feathers, silk,
&c., for the use of anglers for fish in rivers
and lakes.

FLIONT, a set of stairs.

FLINGN-TREE (Scotch), the lower part of a
fall; that which strikes the grain.

FLINKING-COMB, a dressing-table comb for
the hair.

FLINT-GLASS, common table glass, which
was originally made of flint.

FLINT-LOCK, a musket-lock, with a flint fixed
in the hammer, for striking on the steel
gun.

FLINTS, nodules of silica occurring in the
chalky strata, which are largely used for
pottery. Flintstones for guns are now to a
great extent superseded by the percussion
cap, but common muskets for shipment
are still supplied with flint locks. Shar-
pened flints are seldom used now for pro-
ducing fire; congreve matches, or lucifers,
having taken the place of the flint and
steel with the tinder box.

FLINT SLATE, a silicious schist containing
about 75 per cent. of silica, which is used
under the name of touchstone, for testing
gold, by a comparison of colours.

FLISK, a large tooth comb.

FLITCH, a side of bacon.

FLITTER BARK, the bark of young oak-
trees, as distinguished from that of old
oak-trees which is called timber bark and
is less valuable to tanners. There is a
third sort called coppice bark, which is
the bark stripped off oak grown as coppice
from stems or stools.

FLITTING (Scotch), removing from one place
of residence to another; a moonlight flit-
ting is synonymous to moving without
paying one's debts or rent.

FLOAT, the water-gauge of a steam-boller
attached to the valve in a feed pipe; the
body of a fishing line; a plasterer's tool;
a coal cart; a raft of timber 18 feet square
by 1 foot deep.

FLOAT-BOARDS. See FLOATS.

FLOATING-BRIDGE, a flat-bottomed ferry
steam-boat in harbours or rivers, running
on chains laid across the bottom, and con-
structed for the conveyance of passengers,
goods, and vehicles.

FLOATING-LIGHT, a life-buoy carried at a
ship's stern, with a light or lantern,
which can be dropped into the sea, in order
to save any one falling overboard at night;
a pyrotechnic; a stationary light-ship.

FLOATING-PIER, a landing-stage which rises
and falls with the tide.

FLOATS, the boards fixed on the paddle-
wheels of steamers, and to undershot
water wheels, by which they act.

FLOTSAM, goods found floating on the sea
from a wreck. See FLOTSAM.

FLOCK, an indefinite number of sheep, kept
together under one shepherd; in Australia
a shepherd will manage several thousand
sheep.

FLOCK-MANUFACTURER, a grinder of wool;
one who uliverizes and colours it for the
use of the paper stainer wherewith to
make flock paper.

FLOCK-MASTER, an owner of sheep.

FLOCK-PAPER, wall hangings in which finely
pulverized and dyed wool is laid on the
surface of paper and attached by size.

FLOCK-RAIK, a range of pasture-ground for
sheep.

FLOCKS, a name given to the refuse or waste
of cotton and wool, which is used for stuff-
ing mattresses, seamen's bedding, and
common furniture. [thickened.

FLOKKIT (Scotch), having the nap raised or
FLOOD-GATE, a sluice in rivers, canals, or
docks that may be opened or closed at
will, to admit or exclude water.

FLOOD-TIDE, the advancing tide increasing
towards high water.

FLOOK, a popular name in Scotland for
various kinds of flat fish, but most gene-
rally applied to the common flounder;
the broad plate on the arm of an anchor.

FLOOKAN, earth or clay of a slimy consist-
ence; in mining, the shifting of the vein
or lode by a cleft, &c.

FLOOR, the timber, bricks, &c. of the plat-
form which forms the base or surface of
any story of a house, and on which the
planks or flooring is laid; the name in a
general sense applies to all that part of
a building on the same level, and varies
according to the height from the ground,
as ground floor, first floor, second floor,
&c.; the bottom of a vessel on each side of
the keelson.

FLOOR-CLOTH, the name for printed oiled
canvas used for covering entrance halls
and floors, &c. The material is made
partly of hemp and partly of flax. Six or
seven coats of thick oil paint are applied
on both sides to give it consistence, and
the patterns are impressed by machinery
or with blocks by hand. The value of this
manufacture is about £1,500,000 annually.

FLOOR-CLOTH CANVAS, a coarse fabric man-
ufactured chiefly at Dundee, and made of
the width of eight yards or more. The
dying, painting, and finished manufacture
principally centre in London.

FLOOR-CLOTH MANUFACTURER, a maker of oil-cloth or painted canvas.

FLOORING, the boards which are laid across the joists of a room for walking on.

FLOOSE, the tenth part of a danim, a petty money of Bussorah and other parts of Arabia. See DANIM.

FLORES, a mining term for fine-grained tin, ore scarcely perceptible in the stone, or stamped very small.

FLOREZ, powder blue or indigo.

FLORENCE, a gold coin worth 6s.; a kind of wine.

FLORENCE-LEAF. See LEAF-METAL and BRONZE-POWDER.

FLORENCE-OIL, olive oil sold in flasks.

FLORENTINE, meat baked in a dish with a cover of paste; a kind of wrought satin made in Florence; a lake colour extracted from the strands of scarlet cloth.

FLORES, a commercial classification of Indigo, the best quality of dye from Nos. 7 to 9.

FLORETONE, a Spanish wool.

FLORETTA, refine of floss silk.

FLOREN, a British paper coin worth 2s., first minted in 1849, and since that period sixteen million pieces have been put into circulation. The florin is a coin circulating in many Continental countries, ranging in value from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 4d.

FLOREST, a dealer in flowers; one who grows or sells them.

FLOSS, fluid glass floating in a puddling furnace.

FLOSS-SILK, the external soft envelope of the silk worm's cocoon; the unravelled downy silk broken off in the filature. It is carded and spun into coarse yarn or thread, suited for various purposes.

FLOTE-BOAT, in Scotland a yawl or pinnace.

FLOTILLA, a fleet of small vessels.

FLOTSAM, the portion of a ship or cargo wrecked which remains floating upon the water. See JETSAM and LAGAN-GOODS.

FLOUNCE, a loose appendage or trimming to the skirt or lower part of a lady's dress.

FLOUNDER, a well-known flat fish, the *Pleuronectes Jesus*, which is obtained on the British coasts and large rivers.

FLOUR, in ordinary parlance the meal of wheat finely ground and sifted, and in which a large trade is carried on by land and by sea. The term flour is, however, also applied to the meal of rice, potatoes, &c. Flour is usually put up in packs or loads of 240 lbs., or sacks of 280 lbs. In 1856 we imported four million cwt. of flour chiefly from the United States and Canada.

FLOUR-BARREL, a light cask, in which wheat meal is imported from America. The barrel of flour weighs 195 lbs.

FLOUR-DREDGE, a tin for sprinkling flour. See DREDGE.

FLOUR-DRESSER, a cylinder for dressing flour, instead of passing it through bolting cloths.

FLOUR-FACTOR, an agent for millers; one who sells flour to bakers.

FLOURICE (Scotch), a steel for striking fire from flint.

FLOUR-SACK, a coarse bag for flour, holding usually 280 lbs.

FLOWER, an old Scotch name for an edged tool used in cleaving laths.

FLOWER-BASKET, a fancy stand or basket for holding flowers in a room.

FLOWER-GARDEN, an ornamental plot of ground, devoted to the culture and raising of flowers; a kitchen-garden, being that devoted to the culture of pot-herbs, fruit, &c.

FLOWER-POTS, earthenware or china pots for holding flowering plants.

FLOWERS, the blossoms of plants. A large trade is carried on by florists in ornamental plants and cut flowers. Imitation flowers, for personal decoration, &c., have already been alluded to under the head of Artificial flowers. In chemistry, the fine mealy matter formed in the process of sublimation is called flowers, as flowers of sulphur, zinc, benzoin, &c.

FLOWER-SHOW, a horticultural display, or competitive show for prizes, &c.

FLUATE, a salt from fluoric acid.

FLUE, a chimney tube or shaft; soft down or loose tur.

FLUID, a liquid or gas, any thing that flows; not solidified.

FLUKES, the broad, projecting, triangular hooked plates at the extremity of the arms of an anchor, one or other of which, according as it is tilted, enters the anchorage ground as a holdfast; a name for the plaice fish.

FLUME, a water-channel; a stream or run for gold washing.

FLUMMERY, a food of flour meal.

FLUNKIE (Scotch), a livery servant.

FLUOR-SPAR, fluide of lime, used as a flux for the metallic ores, whence its name. The coloured specimens are turned into vases and other ornaments, in Derbyshire.

FLUORIC ACID, a corrosive liquid prepared from fluor spar, used for etching upon glass, roughing the shades of table-lamps &c.

FLUSE, a copper coin of Morocco. See FLOOSE.

FLUSH (Scotch), full; as affluent, flush of money; a flow or run of water, as in flushing a sewer; a workman's term for an even surface; any thing on the same level.

FLUSH-DECK, an even-deck, one running the whole length of the vessel from stem to stern, without a fore-castle or poop.

FLUTE, a pipe or wind instrument, with lateral holes, made of various materials, hardwood, ivory, glass, metal, and even vulcanized India rubber; a long thin French roll eaten at breakfast; a store-ship.

FLUTED, grooved, furrowed, or channelled.

FLUTE-MAKER, one who makes flutes.

FLUTER, one who grooves or channels metals; a flautist; a person who gofers or plaits.

FLUTING-MACHINE, a goffering-iron.

FLUTINGS, hollow channels cut in the shafts of columns; plying or fill ornaments to a lady's cap or dress, &c.

FLUTTER-WHEEL, a peculiar kind of wheel to a water-mill.

FLUX, a fusion for pot-oxide and of
F, the time from public ing in weight
FLY-BOARD, also a bottom
FLY-FISH, and the
FLY-FLAP, keeping
FLYING-VOLANT, a
FLY-LEA, the
FLY-BEN, a
 metals by fold
 different
FLY-POW, a
FLY-SHUT, a
 weaver
FLY-WIRE, a
 involving
 motion
 chines.
FOAL, the
 filly; a
FOB, a small
FOCUS, a
 point w
 after pa
FODDER, a
 given to
 a weight
 from 19
 tom of
FOG, a
 smeltin
FOGHER, a
 ing from
FOG-STO, a
 a railw
 over th
 and giv
 dang
FOILING, a
FOILS, be
 leaves
 gems,
 smalt
 back of
 and we
FOIL-STO, a
FOIRE (F
 or die
FOLD, a
 cuttle.
FOLDING, a
 of a sub
 of prin
 agricul
 land to
FOLDING,
 which

FLUX, any substance used to cause the fusion and reduction of a metallic ore, or for pottery. Limestone, fluor spar, protoxide of lead, carbonate of potash, borax and charcoal, are various fluxes used.

FLY, that part of a ship's flag which extends from the union to the extreme end; a public carriage so named; the regulating moving power of a machine, as the weight in a jack.

FLY-BOAT, a long narrow boat used on canals; also a larger class of Dutch vessel, flat-bottomed, of several hundred tons.

FLY-FISHING, trolling in streams with a rod and line, and artificial flies.

FLY-FLAPPER, a fan or other instrument for keeping off flies.

FLYING-BRIDGE, a temporary bridge.

FLYING-FISH, the oceanic variety; *Exocoetus volitans*, a native of the Indian and American seas, is esteemed in some parts a culinary delicacy.

FLY-LEAF, a spare blank leaf in a bound book.

FLY-PENNING, a mode of manuring land practised in England and in the colonies, by folding cattle or sheep in rotation over different parts of it.

FLY-POWDER, an insect-destroying powder.

FLY-SHUTTLE, the shuttle impelled by the weaver.

FLY-WHEEL, a heavy regulating wheel, revolving on an axle, for equalizing the motion, and increasing the effect of machines.

FOAL, the young of the horse kind; a colt or filly; a Scotch bannock or soft cake.

FOB, a small pocket.

FOCUS, a centre; a hearth or fire-place; the point where the rays meet or converge, after passing through a convex glass.

FODDER, a general name for the dry food given to cattle, or stored for the winter; a weight by which lead is sold, varying from 19½ to 25 cwt., according to the custom of the district.

FOGE, a name in Cornwall for a forge for smelting tin.

FOGLIETTA, an Italian liquid measure varying from half an English pint to a pint.

FOO-SIGNAL, a detonating powder placed on a railway, which, when the engine passes over the rails, explodes with a loud report, and gives warning to the driver and guard of danger, &c.

FOILING, a division of tracery.

FOINS, books of gold or silver leaf; thin leaves of metal placed under artificial gems, to heighten their brilliancy; an amalgam of quicksilver and tin at the back of a looking-glass; guarded swords and weapons for fencing.

FOIL-STONE, an imitation jewel.

FOIRE (French), a stated market in a town or city; a farm.

FOLD, a temporary enclosure for sheep or cattle.

FOLDING, the operation of doubling one part of a substance over another; putting sheets of printed matter in order for binding; in agriculture, penning sheep or cattle on land to feed and manure.

FOLDING-DOORS, a pair of doors to a room which throw back.

FOLDING-MACHINE, a machine which delivers newspapers or printed book-work folded.

FOLDING-SET, a net for trapping small birds.

FOLDING-SCREEN, an upright portable screen, in several leaves or parts, which shuts up, and can be put away when not in use.

FOLDING-STOOL, a portable or camp stool.

FOLD-YARD, an enclosure for keeping cattle.

FOLLE, a leather bottle used in Spain.

FOLLET (French), a shoulder of venison.

FOLIO, a volume; a printing term for the lindex letter or number of a sheet; the right and left hand pages of a ledger or account-book; a law stationer's term for 72 words of manuscript, but in exchequer proceedings it runs to 80 words, and in chancery proceedings, to 90 words.

FOLIOING, the operation of paging or marking a book.

FOLLETA (Spanish), a wine measure used in Italy, the fourth of the boccale. *See* FOGLETTA.

FOLLOWER, a wine-stationer's name for a sheet of parchment, which is added to the first, or indenture, &c. sheet.

FONCET (French), a long flat-bottomed barge.

FONDA, the Spanish name for an inn or tavern.

FONDIQUE, a hall for merchants, an exchange; a customs' warehouse in Spain and Portugal.

FONG, a coin current in Siam, the eighth of a tical, and worth about 4d.

FONOO, a name in some parts of the Pacific for the turtle.

FONT, a stone basin or vessel in a church, for holding water for the purposes of baptism.

FONTAËN, an apron fabric of cotton and silk made in Turkey.

FONTANGE, a knot of ribbons on the top of a head-dress.

FOO, the Chinese name for a department.

FOOCHEE, or **FOOJEE**, a name in the Pacific for the plantain.

FOOD, victuals for man or beast; what is taken for nourishment.

FOO-FOO, a negro name for dough made from plantains; the fruit being boiled and then pounded in a mortar.

FOOL, a compound of gooseberries.

FOOLSCAP, a long folio writing-paper for official use, about 13½ by 16½ inches; a foolscap millboard is 18½ by 14½ inches.

FOOT, a linear measure in Great Britain of 12 inches, or the third part of a yard. As a measure of length the foot varies in different countries; an ancient measure of two gallons; a weight for tin, now merely nominal, of 60 lbs.; a measurement for grindstones of 8 inches. The size of a stone is found by adding the diameter and thickness together, and dividing by 8, which gives the number of "feet;" the bottom of any thing, as of a shoe or stocking; the lower end of a mast or sail; the rest or support on which a machine or any thing heavy stands.

FOOT-BALL, a large ball to be kicked about.

FOOTMAN, a man-servant; an iron or brass stand with feet, or with a hook, for keeping any thing warm before a fire.

- FOOT-BATH**, a pan in which to wash the feet.
- FOOT-BOARD**, a support for the feet in a boat, gig, &c., or at a workman's bench.
- FOOT-IRON**, **FOOT-PLATE**, a step for a carriage.
- FOOT-MUFF**, a receptacle to keep the feet warm in travelling.
- FOOT-FAN**. See **FOOT-BATH**.
- FOOT-PASSENGER**, a pedestrian.
- FOOT-PATH**, a beaten track, conferring by long usage a right of way through lands; the pavement, or side walk of a street.
- FOOT-ROPE**, a rope stretched loosely along a ship's yard, for the seamen to stand on in furling the sails.
- FOOT-RULE**, a twelve-inch measuring stick.
- FOOTS**, refuse or sediment, as at the bottom of a sugar or oil cask, &c.
- FOOT-SCRAPER**, an iron scraper at an entrance door to remove the dirt from the feet before entering.
- FOOT-STALL**, the stirrup of a woman's saddle.
- FOOT-STEP**, an inclined plane under a printing-press.
- FOOT-STICK**, a printer's tool.
- FOOT-STOOL**, a small cushion or stool to rest the foot upon.
- FOOT-VALVE**, a valve, so named, between the condenser and air-pump.
- FOOT-WALING**, the inside planks or lining of a vessel over the floor timbers and below the lower deck.
- FOOT-WARMER**, a heated stool for the feet; a chafing dish.
- FOOTING**, the finer detached fragments of the fens, or refuse whale blubber, not wholly deprived of oil.
- FORAGE**, provender or food suited for horses and domestic cattle, as hay, straw, beans, grass, clover, &c. In French, forage is a duty on wine; the operation of boring guns, muskets, &c.; the opening in the trench of a quarry for the extraction of slate.
- FORAGE-CAP**, a loose, rough-made military cap.
- FORAGE-CONTRACTOR**, one who supplies horse provender to cavalry regiments, mounted police, or large bodies of horses.
- FORAGING-PARTY**, persons sent out from an encampment in search of cattle, food, or provender.
- FORBIDDEN FRUIT**, the *Citrus Paradisi*, something like the shaddock, brought to this country in small quantities from the West Indies.
- FORGAGE** (French), applied to coin that is above weight.
- FORCE-MAJEURE**, a French commercial term for unavoidable accidents in the transport of goods, from superior force, the act of God, &c.
- FORCE-PUMP**, a syringe pump with a solid piston, and two valves or a side-pipe, through which the water is forced; the plunger pump for supplying the boiler of a locomotive engine.
- FORCEPS**, tweezers, or metal holders of various kinds; surgical instruments used in midwifery, cranotomy, and for other purposes.
- FORCING**, a method of producing fruit, flowers, and vegetables, before their ordinary season of maturity, by artificial heat; the process of fining wines, so as to render them fit for immediate draught.
- FORCING-HOUSE**, a hot-house.
- FORCING-FIT**, an enclosed hot-bed or frame, with a glass roof, containing a fermenting mass of dung for accelerating the growth of plants, &c.
- FORD**, the most shallow part of a stream or frith, which may be passed through on foot by wading, or crossed on horseback.
- FORE**, a maritime term for any thing near, or pertaining to, the bow or stern, the forward part of a ship; as foremast, fore-foot, &c.
- FORE AND AFT**, a seaman's term for "in the direction of the ship's length;" from head to stern.
- FORE-CABIN**, the cabin in the front part of a ship, which has inferior accommodation for passengers.
- FORECASTLE**, a short deck in the bow of a ship, above the upper deck, in advance of the foremast; the forward part of the ship under the deck, where the sailors live in merchant vessels.
- FOREFOOT**, a piece of wood at the foremost extremity of the keel of a ship.
- FOREGANGER**, a short piece of rope grafted on a harpoon, to which the line is bent.
- FOREIGN-GOING SHIPS**, vessels trading to ports beyond the limits of the United Kingdom, and the nearer Continental ports, which are comprised between Brest and the river Elbe.
- FORELOCK**, a flat piece of iron driven through the end of a bolt to prevent its drawing.
- FOREMAN**, an overseer; a chief workman; the president or spokesman of a jury; an inferior seaman.
- FOREMAST**, the first or forward mast in a ship; that nearest the bow.
- FORENSIC WIG**, a legal wig worn by judges and counsellors, made of horse hair, sitting in stiff rows of curls.
- FORERIGHT**, coarse wheaten bread.
- FORERUNNER**, a piece of rag terminating the stray line of the log line of a ship.
- FORE-SAIL**, the large lower square sail on the foremast of a ship; the first triangular sail before the mast of a sloop or cutter.
- FOREST**, a great wood; ground covered with a natural growth of trees; a chase for hunting.
- FORESTER**, one connected with forests; a member of a secret order or benefit society so named.
- FORESTALLING**, the act of anticipating; buying up or preventing the arrival of grain and provisions to market; tornerly an offence at common law.
- FORESTAY**, the rope supporting the foremast of a ship.
- FORET** (French), a gimlet, or drill.
- FORETOP**, the platform erected at the head of the foremast.
- FORETOPMAST**, the mast erected over the foremast, and above which is fixed the foretop-gallant-mast.

FORE
to t
FORA
for
FORF
FORG
wro
then
FORO
the l
FORGE
nace
FORGE
smith
The
meta
exc
with
requ
FORGE
forger
FORGE
or fas
bar o
cons,
FORGE
tion o
or utte
ling a
duleat
FORING
dupols
Fork, a
utensil
a piece
chuck
FORG
and flu
FORK-GU
nical p
FORK M
lery tri
FORK-TA
FORLO, a
in Egy
the ha
a halfp
FORLON,
four se
FORM, sh
is wro
encou
ment o
of a bo
or prin
FORMER
cartid
FORMIC
taind
by dist
and pe
FORMUL
tions,
FORPET,
64 lipp
FORRIL,
PORTAGE
paying
ORTIN,
killows
FORWAR
FORWAR
chant

of producing fruit, before their maturity, by artificial fining, wines, so as immediate draught.

ed hot-bed or frame, staining a fermenting clarifying the growth

ow part of a stream y be passed through or crossed on horse-

n for any thing near, the bow or stem, the tip; as foremast, fore-

man's term for "in the length;" from head

n in the front part of a cabin for accommodation

deck in the bow of a upper deck, in advance the forward part of the deck, where the sailors live

s. wood at the foremost end of a ship.

piece of rope grafted which the line is bent.

s, vessels trading to the limits of the United States, the nearer Continental comprised between Brest

piece of iron driven in a bolt to prevent its

eer; a chief workman; spokesman of a jury; au-

or forward mast in a the bow.

gal wig worn by judges made of horse hair, of curls.

wheaten bread. piece of rag terminating the log line of a ship.

ge lower square sail on a ship; the first triangular part of a stoop or cutter.

od; ground covered with h of trees; a chaise for

connected with forests; a secret order or benefit

e act of anticipating; preventing the arrival of lions to market; formerly upon law.

e supporting the foremast

gimlet, or drill. form erected at the head

e mast erected over the above which is fixed to the mast.

FORETOPMAN, a seaman whose duties relate to the foretop of a ship.

FORFARE, a name in some parts of Egypt for the rotulo, equal to about 15 ounces.

FOREFETTER, a penalty incurred or paid.

FORGE, a smithery; the furnace where wrought metals are heated, to render them soft and more malleable.

FORGE-BELLOWS MAKER, a manufacturer of the large blowing apparatus for forges.

FORGE FURNACE, a blacksmith's open furnace, urged by a powerful bellows.

FORGE-MAN, a superior class of coach-smith, having a hammer-man under him. The forger judges of the quality of the metal, regulates the curvatures, and exercises his skill in combining elegance with strength in the various iron fittings required for the coach.

FORGE-MANUFACTURER, a maker of portable forges for smiths' use.

FORGER, in the cutlery trade, one who forms or fashions a tool or implement from the bar or rod of steel; one who counterfeits coins, or issues false documents.

FORGERY, a fraudulent or counterfeit imitation or deception, practised in the making or uttering a false instrument, or by altering a note, cheque, or order, with a fraudulent intent.

FORING, an Iceland weight of 11 lbs. avoirdupois.

FORK, a farm-workman's prong; a table utensil for taking up food; a turner's tool; a piece of steel fitting into the socket or chuck of a lathe.

FORK-GRINDER, a smoother or sharpener and finisher of forks.

FORK-GUARD MAKER, a manufacturer of metal pieces for carving-forks.

FORK MANUFACTURER, a branch of the cutlery trade.

FORK-TAIL, a salmon four years old.

FORLO, a small copper coin formerly current in Egypt; a subdivision of the medino, the half of an asper, and worth scarcely a halfpenny.

FORLON, a Spanish chaise or carriage with four seats.

FORM, shape; a mould in which any thing is wrought; a mass of type, in pages or columns, ready for press; the arrangement of newspaper columns or the pages of a book in an iron chase, for machining or printing; a long wooden bench.

FORMERS, pieces of wood used for shaping cartidges or wads.

FORMIC-ACID, the acid of ants, chiefly obtained from the red ant; it is also made by distilling tartaric acid, sulphuric acid, and peroxide of manganese.

FORMULA, a prescription; a set of instructions.

FORPET, the fourth part of a Scotch peck; 64 lippies or forpets make one boll.

FORREL, a kind of parchment.

FORRAGE (French), a manorial tax on paving-stones.

FORTIN, a dry measure of Constantinople, 4 kllows; rather less than 4 bushels.

FORWARD, the fore-part of a ship.

FORWARDER, FORWARDING AGENT, a merchant who attends to the transmission of

goods and produce from one point to another.

FORWARDING-HOUSE, FORWARDING-MERCHANT, a name assumed by many mercantile firms in America, who attend to the receipt and transmission of merchandise and produce by railways and canals, from the interior to the coast, or to market-towns, and *vice versa*.

FORSE D'AJAANCES (French), a cesspool.

FOSSET, a small chest.

FOSFIS, petrified shells, animals, plants, &c.

FOSTEL (Scotch), a cask.

FOTHER, FODDER, in navigation, to draw a sail filled with oakum under a ship's bottom in order to stop a leak; a cart-load; a large quantity; a weight for lead, ordinarily 2184 lbs. or 8 pigs, but variable. See FODDER.

FOTINELLO, a weight of lead of ten stone.

FOTMAL, a commercial term for 70lbs. of lead.

FOU (Scotch), a pitchfork; a flirt or bushel.

FOUACE (French), a dough cake; a bun baked under hot cinders.

FOUANO, a coin of Siam, the half of a muce, called by the natives phual, worth 800 cowries; a weight, the 8th part of the tical, and equal to 29½ grains. See BAT.

FOUAT (Scotch), a buttered currant cake or bun.

FOUDRE, a large cask or vessel; a liquid and dry measure used in Germany; as a grain measure, it is about 7½ quarters; for liquids it varies from 142 up to 654 gallons.

FOUL, unfair; twisted; unclean; as the foul bottom of a ship, a foul wind, a toul anchor, &c.; also, in navigation, to run against another vessel.

FOUL-ANCHOR, a term applied when the cable has a turn round the anchor.

FOULARD, a kind of silk material for ladies dresses, plain, dyed, and printed; a silk kerchief or cravat.

FOULEMART, a name given to the polecat.

FOUL-PROOF, an uncorrected printed slip, before the typographical and other errors have been rectified.

FOUND, artillery of molten metal; hence founder, the designation of the tradesman who casts metals.

FOUNDATION, the basis on which a super structure rests, as of a bridge or building.

FOUNDATION-MUSLIN, an open-worked gummed fabric, used for stiffening dresses and bonnets.

FOUNDATION-STONE, the first or cornerstone of a building in large erections, usually laid in public, and with some ceremony.

FOUNDER, one who establishes; a caster of metals; the act of a ship sinking; Scotch, to fill.

FOUNDERS' COMPANY, one of the livery companies of London, whose hall is situated in Swithin's Lane.

FOUNDERS' DUST, charcoal powder, and coal and coke dust ground fine, and sifted for casting purposes in foundries.

FOUNDERS' SAND, a species of sand obtained from Lewisham, Kent, and other districts, for making foundry moulds.

- FRAUGHT** (Scotch), the freight of a vessel; the fare.
- FRAY**, to fret or rub; to unweave.
- FREDERICK D'OR**, a gold coin of Prussia, worth about 16s. 6d.
- FREEBORD**, ground outside a fence.
- FREEDOM**, liberty of action; the right to enjoy the immunities and privileges of a corporation.
- FREEHOLD**, lands or tenements held by free tenure in fee-simple, for tail or for life; an estate held for ever free from restrictions.
- FREEMAN**, one who is his own master, not a bondsman; a person enjoying the freedom, liberty, or privileges of a city.
- FREE-MARTIN**, a heifer incapable of breeding; the barren twin calf whose mate is a bull calf.
- FREEMASON'S APRON**, an ornamented apron of different material, and bearing various devices, according to the degree the wearer has attained in the craft, or the office he holds, or has served, in a lodge or chapter. There is also a large business done in jewels and collars for freemasons, both in craft and arch masonry, and some of the higher orders.
- FREE PUBLIC-HOUSE**, one not belonging to a brewer; the landlord has therefore free liberty to brew his own beer, or purchase where he chooses.
- FREE-SCHOOL**, a charity school; one open to all.
- FREE-STONE**, a kind of oolite or sand-stone, much used in building; having no grain it can be easily cut into blocks, and worked with the chisel.
- FREE-TRADE**, in a political sense, the liberty of trading with any country for corn, &c.; the removal of restrictions compelling the dealing only with certain kingdoms; unrestricted action in banking operations.
- FREE VINTNER**, a member of the vintners' company; one who can sell wine without a licence.
- FREEZING MIXTURE**, a compound of muriate of ammonia, nitrate of potash, and phosphate of soda, or other salts, used by confectioners and others, to produce cold, by the liquefaction of their solid ingredients.
- FREEZING-POWDER-AND-MACHINE MAKER**, a tradesman who devotes attention to the manufacture and sale of refrigerators and freezing mixtures.
- FRIEHT**, a land; the sum agreed on for the hire of a ship, or the carriage of goods by water.
- FRIELUCHE** (French), a small silk tuft.
- FRENCH-BEAN**, a dwarf variety of the *Phaseolus vulgaris*.
- FRENCH-BERRIES**, berries used in dyeing. See AVIGNON-BERRIES.
- FRENCH-CHALK**, indurated talc; a magnesian mineral used to remove grease, stains, &c.
- FRENCH-ELL**, a measure of 4½ feet.
- FRENCH-HORN**, a musical wind instrument of copper, having several curves.
- FRENCH-LEAF**. See LEAF-METAL and BRONZE-POWDER.
- FRENCH-MASTER**, a teacher or professor of the French language.
- FRENCH-FLUM**, a table prune, the Catherine variety of the *Prunus domestica*.
- FRENCH-POLISHER**, a varnish and cleaner of tables, chairs, and other articles of cabinet furniture.
- FRENCH-POLISH MAKER**, a manufacturer of spirit varnish for articles of furniture.
- FRENCH-ROLL**, a light breakfast milk bread.
- FREQUIN**, a cask used in France for holding sugar or treacle.
- FRESCO**, a kind of painting upon newly plastered walls, when the colour becoming incorporated with the soft stucco, is hence exceedingly durable.
- FRET**, to fray; to unweave; in French, the hire of a ship; the cargo; the sum paid for the transport of goods.
- FRET WORK**, carved or open wood-work, in ornamental devices and patterns.
- FRIARS'-BALSAM**, a popular specific for wounds, so named.
- FRIARS'-CHICKENS**, FRIED-CHICKENS, a name in Scotland for chicken broth with eggs dropped in it, or eggs beat up and mixed with it.
- FRICANDEAU**, a slice of veal larded and stewed.
- FRICASSEE**, a savoury dish of cooked meat; usually chickens, rabbits, &c., cut into small pieces and fried.
- FRICKLE**, a busiel-basket.
- FRIENDLY-SOCIETY**, a kind of club or association among operatives, for affording relief to each other when out of work, or in time of sickness; and also for extending assistance to widows and orphans.
- FRIGARD** (French), a pickled herring.
- FRIGATE**, a fast-sailing ship of war, carrying from 36 to 60 guns.
- FRIGATOON**, a small Venetian vessel with a square stern, carrying only a main mast, mizen and bowsprit.
- FRIJIOLES**, a Spanish name for several varieties of pulse.
- FRIIL**, a ruff or edging round the neck, sleeves, &c. of a lady's dress.
- FRINGE**, an ornamental bordering or edging; trimming for articles of dress and drapery; as, to bed-furniture, window-curtains, table-covers; made of various material, silk, worsted, gold, &c.
- FRINGE AND LACE MANUFACTURER**, a maker of edging ornaments, of various kinds, according to the purpose for which they are to be used.
- FRINGER**, one who sews on or sells fringe.
- FRIIOLET**, a kind of pear.
- FRIPIERIE** (French), old garments or furniture; a second-hand clothes shop; brokers' trade; brokers' row.
- FRISSADO** (Spanish), silk plush or shag.
- FRISEUR**, a hair-dresser.
- FRISETTE**, the iron frame of a printing-press, which keeps the sheet on the tympan.
- FRIIT**, in glass-making, the calcined materials; an imperfectly fused mass of silica, &c. having to be re-melted.
- FRIITTER**, a kind of small pancake.
- FRIZONS**, a name for silk waste in France.
- FRIZZLE** (Scotch), the hammer of a gun or pistol; the fire-steel for a tinder-box.

FROCK, a child's gown; a monk's dress; a Guernsey frock is a sailor's or boatman's worsted netted shirt. In Scotland the name for a pair of oxen in the team of a plough, which are distinguished as the hind-frock, fore-frock, mid-frock, &c. A gentleman's surcoat or square-tailed long walking-coat.

FROG, in Scotland a young horse; an amphibious reptile; the flesh of the hind thighs of the green frog (*Rana esculenta*) is eaten on the Continent and in America; a portion of the foot of a horse; a loose trimming or braid for a gentleman's coat; an ornament for a sword hilt.

FROMAGE (French), cheese.

FROMENT (French), wheat; the best kind of bread-corn. [the dickey for a shirt.

FRONT, a set of false hair or curls for a lady; **FRONT-DOOR**, the entrance door at the best part of the house.

FRONTIGNAC, a rich, luscious, muscadine white wine, made in Herault, in the south of France.

FRONTISPIECE, the illustration in a book which faces the title-page; in architecture, the principal face of the building.

FRONTLET, a bandage for the forehead.

FROSTING, loaf-sugar prepared to coat plum cakes with.

FROW, **FROWER**, an instrument for splitting staves; a tool with which to cleave laths.

FROXY-STUFF, a builder's name for short, or brittle and soft, timber.

FRUIT, the edible seed of many trees; a large commerce is carried on in green and dried fruit, as well as in nuts, and pickled and preserved fruit.

FRUITERER, a dealer in foreign and domestic fruit; a business most generally combined with that of greengrocer.

FRUITERS' COMPANY, one of the minor livery companies of London, which has no hall.

FRUIT-ESSENCE MANUFACTURER, a maker of different sweet flavouring substances, many of which are obtained from fusel oil.

FRUIT-KNIFE MAKER, a manufacturer of ornamental knives for dessert use.

FRUIT-STALL, a stand on the pavement where fruit is sold in the streets.

FRUMENTACEOUS, pertaining to wheat or other grain.

FRUMENTAZZO, a name in the Mediterranean ports for damaged grain unfit for human food.

FRUMENTY. See FURMENTY.

FRUNDELY, a dry measure of two pecks.

FRUSLERA, a metal made in Spain of latten filings.

FRUSTRAFOIRE, *negus*; a drink made in France of spiced and sweetened wine.

FRY, small fish; any thing cooked in a pan; a sieve.

FRYING-PAN, a flat open iron cooking vessel with a handle, for frying meat, &c. over a fire.

FUCHSIA, a handsome flower, a great favourite for conservatories and gardens.

FUCUS, a name for many kinds of sea-weed, some of which are eaten raw as food by man and beast; while others afford soda, iodine, and glue.

FUDEEA, a name in the Bombay presidency for the double piece; a money of account, worth about 3 farthings.

FUEL, any substance used for making a fire to obtain heat, as turf, wood, coal, coke, charcoal, lignite, &c.

FUEL, FARTER, MANUFACTURER, a maker of artificial combustibles for heating purposes.

FULLER, a scourer and cleanser of woollen cloths; a mechanical tool.

FULLERS-EARTH, a variety of oolite clay, containing about 25 per cent. of alumina, which removes stains of grease from cloth. About 6000 tons a year are used in this country.

FULLERS-THISTLE, a name for the teasels or heads of the *Dipsacus fullonum*, used in the wool trade for carding.

FULLING-MILL, a water-mill where woollen cloths are cleaned from the grease, by beating with hammers and scouring ingredients.

FULL-PAY, the entire wages; not under stoppages or deductions.

FULMINATING-POWDER, the salts of fulminic acid, which have detonating properties. The fulminate of mercury is largely used for priming percussion caps.

FUMIGATION, the employment of vapours or gases, &c. to purify a room or building.

FUMIER (French), dung or manure.

FUMIFIC-IMPPELLER, a machine for applying effectively the hot products of combustion.

FUN, another name for the candareen, a Chinese weight. See CANDAREEN, a Chinese weight. See CANDAREEN, a Chinese weight.

FUNCTION, an employment; a duty.

FUNCTIONARY, one who holds an office.

FUND, a stock or capital; that by which any expense is supported. Established stocks or public funds are the loans advanced to Government, on which interest is regularly paid. These are too numerous and complex to be entered into here. In 1851, the capital debt of the United kingdom was £782,869,388, of which £765,126,583 were funded. A *sinking fund*, is a regular appropriation, by a Company or State, for reducing a public or other debt.

FUNDA, a name for the Russian pound. See FUNT.

FUND-HOLDER, an owner of Government stock or public securities; one who has property in the funds.

FUNDI, FUNDINGI, the African name for the grain of *Paspalum esile*, grown on the western coast, and in some places known as hungry rice.

FUNDOOK, an Indian name for Spanish nuts.

FUNDUNCLE, the name of a species of gold sequin, formerly current in Suez at 14s 6d milled, and worth about one guinea.

FUNERAL, an interment; a common name for the carriages or procession attending the burial.

FUNERAL-CARRIAGE MASTER, the owner of hearses and mourning coaches with black horses, who lets them out for hire.

FUNERAL-FEATHER MERCHANT, a maker of mourning plumes for hearses, horses, and bearers, who lets them out to undertakers.

FUNERAL
FUNERAL and e
feather
horses

borne
FUNERAL
FUNOBIL

goods,
or mea
tradit

judged
FUNNEL,
tin or

apex,
mouth
steame

FUNT, the
7½ drach

FUR, the
some an
or ornat

incrusta
the acco
pound is

has been
SALINOM

FUR AND
tradem
rough sk

FURBLOW
dress.

FUR-CAP,
FUR-COAT,
made of
fur.

FUR-CUTTI
trivance
of the sk

leaving
FURDINGAL

of Finlar
of the tu

FURLING,
or rolling
boom, an

FURLONG,
poles, the

FURLOUGH
soldiers.

FURMENTY
milk, flav

FURNACE, a
fire-place
purpose o

are many
tory, as
furnacea.

FURNACE-F
who supp

FURNISHED
pleted or
varnace;

with nec
ware, and
for occup

FURSHING
furniture
FURNITURE
but chiefl

of uphol
dwelling-
and beds

Bombay presidency
money of account,

and for making a fire
wood, coal, coke,

STURER, a maker of
for heating pur-

cleanser of woollen
tool.

ty of oolite clay,
er cent. of alumina,
of grease from cloth,
ar are used in this

me for the teasels or
is *Jullonum*, used in
inding.

-mill where woollen
from the grease, by
ers and scouring in-

ages; not under stop-

the salts of fulminic
onating properties.

cury is largely used
in caps.

oyment of vapours or
room or building.

g or manure.

achine for applying
products of combin-

for the candareen, a
CANDAREEN.

ment; a duty.

o holds an office.

l; that by which any

l. Established stocks

he loans advanced to

rich interest is regu-

ed into here. In 1851,

the United Kingdom

of which £765,126,582

king fund, is a regular

Company or State, for

or other debt.

the Russian pound. See

owner of Government
rties; one who has pro-

the African name for the
e *exile*, grown on the
in some places known

name for Spanish nuts.
ine of a species of gold
urrent in Suez at 146
h about one guinea.

ment; a common name
or procession attending

FUNERAL-PALL, a hearse-cloth. See PALL.

FUNERAL-PLUME, an elaborately prepared
and expensive set of sprays of ostrich
feathers, mounted on wires for fixing on
horses' heads, hearse, or coffin-lid boards,
borne by mutes.

FUNERAL-UNDERTAKER. See UNDERTAKER.

FUNGOBLES, a Scotch law term for moveable
goods, which may be valued by weight
or measure, as grain or money; in con-
tradistinction to those which must be
judged of individually or by number.

FUNNEL, a hollow conical vessel, usually of
tin or earthenware, with a pipe at the
apex, for pouring liquids into small-
mouthed vessels; the iron chimney of a
steamer, or of a stove.

FUNT, the Russian pound weight of 14 oz.
7½ drachms.

FUR, the fine soft short hair on the skin of
some animals, which is worn for warmth
or ornament; a scaly deposit, or calcareous
incrustation in steam boilers, to prevent
the accumulation of which a boiler com-
pound is used; and a salinometer or gauge
has been adopted for marine boilers. See
SALINOMETER.

FUR AND SKIN DRESSER AND DYER, a
tradesman who softens and prepares
rough skins for the use of the furrier.

FURBELLOW, a plated border; the flounce for
a dress.

FUR-CAP, a seal or other skin cap.

FUR-COAT, a wrapper for cold weather
made of bear-skin, beaver, seal, or other
fur.

FUR-CUTTING MACHINE, a mechanical con-
trivance for shaving peltries at the back
of the skin, so as to loosen the long hairs,
leaving only the fine under-fur.

FURDINGAR, FIERDINGAR, a liquid measure
of Finland, about 7½ pints, the fourth part
of the tunna.

FURLING, in naval parlance, the wrapping
or rolling a sail up snugly to the yard or
boom, and binding or securing it.

FURLONG, an English measure of length, 40
poles, the eighth part of a mile.

FURLOUGH, a leave of absence given to
soldiers.

FURMENTY, a pottage of wheat boiled in
milk, flavoured with sugar, spice, &c

FURNACE, a large fuel-holder; the enclosed
fire-place in which ore is put for the
purpose of smelting or reduction. There
are many kinds of furnaces, as reverbera-
tory, assay, evaporating, and forge
furnaces.

FURNACE-FEEDER, a stoker or fireman; one
who supplies fuel to the furnace.

FURNISHED, a term applied to any thing com-
pleted or having the necessary appurte-
nances; a house which is properly filled
with necessary goods, upholstery, cabinet-
ware, culinary utensils, and garniture; fit
for occupation.

FURNISHING-SHOPS, an ironmonger's, or
furniture broker's shop.

FURNITURE, a word of wide signification,
but chiefly applied to the moveable articles
of upholstery, decoration, and use in a
dwelling-house, as curtains to windows
and beds; tables, chairs, sofas, and other

cabinet-work; likewise to the wooden or
metallic materials in use among printers
for securing the pages of type and allow-
ing a proper margin for the book; and al-
so to the masts and rigging of a ship; and,
among builders, to the metal work of
locks, doors, window, &c. The value of
the household furniture manufactured in
the United Kingdom has been roughly
estimated at £16,000,000 per annum.

FURNITURE-BROKER, a dealer in second-
hand goods, shop fixtures, &c.

FURNITURE-CLEANER, a dyer and renovator
of curtains, &c.

FURNITURE-JAPANNER AND POLISHER, a
workman who oils, varnishes, and pre-
pares for sale new cabinet articles, and
cleans and repolishes old worn pieces of
room furniture.

FURNITURE-POLISH, a kind of spirit varnish,
or oil, used for articles of room furniture.
It is often sold under the name of Frouch-
polishi. Bees' wax is sometimes used.

FURNITURE-PRINTER, a maker of fabrics for
covering articles used in rooms.

FURNITURE-WAREHOUSE, a repository where
household furniture is sold.

FURNITURE-WOODS, hard ornamental woods,
used for cabinet work.

FURRIER, a dealer in skins; a manufacturer
and vender of various articles of fur.

FURNING, fixing thin scantlings on the
edges of timber to make the surface even;
double planking the sides of a ship; en-
crusting a boiler with a scaly deposit.

FURROW, the trench made by a plough.

FURROW-DRAIN, a deep open channel made
by a plough to carry off water.

FURROW-SLICE, the narrow slip of earth
turned up by a plough.

FURSOCH, another name for the *augae*, a
Persian land measure of 4½ miles.

FURSUNG, PHARSAK, other names for the
paraasang, a Persian land measure of about
4 English miles, but variable.

FUR-TRADE, the commerce in the skins of
wild animals, which is largely carried on
in several countries. The most valuable
furs are chiefly obtained in Russia and
Arctic America, and we import from 3 to
4 million skins of different kinds annually,
either to be used here, or to be dressed
and prepared for export. The annual
value of the fur trade of the world is
estimated, on good data, to be from 5 to 6
million pounds sterling.

FURZE, the common gorse or whin (*Ulex
Europæus*). When chopped it is used as
food for cattle; and in many parts of the
kingdom it forms the main dependence
for the supply of *lagota* for the poor
man's hearth, and the baker's oven.

FUSE. See FURZE.

FUSEE, a quill; the conical part of a watch
or clock, round which the chain or cord
is wound; a lighter or slow match, used
by smokers for lighting tobacco.

FUSEE-ENGINE, a clock-maker's machine for
cutting and shaping fuses.

FUSEE-OIL, the refuse from distillation; a
deleterious component of alcohol used
in the manufacture of various fruit
essences.

VISIBLE-METAL, a compound consisting of about 50 per cent. bismuth, 20 per cent. tin, and 30 per cent. lead.

FUSIL, a light musket; hence probably the term fusilier, a foot soldier armed with a fusil; the fire steel of a tinder box.

FUSILIER, an infantry soldier, armed with a light gun.

FUSION, a melting; the converting of a solid into a liquid by heat.

FUST, the shaft of a column.

FUSTA (Spanish), a small vessel with luteen sails; a kind of woollen cloth.

FUSTETE (Spanish), the red sumach shrub, *Rhus cotinus*.

FUSTIAN, a coarse stout twilled cotton fabric, including many varieties, as corduroy, jean, velvet, thickset, &c., used by working men. Plain fustian is called pillow; strong twilled fustian, cropped before dyeing, is known as mole-skin; when cropped after dyeing, beaver-teen.

FUSTIAN-JACKET, a working man's garment.

FUSTIC, a well-known hard strong yellow dye-wood. The old fustic of commerce is obtained from the *Maclura tinctoria*, a tree of South America. The wood is admirably adapted for the feloes of carriage and cart wheels. The young fustic of commerce is procured from *Rhus*

cotinus. Our supplies of the former come from Cuba, Tampico, Puerto Cabello, and the Spanish Main.

FUSTO (Italian), a sort of light galley.

FUT, the French name for a cask, a vessel for liquids; a stock for a gun, or tool; a bookbinder's plough.

FUTAILLE (French), a cask of any kind for wine, water, or provisions.

FUTAINIER (French), a fustian-weaver.

FUTFAILL, **FUTFELL**, a name in Scotland for the dressed skins of a sink lamb, or one prematurely dropped.

FUTIER, in France, a trunk-maker.

FUTKEE, an Indian name for alum.

FUTLOCKS, the upright curved timbers or ribs of a ship, springing from the keel, upon which the outer frame-work, the horizontal strakes or planking, &c., is laid.

FUZE, a short metallic tube, charged with an explosive composition, and having a slow match attached, for firing a shell or blast charge.

FUZE-MAKER, a manufacturer of parts of watch-work. See FUSEE.

FWEN, another name for the candareen in China. See FUN.

FYRKE, a petty copper coin, and money of account in Denmark.

FYRTEL, a mode of spelling the Viertel; a liquid measure.

G.

GAB, a hook for a pot in Scotland.

GABAN, a coarse cloak.

GABARAOE, coarse packing-cloth; a term formerly used for the wrappers in which Irish goods were packed.

GABARDINE, a coarse smock-frock, or blouse.

GABARE, a French lighter; a fishing-boat; a kind of net.

GABARIER (French), a boatman; a lighter-man; to mould timber.

GABBAIO (Italian), a felt cloak.

GABBAET, **GABERT**, a name in Scotland for a canal barge or lighter.

GABBIAIO (Italian), a cage-maker.

GABELLE, a tax formerly levied upon salt and other provisions.

GABELIERE (Italian), a custom-house officer.

GABILLA, a finger or parcel of tobacco in Cuba, consisting of about 36 to 40 leaves. The bales are usually made up of 80 hands, each of four gabillas.

GABION, a basket filled with earth, used in fortification.

GABLE, the upright triangular end of a house.

GACHEUR (French), a mason's boy who mixes mortar; one who undersells.

GAD, a small iron punch, with a wooden handle, used by miners to break up ore; in Scotland a fishing-rod; a bar of metal.

GABELLE, a kind of currant grown in France.

GADESSEN-PAN, an evaporating sugar pan, named after the inventor.

GADING, the Malay name for the elephant's tusk or ivory.

GADOUARD (French), a nightman; one who removes *gadoue* or ordure.

GAIN, a spar to which the head of a fore and aft sail is bent; in Scotland, a sort of pulley.

GAFF-TOPSAIL, a light sail set over a gaff.

GAGAT, an Austrian name for black amber.

GAGE, a pawn or pledge; a token; the depth of water displaced by a ship; also applied to her position in relation to the wind with another vessel as weather-gage, lee-gage.

GAGE, **GAUGE**, a measure or standard; the name given to a variety of measuring instruments, as for measuring the state of rarefaction in the air-pump, variations in the barometer, &c. The gauging rod is a measure by which the capacity or contents of a cask or vessel may be ascertained. See GAUGE.

GAGGEE, a lifter used by the founder, consisting of a light T-shaped piece of iron.

GAGNE-DENIER, a labourer; a wharf-porter.

GAIN-GEAR, in Scotland the moving machinery of a mill, as distinguished from the fixtures.

GANTER (French), a maker of sheaths or cases.

GAISSEL, **GAISSEL**, a grain measure of Bavaria, from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ pints.

GAIT, a c
taken i
season;
sheaf of
GAITERS,
terdash
foot and
GAHAH, t
GAJUM, t
mercha
rather
See GUA
GALA, a
enterta
GALACTIC
found in
GALACTO
instrum
milk, c
scales;
and of a
as a bal
upright
graduat
GALA-GAI
GALAGE,
clog; a
GALAM-B
obtaine
Hassia
GALANA (C
GALANGA
stocks
racemos
as ging
GALANG
obtains
fera, an
GALEA, a
jubatus
GALEAC,
GALE/AGE
GALBAS,
worked
GALENA,
also lea
GALETTE,
of chest
GALLOT,
ship.
GALPOT,
the tur
oil by
purified
GALL, a s
oil one
and w
fluid se
for sco
artists
before
GALLEON
merly v
South
GALLERY
cavatic
narrow
the up
theatre
room;
quarter
GALLETT
biscuit

of the former come
uerto Cabello, and

light galley.
or a cask, a vessel
a sku, or tool; a

ask of any kind for
ons.

astian-weaver.
ame in Scotland for
slink lamb, or one

ak-maker.

for alum.

urved timbers or
ng from the keel,
e frame-work, the
planking, &c., is

ube, charged with
ton, and having a
or firing a shell or

acturer of parts of
EE.

the candareen in

coin, and money of

lling the Viertel; a

re for the elephant's

ghtman; one who
ure.

the head of a fore
Scotland, a sort of

ll set over a gaff.
name for black

ge; a token; the
ced by a ship; also
n in relation to the
sels as weather-gage,

re or standard; the
ety of measuring

asuring the state of
pump, variations in

the gauging rod is a
the capacity or

or vessel may be
ce.

by the founder.
T-shaped piece of

ourer; a wharf-

the moving machi-
nglished from the

aker of sheaths or

grain measure of
pluts.

GAIT, a charge made for shee, and cattle
taken at a pasture to graze for the
season; sometimes termed agistment; a
sheaf of grain tied up.

GAITERS, leather or cloth wrappings; spat-
terdashers, for the upper part of the
foot and ankle.

GAJAH, the Malay name for the elephant.

GAMUM, a long measure used by cloth
merchants in parts of the East Indies;
rather more than an ell, but variable.

See GUZ.

GALA, a Scotch cotton fabric; a grand
entertainment.

GALACTITE, a newly-named white mineral,
found in Perthshire.

GALACTOMETER, an areometer or glass
instrument, for testing the density of
milk, consisting of a stem, enclosing
scales; of a cylinder serving to float it,
and of a bulb charged with shot, serving
as a ballast, so that the instrument floats
upright in the milk. It is centesimally
graduated.

GALA-GALA, the Malay name for pitch.

GALAGE, GALOCHE, GALOSH, a shepherd's
clog; a shoe worn over another.

GALAM-BUTTER, a reddish white solid oil
obtained in India and Africa from the
Bassia butyracea.

GALANA (Italian), the sea-tortoise.

GALANGAL, a commercial name for the root-
stocks of the *Alpinia Galanga* and *A.
racemosa*, which have the same properties
as ginger.

GALBANUM, a yellowish brown fetid resin
obtained in Persia from *Oopodia galbani-
fera*, and used medicinally.

GALEA, a Tartar name for the barbot (*Gadus
jubatus*), a fish of an exquisite flavour.

GALEAC, a French white wine.

GALEACE, GALEASSE, a Venetian galley.
worked with both sails and oars.

GALENA, a native sulphuret of lead, called
also lead glance.

GALETTE, a thick flat cake made in France
of chestnut meal and milk.

GALJOT, GALLOT, a light galley, a Dutch
ship.

GALPOT, white pine resin; the residue of
the turpentine, which has lost its volatile
oil by spontaneous evaporation; when
purified it is called Burgundy pitch.

GALL, a small piece of silver with characters
on one side, used as a coin in Cambodia,
and worth about 4d. sterling; the bitter
fluid secreted by the liver; ox-gall is used
for scouring cloth; and, when refined, by
artists to fix chalk and pencil drawings
before tinting them. See GALLS.

GALLEON, a large four-decked vessel
formerly used by the Spaniards in trading to
South America.

GALLERY, in mining, an under-ground exca-
vation, vertical or horizontal; a long
narrow room in the wing of a building;
the upper places or seats in a church or
theatre; a raised balcony or walk in a
room; a railed projection at the stern or
quarter of a ship.

GALLETTA (Italian), a kind of grape; a sea-
biscuit.

GALLEY, a printer's long frame with a ledge
on which the compositor empties the con-
tents of his stick as often as it is filled,
so that the composed lines, or arranged
letters may be made up into columns or
pages; there are newspaper, book, and job
galleys; the place set apart for the fire
hearth and the use of the cook in a ship;
a long sharp boat; a low flat-built decked
vessel used in the Mediterranean.

GALLIC-ACID, a peculiar acid obtained from
nut-galls, divi divi, and other vegetable
substances, rich in tannin. It is used
in photography and as a test to detect
iron; and is well known as an ingredient
of black dye and ink.

GALLINHA, literally a hen; a nominal name
of account on the West coast of Africa
represented by cowries. See CABECA.

GALLIOLI-OIL, a general name for the best
olive oil imported from Gallipoli, in Naples;
but much better oil is now made in other
quarters.

GALLIPOP, a small white earthenware pot
or jar, used by chemists, &c.

GALLIVAT, a large rowing boat in the East
Indies.

GALLON, an English measure of capacity of
4 quarts. The imperial gallon is 277.2738
cubic inches, and should contain 10 lbs.
avoirdupois of distilled water.

GALLOON, a narrow kind of lace of cotton,
silk, &c., used for binding shoes, hats, and
for other purposes.

GALLO-TANNIC-ACID, a name for the pure
tannin of nut-galls employed for chemical
purposes.

GALLOWAY, a horse under 14 hands high.

GALLOWY-BITTS, a strong frame in the
centre of a ship's deck to support spare
spars when in port.

GALLS, NUT-GALLS, spherical concretions
and excrescences formed upon the leaves
and leaf stalks of several species of oak
and tamarisk in the South of Europe.
They are made by the puncture of the
female gall fly. There are blue or black,
green and white galls; the last are of little
value. Those from Aleppo are the best.
In India, myrobalans and the fruit of dif-
ferent species of *Terminalia*, are called
galls. The imports of galls have been in-
creasing lately, and about 1300 bags of 1
or 2 cwt. are imported in some years.

GALL-STONE, a calcareous concretion found
in the gall-bladder of animals; it is some-
times used by painters as a yellow colour-
ing matter, on account of its brightness
and durability.

GALLYASKINS, leather protectors for the
legs of sportsmen during shooting excu-
sions, &c.

GALOSHES. See GOLOSHERS.

GALT, in Scotland, a young spayed sow.

GALVANIC BATTERY, an apparatus employed
in accumulating galvanism.

GALVANIZED IRON, iron zinced by a peculiar
process, whereby it is rendered less liable
to be acted upon by moisture. It is made
in corrugated sheets, and ranges from 800
square feet per ton, to 2170 feet or more.
It is either curved, step-corrugated, or
corrugated with small flutes or channels.

GALVANOGLYPHY. See GLYPHOGRAPHY.
GALVANOMETER, an instrument constructed to measure minute quantities of electricity in galvanic operations.
GAMA GRASS, a tall and esteemed fodder grass, the *Tripsacum dactyloides* of Linnaeus, native of the south-eastern coasts of North America. It yields from 70 to 90 tons of green hay to the acre.
GAMASS, a name for the bulbs of the squamash or biscuit-root (*Gamassia esculenta*) of the North American Indians.
GAMBADOES, a name given to mud boots.
GAMBER, an extract prepared at Singapore from the *Nearia Gambir*, and used as a dye and tanning substance. It is misnamed in trade circles *Terra Japonica*. The imports in the last few years have averaged 6000 tons per annum.
GAMBOGE, a yellow resin used as a pigment, and in medicine as a purgative; obtained in the East from species of *Hebradendron* and *Stalagmites*; our supplies come chiefly from Siam.
GAMBRUON, a kind of twilled linen cloth for linings.
GAME, a collective name for wild birds and animals which are coursed or shot by sportsmen, &c.
GAME-KEEPER, a servant on a gentleman's estate who has the charge of the preservation of the game from poachers.
GAMEL, a rice measure on the east coast of Africa, of 38 lbs. weight.
GAMMON, to decieve; in Scotland, the feet of an animal; a piece of bacon.
GAMMONING, a strong lashing, by which the bowsprit of a ship is secured to the cutwater. [Philippine Islands].
GANDANG, a bale of 25 pieces of cloth in the GANDER, a male goose. [any work].
GANG, a body of men employed together on GANG-BOARD, a plank from a boat's side, resting on the shore to step on.
GANG-CASES, small casks for bringing off water in boats.
GANGER, the foreman or manager of a gang of platelayers and labourers on a railway.
GANGE, the matrix or portion of a rock in which an ore is deposited; also protogene granite.
GANGWAY, the passway or entrance into a ship by the steps on the side; a narrow passage among the cargo in the hold, to facilitate inspection, examine leaks, &c.
GANITRUS BEADS, a kind of berry or seed used for ornamental purposes.
GANJAH, GANZA, an Indian name for the dried leaves and flowers of the hemp plant. See GUNJAH.
GANNISTER STONE, a species of stony stone used around Sheffield for keeping the macadamized roads in repair.
GANT (French), a glove.
GANTANG, GANTAM, GANTON, a Malayan measure of capacity, containing 250 cubic inches. For grain it is divided into 4 chupangs. In Malacca the gantang of rice weighs 6½ lbs. avoirdupois; in Macassar it is 8 lbs. 5 oz.; and in Java and Borneo it is even more. See COXAN.
GANZA, a small base coin in some parts of India beyond the Ganges, worth about

1½; also a name in India for the dried leaves and flowers of hemp, an article of export from Bombay. In 1851, 10,254 lbs., valued at £374, were shipped thence to the United Kingdom. See GUNJAH.
GANZE-KOPF, a coin current in Vienna for 20 kreutzers, and worth about 8d.
GAOLER, a guardian of prisoners.
GARAM, the Malay name for salt.
GARANÇE, GARANCINE, powdered madder root; an extract made from it.
GARAVE, a grain measure of Syria, equal to about 5 imperial quarters.
GARBAOE, waste animal substances; the entrails of animals.
GARBANZOS, the Spanish name for the chick pea, the grain or vetch of the *Cicer arietinum*; largely used as an ingredient in the famous olla podrida.
GARBELLED, a commercial term for sorted or picked.
GARBELLER, originally a sorter of spices; but garbelling is now applied to any kind of sorting.
GARBLING, a commercial term for picking or sorting, hence the worst or refuse of any staple is called "garblings."
GARBULE, a cabbage soup with bacon, made in France.
GARCE, an Indian measure of capacity for grain, oil, seeds, &c., containing 128 maunds, or 400 marcais, and equal to 925½ lbs. The garce of Masulpatan is 156½ bushels.
GARDEN, a cultivated piece of land, usually near a dwelling-house, for raising fruit, flowers, or vegetables.
GARDEN-ENGINE, a watering machine, with a small hose attached.
GARDEN-LABELS, wooden, metallic, or porcelain labels for the names of plants to be fixed in the earth.
GARDEN-SEAT, a rustic chair, or cast-iron seat.
GARDEN-TOOLS, spades, hoes, forks, rakes, and other appliances for cultivating and keeping a garden in order.
GARDENER, one who has the charge, and attends to the management, of a garden.
GARDENERS' COMPANY, one of the companies of London which has no hall, and is not on the livery.
GARGLE, a wash for the throat.
GAR-FISH, a West Indian name for the *Belone*, esteemed as food notwithstanding the green colour of the bones. The European species, *B. vulgaris*, is the well-known mackerel guide of the fisherman.
GARGANTIOLA (Italian), a necklace.
GARI, an Indian term for 4000 rupees or £400.
GARLAND, a large rope or strap lashed to a spar when hoisting it on board a vessel; a wreath of flowers.
GARLIC, a plant, the *Allium sativum*, having an acrimonious taste; the small cloves or minute bulbs are used for flavouring food, and also for medicinal purposes.
GARNER, to store up.
GARNET, a coin measure of Russia, the 64th part of a chetwert; a purchase or description of tackle on the mainstay of a ship,

for hoisting
stone of a
seed of f
name.
GARNIEC, a
Poland fr
which var
GARNISH, a
Scotch lay
or wari.
GARNISHEE,
money of
person is
garnishm
money, b
suit of th
GARNITURE
mings; th
or embell
GARRAFON,
stone jar
sometime
GARRET, a
sometime
GARRETING
into flint
masonry.
GARREY-MA
furniture
his goods
best price
GARRISON,
fort or to
GARRIVAN,
hackery
GARTER, a
stockings
GARTIE, a
fish in a
Gas, an aen
furnishin
facture of
large sea
minating
GASALIER,
GAS-BURNI
gas-pipe,
as the co
hole, th
fish-tail,
GAS-BURN
founder
for gas c
GASSELLER,
ing near
GAS FITTE
and fits
GAS-GLASS
right gla
burners.
GAS-HOLD
ing gas;
GASKETS,
to secu
when fi
GASKINS,
GAS-LANT
glazed
at street
GAS-LIGH
GAS-MAI
GAS-MAIN
which

la for the dried
up, an article of
1851, 10,254 lbs.,
ced thence to the
NJAH,
in Vienna for
out 8d.
ners.
salt.
dred madder
in it.
Syria, equal to
substances; the
name for the
etch of the *Cicer*
an ingredient in
term for sorted
er of splices; but
to any kind of
m for plucking or
or, refuse of any
with bacon, made
of capacity for
containing 128
and equal to
Masullpatan is
of land, usually
for raising fruit,
g machine, with
metallic, or por-
ces of plants to be
ir, or cast-iron
es, forks, rakes,
cultivating and
the charge, and
nt, of a garden.
of the companies
hail, and is not
pat.
name for the
notwithstanding
a bones. The
tris, is the well-
the fisherman.
ecklace.
4000 rupees or
rap lashed to a
board a vessel;
sativum, have-
te; the small
er used for fla-
medicinal pur-

for hoisting cargo in and out; a precious stone of a beautiful red colour, like the seed of the pomegranate, whence the name.

GARNIEC, a measure of capacity in use in Poland fixed legally at about 7 pints, but which varies in some parts of Russia.

GARNISH, to embellish or beautify; also a Scotch law term, signifying to give notice or warn.

GARNISHEE, in law, a person in whose hands money or property belonging to a third person is attached; who is warned by a garnishment or notice not to pay the money, but to appear and answer to the suit of the plaintiff creditor.

GARNITURE, ornamental appendages or trimmings; the furniture or fittings to finish or embellish any thing.

GARRAFON, the Spanish name for a large stone jar in which spirits or cordials are sometimes shipped.

GARRET, an uppermost room in a house, sometimes termed an attic.

GARRETING, small splinters of stone inserted into flint walls, or the joints of coarse masonry.

GARRET-MASTER, a maker of household furniture on his own account, who sells his goods to the furniture-dealers for the best price he can obtain.

GARRISON, a body of troops, stationed in a fort or town, for protection or defence.

GARRIWAN, the driver of a bullock-cart or hackery in India.

GARTER, a knee-band; a support for the stockings.

GATHE, a weir or enclosure for catching fish in a river.

GAS, an aeriform, inflammable, elastic fluid, furnishing artificial light: the manufacture of coal-gas is carried on upon a large scale in populous places for illuminating purposes.

GASALIER, a gas-burner for a private room.

GAS-BURNER, the beak or mouth-piece for a gas-pipe, of which there are many kinds; as the common jet with a single small hole, the argand with a circle of holes, the fish-tail, the hut's-wing, &c.

GAS-BURNER MANUFACTURER, a metal founder; one who casts jets and burners for gas consumers.

GASELIER, **GAZIFERE**, an apparatus for making aerated waters.

GAS-FITTER, a workman who lays on pipes and fits burners for gas.

GAS-GLASS MAKER, a manufacturer of upright glass tubes and globes, &c. for gas-burners.

GAS-HOLDER, a large reservoir for containing gas; a gasometer.

GASKETS, plaited cords, or small ropes, used to secure a sail to the yard, or boom, when it is furled.

GASKINS, packings of hemp; wide open hose.

GAS-LANTERN MAKER, a manufacturer of glazed frames for enclosing gas-burners at street doors, or the fronts of taverns, &c.

GAS-LIGHT, a jet of flame from ignited coal gas.

GAS-MAINS, the large iron supply pipes, by which the gas is distributed from the

manufactory to different localities in a town.

GAS-METER, an apparatus for measuring and registering the volume of gas, which passes from the main-pipe to the burners, in any given period. These meters are either on the wet or dry principle.

GAS-METER DIAL MAKER, a manufacturer of the dial-plates and indicators, &c. for gas-meters.

GASOMETER, a large receptacle suspended in water and counter-balanced by weights, for holding the gas made in the retorts when purified, for after-distribution from the gas-works through the mains and service pipes for illumination.

GASOMETER-MAKER, a constructor of large circular receivers made of iron plates for holding gas.

GAS-OIL MANUFACTURER, a purifier of the essential oil obtained in the process of gas-making.

GASOSCOPE, the name given to an apparatus for indicating the presence of bicarburetted hydrogen gas in buildings, mines, &c.

GASPEREAUX, a name in North America for the alewife, a small species of shad exported in pickle to the Southern States of America and the West Indies, where they are eaten by the negroes. It is very dry when salted, but tolerably good if eaten fresh. See **ALEWIFE**.

GAS-PIPE MAKER, a manufacturer of metal tubing to be fixed in buildings for the conveyance of gas from room to room; or of iron service pipes and mains, for holding gas in roads and streets.

GAS-REGULATOR, a governor or apparatus for equalizing and regulating the flow of gas.

GASS, **GASSA**, a money of account in Persia, the twentieth part of a mameodi, and worth rather more than $\frac{1}{3}$ d.

GASSING, the process of singeing net, lace, &c., in order to remove the bulky filaments from the cotton. It is performed by passing the material between two rollers, and exposing it to the action of a large number of minute jets of gas.

GASSOOL, a mineral soap exported from Morocco, to the value of about £1000 annually.

GAS-STOVE, a stove heated by gas, for cooking, or for other purposes.

GAS-TAR, the bituminous substance which distils over in the manufacture of coal gas; which, from its offensive smell, is only used for common purposes.

GAS-WATER, water through which illuminating gas has passed from the retorts to the gasometer; sometimes used as manure.

GAS-WORKS, the plant and general buildings belonging to a gas-company.

GATE, a doorway or entrance, of which there are various kinds. The term is now chiefly applied to any light swinging wooden or metal construction, as a park-gate, wicket-gate, garden-gate, turnpike-gate, &c.; in founding, the gutter or hole through which the molten metal is poured; also a founder's name for a ridge in a casting, which has to be sawn off.

- GATE, FENCE, AND HURDLE MAKER**, a manufacturer of iron rails and enclosures, &c. for fields and park lands.
- GATE-HINGE**, a long strong hinge for suspending a gate by.
- GATEMAN**, the attendant at a swing-gate on a railway crossing; the lessee or collector at a toll-gate; the porter at a park lodge.
- GATEWAY**, an entrance to some enclosed place.
- GATNERER**, in printing and book-binding, the person who collects the sheets to make a perfect book; a sempstress who plats or folds.
- GAZINE**, a common in France; waste unfinished land.
- GATTIE**, the name of an East Indian soluble gum, obtained from the common babool, or *Acacia Arabica*; it is very similar to the African gum arabic.
- GATB**, an Indian name for the fruit of *Diospyros embryopteris*, which, when expressed, yields an excessively astringent juice, yielding 60 per cent. of pure tannic acid. It is used in medicine as an astringent and styptic, and is employed in Bengal for paying the bottom of boats.
- GAUDE, GUALDA**, Spanish names for weld, the yellow dye obtained from *Reseda luteola*.
- GAUFRES**, French cakes or crumpets, made in iron moulds.
- GAUFREUR** (French), one who figures stuffs.
- GAUGE**, to measure the charge of a furnace; in founding, the calibre of a gun; the size or dimensions of metal wire; a workman's tool: thus there are mortice, cutting, and marking gauges; in a printing-office, a measuring rule; on railways the width of the road from rail to rail, which, on the broad-gauge lines, is 7 feet; on the narrow-gauge lines, 4 feet 8½ inches.
- GAUGE-INSTRUMENT MAKER**, a constructor of gauging tools for excisemen, harness-makers, and others.
- GAUGER**, an excise-officer; a measurer of the contents of casks, &c.; an instrument used by leather cutters.
- GAUGING**, determining the amount of liquid contained in casks, vats, &c., by internal measurement.
- GAUGING-ROD**, an exciseman's measuring
- GAUNTLET**, a long glove, worn by ladies or soldiers.
- GAUSABEY**, a village committee or petty court in Ceylon, to which is referred, for decision, all disputes respecting paddy (rice) cultivation, water-rights, cattle-trespas, &c.
- GAUZE**, a thin transparent textile fabric, woven of thread and silk, and sometimes of thread only; it is made either plain or figured.
- GAUZE-DRESSER**, a stiffener of gauze.
- GAUZE-DYER** one who colours gauze fabrics.
- GAUZE-LOOM**, a loom in which gauze is woven.
- GAUZE-MANUFACTURER**, a weaver of gauze.
- GAUZE-RIBBON**, a thin kind of ribbon worn by ladies, made of gauze.
- GAVADA**, a land measure in Mysore, being the day's journey of 4 bardary or coss, and equal to from 11 to 14½ miles.
- GAVEL**, a small parcel of grain; toll or custom.
- GAYAL**, a name in some parts of India for the *Agave vivipara*, a cordage plant.
- GAZE-A-BLUTOIR**, a very thin kind of silk gauze, used by millers in France for bolting cloths, which has been made as fine as 220 threads to the lach.
- GAZETTE**, an official newspaper published in each of the three capitals in the United Kingdom, London, Edinburgh, and Dublin; in which legal and State notices are required to be published by law for general information. The title of gazette is, however, adopted by many provincial journals.
- GAZLICH**, a cotton fabric made in Turkey.
- GAZZIES**, mixed caravans in Africa, on a smaller scale than kafilahs, and comprising camels, mules, asses, and men and women.
- GEA**, a name in some of the Pacific Islands for the bread-fruit.
- GEAR**, accoutrements; apparatus; harness.
- GEAR-CUTTER**, a manufacturer of the toothed wheels for conducting motion in machinery, known as spur-gear and bevelled-gear.
- GEARING**, a series of toothed wheels, either spurred or bevelled, for communicating motion to machinery.
- GEBOK**, a hamper of edible birds' nests in the East, weighing 25 catties.
- GEBSAUDE**, a name in Germany for the quantity of beer brewed at one time; in Berlin it is a liquid measure of about 106½ gallons.
- GED**, a Scotch name for the pike fish.
- GEELEIN, GILLEM**, a name in some parts of Scotland for the joiner's rabbit-plane.
- GEIRA**, a land measure of Portugal, about 7000 square yards.
- GELATIN**, an animal jelly, obtained in considerable quantity from different parts of a great variety of animals; from the skins, from the cartilage, tendons, membranes, bones, and horns. Isinglass and glue are examples.
- GELATIN-CAPSULE MAKER**, a manufacturer of small hollow soluble capsules, enclosing a few drops of nauseous medicines.
- GELATIN-MAKER**, one who boils and prepares glue and gelatin from animal tissues.
- GELDING**, a castrated horse.
- GELSO** (Italian), the mulberry-tree.
- GEMS**, a name given to certain minerals which have become valuable as precious stones, from their colour, hardness and lustre, or rarity.
- GEN**, a kind of manna obtained in Persia, Arabia, and other eastern countries, from the camel's thorn, *Hedyscym alhagi* of Linn. It is collected from the branches by the Arabs and caravans which cross the desert, and is used as food.
- GENAPPE**, a worsted yarn or cord used in the manufacture of braids, fringes, &c.; its smoothness enabling it to be well combined with silk.
- GENDARME** (French), a street-official; a military policeman; a civil and departmental guard, mounted and armed.

GENDA-SI
of the r
GENERAL
GENERAL
London
for the
malleabl
managem
clad, and
under i
master-
subordin
employ
sons th
venue o
22,000
letters
and boo
GENET, a
GENEVA,
Jupiter
in Holl
appellat
GENEVE
nent. of
GENTIAN
of *Gen
Alps, u
terness.
sugar a
Swiss t
high est
GEOMETR
for draw
GERAH,
eighth
inches;
about 1
GERANIUM
some fl
carried
*G. macr
tringen
nephrit
GERANT,
stock as
ment, &
GERLE, a
about 1
GERLOAN
colours
poses li
GERMAN-
small c
in Geri
GERMAN-
grass c
India, i
where
GERMAN-
of cagg
larks, &
maw-s
GERMAN-
weeks
which
substit
GERMAN-
cianes
cooked
GERMAN
cent of
nickel**

rain; toil or cus-
 parts of India for
 drape plant.
 him kind of silk
 France for bolt-
 made as fine
 1.
 paper published in
 ls in the United
 burgh, and Dub-
 state notices are
 by law for gene-
 rale of gazette is,
 many provincial
 made in Turkey.
 in Africa, on a
 hs, and compris-
 es, and men and
 the Pacific Islands
 maratus; harness,
 arer of the toothed
 motion in machi-
 gear and bevelled-
 ed wheels, either
 r communicating
 le birds' nests in
 ttles.
 rmany for the
 l at one time; in
 sure of about 100
 e pike fish.
 in some parts of
 rabbit-plane.
 f Portugal, about
 obtained in con-
 different parts of
 us: from the skins,
 tous, membranes,
 glass and glue are
 a manufacturer
 capsules, enclosing
 o boils and pre-
 from animal tis-
 se.
 rry-tree.
 certain minerals
 nable as precious
 ur, hardness and
 obtained in Persia,
 n countries, from
Ascyrum alhagi of
 in the branches by
 us which cross the
 od.
 n cord used in
 adds, fringes, &c.;
 ug it to be well
 street-official; a
 civic and depart-
 and named.

GENDA-SING, an Indian name for the horn of the rhinoceros. [common].
 GENERAL, the chief commander of an army;
 GENERAL POST-OFFICE, the lead office in London, situated in St. Martin's-le-Grand, for the collection and transmission of all mailable matter, and for the general management of the metropolitan, provincial, and foreign post-office arrangements; under the superintendence of a Post-master-general, Secretary, and various subordinate officers. The post office gives employment to a larger number of persons than the customs' and inland revenue departments combined. In 1855, 22,000 persons were employed; and the letters carried, exclusive of newspapers and books, &c., numbered 456,000,000.
 GENET, a small horse.
 GENEVA, a pure rectified grain spirit, with juniper berries added; the best is made in Holland, and hence it often bears the appellative name of Hollands.
 GENEVRETTE, a wine made on the Continent, of juniper berries.
 GENTIAN ROOT, the root of several species of *Gentiana*, obtained in the European Alps, used medicinally for their pure bitterness. The root contains a good deal of sugar and mucilage, which enables the Swiss to prepare from it a liquor, held in high esteem among that people.
 GEOMETRIC PEN, an ingenious instrument for drawing curves.
 GERAH, an Indian cloth-measure, the eighth part of a cubit, and equal to 2½ inches; an ancient Hebrew coin worth about 1d.
 GERANIUM, an extensive genus of handsome flowers, in which a large trade is carried on by nurserymen. The root of *G. maculatum* is considered a valuable astringent, and *G. Robertianum* is used in nephritic disorders.
 GERANT, the responsible manager of a joint-stock association, or newspaper establishment, &c.; the meeting partner.
 GERLE, a wine measure of Switzerland, about 16 gallons.
 GERLOASTICO, a fine, rare, and rich flesh-coloured marble, used for statuary purposes in Rome.
 GERMAN-CLOCK MAKER, a manufacturer of small cheap hanging clocks largely made in Germany.
 GERMAN-MILLET, the *Setaria Germanica*, a grass cultivated in Southern Europe and India, the seed being employed as food where better grain cannot be had.
 GERMAN-PASTE, a food sold for certain kinds of cage birds, as blackbirds, thrushes, larks, &c. made of pea-meal, hemp-seed, maw-seed, lard, and honey or treacle.
 GERMAN-SARSAPARILLA, a name for the sweetish rhizomes of the *Carex arenaria*, which are used on the Continent as a substitute for American sarsaparilla.
 GERMAN-SAUSAGE, a polony; a bladder or cleaned gut stuffed with meat partly cooked.
 GERMAN-SILVER, an alloy of about 60 per cent of copper, 25 of zinc and the remainder nickel; sometimes lead is added.

GERMAN-SILVER CASTER, GERMAN-SILVER FOUNDER, a maker of articles of alloyed metal, passing under the commercial name of German silver.
 GERMAN-STEEL, a metal made of pig or white plate iron in forces where charcoal is used for fuel. The ore from which it is obtained is bog-iron or the sparry carbonate.
 GERMAN TINDER, a soft amadou, a fungal, *Polyporus fomentarius*, growing on old trees, which stanches light wounds, forms small surgical pads, and is used as tinder. See AMADOU.
 GERRA, JARRA, a liquid measure of Minorea; rather more than 2½ gallons.
 GESCHIED, a grain measure of Germany, the 64th part of the malter; and ranging from 3 to 3½ pints.
 GHARK, a name in parts of the east for the best descriptions of eagle-wood, which, after being buried for a time, when dug up, is dark, glossy, and sinks in water.
 GHARRA, an Indian name for carnelian in the rough state.
 GHARRY, GHARIE, a native Indian carriage drawn by oxen.
 GHAUSEAREAH, an Indian grass-cutter.
 GHAUT, a pass through a mountain; in India a chain of hills.
 GHAUT-SERANC, a crimp in the eastern parts.
 GHEE, liquid butter made from the milk of buffaloes and clarified; it is an article of very considerable commerce in various parts of India, and is generally conveyed in dubbors or large bottles made of hide, holding from 10 to 40 gallons each. Ghee will keep sweet a considerable time.
 GHERIAH, See GEBAH.
 GHERKIN, a small cucumber used for pickling.
 GHERLINO (Italian), a hawser.
 GHETCHOO, an Indian name for the *Aponogon monostachyon*, the roots of which are nearly as good as potatoes, and as much liked by the natives.
 GHET-KOL, a vernacular name in Bengal for the acid tubers of *Arum orizense*, used for poultices, applications to snake-bites, and inwardly as a powerful stimulant.
 GHIAZZERUOLA (Italian), a cock-bout.
 GHOONT, a small surefooted Indian pony, used in the mountain ranges as a pack or saddle-horse.
 GHURREE, GHURRY, a division of time in India; 24 minutes.
 GIARA (Italian), a flagon.
 GHELOTTE, a fricasee of rabbits or chickens.
 GHERNE, a French soldier's cartridge-box.
 GHIER (French), game; articles pursued or taken in the chase; venison.
 GIBLETS, the liver, gizzard, feet, &c. of geese or ducks, which are often sold separately, for stews or pies.
 GIDDAH, GIDDAH, an eastern grain measure of 2 lbs. 1 oz. 14 drachms: in some places it is only 2 oz., two giddahs making one arsolah, or the eighth part of the puca seer.
 GIES, strong mats made of bark or horse-hair-locking fibres, worn by native boatmen in the Pacific to keep off the wet.

GIG, a shearing-frame used for cropping the nap or wool from cloth; a long light boat; a light two-wheeled carriage for general use.

GIG-MILL, the cylinder in a cloth manufactory on which teasels or wire teeth are fixed, to card the cloth, which is stretched on beams.

GIGOT (French), a leg of mutton.

GILBACKER, a fish of British Gulana, the *Silurus Parkerii*; from the sound Isinglass is made and exported to some extent.

GILBERT, a measure for fire-wood in Frankfurt; it consists of two or three stecken, each $\frac{3}{4}$ feet square.

GILDER, one who applies gold to substances. There are many kinds of gilders, as book and card-edge gilders, electro-gilders, china-gilders, French-gilders, water-gilders, screw-gilders, and gilders of glass, leather, &c.

GILDERS-MATERIAL DEALER, a vender of gold-leaf, size, brushes and other articles for the use of the gilder.

GILDING, the process of laying thin gold over any surface.

GILDING-SIZE, a pure description of size for the use of gilders.

GILL, a liquid measure, the fourth part of a pint, and weighing 5 ounces avoirdupois of water. In London the gill is usually called a quartern, but in the North of England it is a noggin, and the half pint is termed a gill; a pair of wheels and a frame on which timber is carried.

GILLOSANTO, a paste or colouring substance made of argol and rhannus or yellow berries.

GILLY, in Scotland, an errand boy or messenger.

GILT-JEWELLER, a manufacturer of gilded ornaments to represent gold.

GILT-METAL WORKER, one who overlays metals with gold; an electro-plater.

GIMBAL, GIMMAL, the brass ring by which a ship's compass is suspended in its box.

GIMBLET, a carpenter's boring instrument; to screw round, to turn any thing on its end, as an anchor round by its stock.

GIMBLETTE, a kind of hard French cake in the form of a ring.

GIMLET-MAKER, GIMBLET-MAKER, a manufacturer of workmen's small boring instruments with screw points.

GIMMER, a name given to a female sheep; a gimmer lamb is one unweaned; a shearing gimmer, a ewe that has been sheared.

GIMP, GYMP, silk thread or twist, usually interlaced with a metallic wire, used for dress trimmings, in coach-lace making, and for fringes.

GIN, a Chinese name for the catty; the machine by which men, coals, or ore are raised from the pit of a mine; a cotton-cleaning machine; a trap for catching vermin; a British spirit of large consumption, distilled from grain, and flavoured with juniper berries.

GINGAL, an Indian match-lock.

GINGAS (French), cloth for mattresses.

GINGELLE, a name in India for the *Sesamum orientale*, the small seeds of which are

largely used for making oil. It is often called teal seed.

GINOER, a pungent condiment obtained from the rhizomes of *Zingiber officinale*, grown in the East and West Indies. It is occasionally imported green, but usually comes dried, and sometimes preserved in syrup.

GINGER-BEER, a popular bottled drink made by fermenting ginger, cream of tartar, and sugar, with yeast.

GINGER - BLEACHER, one who dries and scrapes off the epidermis of ginger, and steeps inferior ginger in cream of lime, or a lye of wood ashes, to render it white for sale, and to prevent insects from attacking it.

GINGERBREAD, a baked cake made of flour, treacle and butter with ginger and other spice; which will keep for some time.

GINGERBREAD-NUTS, small cakes made of the same materials as the above.

GINGHAM, a thin chequered cotton for women's dresses; there are also umbrellas and fancy gingshams.

GINOLEMAN, the driver of an old-fashioned one horse covered ear having two wheels, called a gingle, and confined to the city and county of York. It is sometimes improperly spelled Gingle in accordance with its pronunciation.

GINKO, a name for the maidenhair-tree (*Sabalura adiantifolia*), a native of Japan, the fruit of which is said to be eatable, and the tree is extensively cultivated in China for the purpose of procuring it.

GINNING, the operation of cleaning cotton wool from the seeds, by an apparatus called a gin.

GINSENG, the root of the *Panax quin. uesifolium* of America, which fetches an enormous price in China, from its imaginary stimulating properties.

GINTING, the Malay name for tiles.

GIOMELLA, GIUMELLA (Italian), a measure of two handfuls.

GIPSEY-CART, a kind of heavy vehicle, in which gipsy families live, and move from place to place.

GIRANDOLE, a branched burner or chandelier for gas; a stand for candles or flowers.

GIRDERS, beams of wood or iron for supporting the superincumbent weight in any erection; as in houses, bridges, &c.

GIRDLE, a belt; a circular plate of malleable or cast iron, used in Scotland for toasting cakes over a fire.

GIRDLE, a brazier.

GIRDLER'S COMPANY, one of the livery companies of London, whose hall is in Basinghall-street.

GIRDLING, a mode of killing trees by cutting circles round them with a hatchet, and so leaving them to perish by time.

GIRN, GYRNE, in Scotland, a noose, snare, or trap of any kind.

GIRRI, an instrument used in Ceylon for cutting up the areca nut.

GIRTH, the circumference or round measurement of timber, &c.; the belly strap for a saddle.

GIRTH AND GIRTH-WEB MANUFACTURER, a maker of webbing straps for horses.

GIUNCATO
GLACE' SILK
GLAIRES, the
GLAIRES-DE
albumen,
GLANCE, a
GLANCE-CO
burning c
GLABROUS,
white of c
GLASS, a dr
a transp
fusion of
The pri
crown-gla
and limo
soda and
soda, lim
of silicat
glass, col
GLASS-BEN
glass into
GLASS-BLO
glass by
into the
GLASS-CO
public cu
the intro
GLASS-CUT
who cut
sizes for
GLASS-EMI
GLASS-ENG
figures o
GLASSES,
GLASS-GA
the surfa
called sa
GLASS-GR
glass.
GLASS-MA
glass-w
ment w
GLASS-ME
rivets in
GLASS-PA
glass.
GLASS-PA
paper w
GLASS-PA
emery sa
lign woo
GLASS-RI
glass.
GLASS-RO
surface
glass.
GLASS-SE
livery c
hall.
GLASS-SH
hollow
mental
GLASS-SI
quicks
GLASS-ST
GLASS-ST
paint
GLASS-ST
chemic
GLASS-W

GIUNCATA (Italian), cream cheese.

GLACE' SILK, a kind of shaded silk for ladies' dresses.

GLAIRE, the white of eggs used in book-binding. *See* ALBUMEN.

GLAIRE-DEALER, a vender of broken eggs, albumen, &c.

GLANCE, a rich ore of iron.

GLANCE-COAL, unflammable coal; close-burning coal.

GLAREOUS, viscid and transparent, like the white of an egg.

GLASS, a drinking vessel of various shapes; a transparent substance formed by the fusion of siliceous and alkaline matter. The principal commercial kinds are, crown-glass, formed of silicate of potash and lime; window-glass, of silicate of soda and lime; bottle-glass, of silicate of soda, lime, alumina, and iron; flint-glass of silicate of potash and lead; perforated glass, coloured glass, &c. *See* PLATE-GLASS.

GLASS-BENDER, a workman who moulds glass into certain forms by heat.

GLASS-BLOWER, a workman who shapes glass by blowing through an iron tube into the ductile and plastic material.

GLASS-COACH, an old-fashioned four-wheeled public carriage, now almost obsolete since the introduction of cabs.

GLASS-CUTTER, a glazier or dealer in glass, who cuts sheets of glass to the requisite sizes for window-panes, &c.

GLASS-EMOSSER, an ornament of glass.

GLASS-ENGRAVER, a workman who cuts figures on glass.

GLASSES, spectacles for assisting the sight.

GLASS-GALL, the neutral salt skimmed from the surface of melted crown-glass, also called sandiver. *See* SANDEVER.

GLASS-GRINDER, a rubber, or reducer of glass.

GLASS-MANUFACTURER, an operative in a glass-work; the owner of an establishment where glass is made.

GLASS-MENDER, a workman who joins and rivets fractured articles of glass.

GLASS-PAINTER, a workman who stains glass.

GLASS-PAPER, pulverized glass fastened on paper with glue, for abrasive purposes.

GLASS-PAPER MAKER, a manufacturer of emery and rough-glass papers, for polishing wood and metals.

GLASS-RIVETER, a mender and repairer of glass.

GLASS-ROUGHER, a workman who dulls the surface, or removes the polish from glass.

GLASS-SELLERS' COMPANY, one of the minor livery companies of London, which has no hall.

GLASS-SHADE MAKER, a manufacturer of hollow glass shades, &c. used as ornamental cases, and protections for articles.

GLASS-SILVERER, one who coats glass with quicksilver, for mirrors, &c.

GLASS-STAINER. *See* GLASS-PAINTER.

GLASS-STAINING, the process of colouring or painting glass.

GLASS-STOPPERER, a maker of stoppers for chemical and other glass bottles.

GLASS-WORT, species of *Salicornia*, natives of

the sea-shore, from which is obtained the alkali, so extensively used in the manufacture of soap and glass.

GLASS, WRITER AND GILDER ON; a glass-painter.

GLAUBER-SALTS, sulphate of soda, a compact massive white mineral, which effloresces rapidly, originally named after the discoverer, Glauber, a German chemist.

GLAUCONITE, a green sand of Rhinisch Westphalia.

GLAUCOUS, having a sea-green colour.

GLAIVE, a broad-sword; a falchion.

GLAZE, a powder or liquid applied to the surface of pottery-ware, which vitrifies by heat.

GLAZER, a wooden wheel for polishing knives, coated on the edge either with leather, having a rough surface of emery powder glued on, or with a ring of metal, consisting of an alloy of lead and tin; a calenderer, or calico smoother; a workman who applies the vitreous incrustation to the surface of earthenware.

GLAZIER, a workman who sets panes of glass in sashes or window-frames.

GLAZIERS' COMPANY, one of the minor livery companies of London, which has no hall.

GLAZIERS'-DIAMOND MAKER, a manufacturer of the cutting-tool used by glaziers, consisting of a small diamond, mounted in a handle.

GLAZING, the operation of putting window panes in frames; applying a varnish or vitreous coating of any kind to articles.

GLEANER, one who gathers up the loose ears of wheat in a corn-field after it has been reaped.

GLEBE, the land belonging to a rectory or parsonage; a piece of earth with ore.

GLENGARRY, a Scotch bonnet; a man's cap.

GLENSLIVET, a fine kind of Scotch highland usquebaugh, or whisky; named from the district in which it is made.

GLOBE, a ball; a glass shade for lamps; a receptacle for small fish in a room; a sphere, on which is represented a map or delineation of the constellations and celestial bodies, or of the parts of the earth, showing the divisions of land and water, &c.; a very large model of the earth, in Leicester-square, London, made by Mr. Wyld, the geographer.

GLOBE-MAKER, a constructor of terrestrial and celestial globes, of various forms and sizes.

GLOSS, a lustre, or varnish; a polished or shining surface.

GLOSSARY, a book of provincialisms, or hard words and scientific names.

GLOUCESTER CHEESE, a kind of cheese for which the county of Gloucester has become famous, and of which there are two varieties, known as single and double Gloucester. The thin cheese is mostly made from April to November; the thick in May and June. Much of the so-called "double Gloucester" is, however, made in Wiltshire.

GLOVE, a covering for the hand, usually of prepared skin; but sometimes of worsted, thread, silk, or other material.

GLOVE-BAND, a protection for the glove round the wrist.

GLOVE-BOX, a long paper-box for holding gloves.

GLOVE-CLASP, a kind of hook-and-eye, or stud, for fastening gloves at the wrist; a contrivance for buttoning gloves.

GLOVE-CLEANER, a person who removes grease and other soils from kid gloves, by benzole or some other chemical application.

GLOVE-MANUFACTURER, GLOVER, a maker of gloves.

GLOVERS' COMPANY, one of the minor livery companies of London, which has no hall.

GLOVE-STRETCHERS, instruments for opening the fingers of gloves, that they may be drawn on the hand the easier.

GLOY (Scotch), oat straw.

GLUCOSE, a potato starch used instead of gum arabic for dressing, in weaving and printing woollens, cottons, or silks. It is also advantageously employed by paper-stainers, and for stiffening gauzes, glazing of paper, &c. *See* DEXTRINE. *

GLUDEN, a name in Baden for the florin.

GLUE, inspissated animal gluten, a hard and brittle substance, made from the parings of hides and horns, the pelts obtained from farricors, the hoofs and cats of horses, oxen, calves, sheep, &c., the raspings and trimmings of ivory, the refuse pieces and shavings left by button-mould makers, and from other kinds of hard bone. It is extensively used as a cement for its adhesive quality. Marine glue is a solution of caoutchouc in naphtha, with some shellac added.

GLUE AND SIZE MAKER, one who boils and prepares these substances for the use of operatives.

GLUE-PIECES, cuttings of hides of various kinds, sometimes termed scrowls, used to prepare glue from. *See* SCROW.

GLUE-POT, a metal pot containing an earthenware vessel immersed in boiling water, to heat the glue in it, which required to be used.

GLUTEN, the nutritious part of wheaten flour and other grain; the constituent of blood which gives it firmness.

GLUTINOUS, viscid or tenacious; having the quality of glue.

GLUTTON, an animal hunted for its fur, which is described under the head wolverine.

GLUCIN, a kind of syrup, the sweet principle of oils; a product in the manufacture of stearin candles; it has many valuable commercial and medicinal uses.

GLYPHOGRAPHIER, an engraver; a worker in galvanoplasty.

GLYPHOGRAPHY, GALVANOGRAPHY, a process to cheapen or simplify wood engraving. A drawing is etched on a zinc plate, coated with varnish; several coats of ink are spread over the plate by a small composition-roller, being deposited only on those parts where the varnish has not been broken through by the graver. When the hollows are deep enough, the plate is placed in connection with the galvanic battery,

and the result is another plate, in which the hollows of the engraving are produced in relief.

GNAPA, a name for the fathom in the Pacific Islands; the measure of the extended arms.

GNATOO, the name in some of the Pacific Islands, for clothing made from the bark of the Chinese paper mulberry.

GNOMON, the hand or style of a sun-dial.

Go, a slang term for a dram or glass of spirits.

GOAD, GODE, an ell 27½ inches long, by which Welch flannel, frieze, &c., were formerly measured; a pointed stick for driving cattle.

GOAT, a genus of animals, the *Capra*, furnishing many articles to commerce, in the flesh of the young kid, goats' milk, hair, &c. The skin of the kid forms the softest and most beautiful leather for gloves.

The long wool of the Cashmere and Angora goats is much esteemed for manufacturing purposes. Goat is also the name for a rough surveying instrument used in road-making in Ceylon. It consists of a ten-footed attached to one permanent leg, with a leg graduated to inches, moving in a socket at the other extremity; in Scotland, a cavern or small inlet of the sea; a trench.

GOAT-CHAISE, a child's carriage, drawn by a goat in harness.

GOAT-HERD, an attendant on goats.

GOAT-MILK CHEESE, a cheese sometimes made from goats' milk.

GOATS'-HAIR, the fine fleece or hair of several species of foreign goat, imported chiefly through Turkey. *See* ANGORA and MOHAIR.

GOAT-SKINS, the skins of goats, in which a large trade is carried on; the imports into this country numbering above 300,000 a year.

GOBBING, rubbish remaining after coal has been extracted from the coal mine.

GOCBO, another name for the ochro, a culinary plant, the *Abelmoschus esculentus* of Wight and Arnott.

GOBELINS, the superior class of French tapestry, which derives its name from the brothers Gobellin, the first manufacturers.

GOBERGE (French), the largest species of the cod-fish.

GOBILLARDS, planks for staves.

GOBLET, a tankard or drinking cup; a name for the bechar, a dry measure of Switzerland, 64 of which make a sack of corn.

GO-CART, a small machine or frame without a bottom, running on casters or rollers, for teaching infants to walk.

GOCK, a name in parts of Scotland for a deep wooden dish.

GOCKROO, an Indian name for a drug, the *Ruellia longifolia*.

GODAVEZ, an Indian name for the *Calamus aromaticus*, or sweet cane.

GODFREY'S-CORDIAL, a quack medicine; a kind of soothing syrup given to infants, composed of saffron, caraway, coriander, and anise seeds, infused in water, with treacle and tincture of opium added.

GODIVEAU meat.

GODOWN, a goods in t

GODRON, pla caps.

GOLBACK, a used for pe

GOLETTA (

GOFFERED (

See CALIF

GOLD-AMAL

a mixture

in West M

GOLD AND S

metals, w

thin sheet

GOLD AND S

who polls

of the pre

GOLD AND S

or runs, t

shapes an

GOLD AND S

who imb

GOLD AND S

the small

GOLD AND S

Cypripus

tanks, gl

and gent

GOLD AND S

of tarnish

GOLD AND

GODIVEAU (French), a veal-pie; forcemeat.

GODOWN, a warehouse, store, or cellar for goods in the East Indies. See **GUDANO**.

GODRON, plaits on sleeve ruffles, or on ladies' caps.

GOLACK, a weight in Java, principally used for pepper, about 2 lbs.; in some parts 200 goelacks make a bahar.

GOLETTÉ (French), a schooner.

GOFFERÉ-ROUCHÉ MANUFACTURER, a maker of plaited quillings or trimmings for widows' caps.

GOFFERING, the operation of plaiting, puckering, or finishing linen, lace, &c.

GOGAR, whey boiled with a little oatmeal, and used as food in Scotland. In Fife it is termed whillins.

GOGGLES, eyebinders for horses.

GOGLÉT, a sort of pottery jar, or earthenware vase, for keeping water cool.

GOGUL, a kind of bitumen used in India for painting ship bottoms.

GOHYAN, an Indian name for upland rice.

GOLABA, a rose-water sprinkler used in India, made of silver, &c.

GOLADER, **GOLDER**, an Indian store-keeper.

GOLAH, the Hindustani name for a warehouse.

GOLEAH, the bowman of a boat plying on the Ganges.

GOLD, a precious metal, and next to platinum the heaviest known. It is however very malleable. Within the last ten years large quantities of gold have been discovered in Australia and California. The imports of gold into the United Kingdom, in the five years ending with 1855, according to the Customs' returns, were as follows, but quantities are also brought in privately which are unrecorded:—

1851	£11,500,000.
1852	15,500,000.
1853	21,000,000.
1854	19,800,000.
1855	17,300,000.

85,100,000.

See **CALIFORNIA GOLD**.

GOLD-AMALGAM, a yellowish white mineral; a mixture of gold and quicksilver, found in West Marlposa, California.

GOLD AND SILVER BEATER, a worker in those metals, who hammers them out into very thin sheets or leaves.

GOLD AND SILVER BURNISHER, a workman who polishes and brightens articles made of the precious metals.

GOLD AND SILVER CASTER, one who moulds, or runs, the precious metals into different shapes and articles.

GOLD AND SILVER CHASER, a workman who embosses the precious metals.

GOLD AND SILVER FISH DEALER, a vender of the small ornamental species of carp, *Cyprinus auratus*, which are kept in tanks, globes, or ponds, for their beauty and gentleness.

GOLD AND SILVER LACE-CLEANER, a reviver of tarnished lace and bullion.

GOLD AND SILVER LACE-MAN, a dealer in

bullion and articles made of gold and silver wire.

GOLD AND SILVER MOUNTER, one who ornaments, frames, or sets articles in gold and silver. [paper manufacturer.]

GOLD AND SILVER PAPER-MAKER, a fancy **GOLD AND SILVER REFINER**, one who purifies the precious metals from alloy.

GOLD AND SILVER THREAD-MAKER, a manufacturer of fine wire of those metals.

GOLD AND SILVER WIRE-DRAWERS' COMPANY, one of the minor livery companies of London, which has no hall.

GOLD-BEATER, a hammerer of gold into leaves or sheets. See **GOLD AND SILVER BEATER**.

GOLD-BEATERS' MAILLET, a heavy iron hammer, weighing from 8 to 16 lbs., used in beating out gold into leaves.

GOLD-BEATERS' MOULD, a collection of about 850 leaves of parchment, vellum, and gold-beaters' skin, each of double thickness, fixed upon a metal mould; between the leaves flattened pieces of gold are placed to be hammered out to the full size of the leaf.

GOLD-BEATERS' SKIN, the peritoneal or serous membrane separated from the intestinal tube of the ox, prepared, stretched, varnished, and guarded from putrefaction by gums, spirit, and spices.

GOLD-BEATERS' SKIN-MANUFACTURER, a preparer of gut for the use of gold-beaters and others. The trade is limited to a very few persons. One person in London uses the gut of 10,000 oxen a week in the process of his manufacture.

GOLD-CHAIN MANUFACTURER, a maker of watch protectors and neck chains of gold, of different patterns.

GOLD-CLOTH MANUFACTURER, a weaver of cloth of gold wire.

GOLD-COINAGE, the current gold coins of the realm; these at present are sovereigns and half sovereigns. Guineas were formerly current, and a few double sovereigns have occasionally been struck; but these are now seldom met with. The value of the gold coined at the British mint, in the fifteen years ending with 1854, was £65,634,328. [gold for the use of others.]

GOLD-CUTTER, a workman who prepares **GOLD-DIGGER**, a seeker for gold.

GOLD-DUST, gold ore met with in fine grains, as washed from the earth and clay in the gold fields.

GOLD-FIELDS, auriferous deposits and diggings, in Australia, California and other localities where gold is found.

GOLD-FISH. See **GOLD AND SILVER FISH DEALER**. [dentists and others.]

GOLD-FOLI, thin sheets of gold used by **GOLD-FRAME MAKER**, a manufacturer of gilt picture and looking-glass frames.

GOLD-LACE MAKER, a weaver of silver-gilt wire or lace, and articles of bullion.

GOLD-LEAF, gold beaten into a thin film, varying in thickness according to the use for which it is to be applied. It is largely employed in gilding frames, cornices, projecting letters, shop fronts, &c., and is sold in books containing about twenty-five leaves.

GOLD OF PLEASURE, the *Camelina sativa*, a plant much cultivated on the Continent for its seeds, which produce a fine oil; the stems also yield a coarse fibre used for making sacks, sail-cloth, coarse packing-paper, and are employed for thatching.

GOLD-PEN MAKER, a manufacturer of pens with Iridium points for writing, or of gold metal or imitation-gold pens.

GOLD-PLATE, dishes of table service of gold; race cups or plates given away as rewards.

GOLD-PRINTER, a printer who does ornamental printing, letter-press, or lithography, in gold.

GOLD-REFINER. See **GOLD AND SILVER REFINER**.

GOLD-RING, a wedding or ornamental ring for the finger.

GOLD-SIZE MAKER, a manufacturer of a kind of varnish for miking gold-leaf adhere.

GOLDSMITH AND JEWELLER, a worker in gold; a dealer in articles of gold and silver, and ornaments and jewellery in general.

GOLDSMITHS' COMPANY, the fifth in rank of the twelve great livery companies of London. Their first charter was granted in the first year of the reign of Edward III. The skimmers' and merchant tailors' chambers were also granted in the same year; whose hall is in Foster Lane, near the General Post-office.

GOLD-SWIVEL MAKER, a manufacturer of the swivels or twisting links for gold chains.

GOLD-THREAD, thread used for embroidery, consisting of gilded silver-gilt wire closely twisted, or wrapped over a thread of yellow silk machinery.

GOLD-THREAD ROOT, a name for the roots of some species of *Crotia*. In the United States, the root of *C. trifoliata* is a popular remedy for aphthous affections of the mouth, in children. In India the golden thread root of *C. Teeta* of Assam, which is intensely bitter, brings a very high price, being deemed a tonic remedy of the greatest value.

GOLD-WEAVER, a maker of gold thread.

GOLD-WIRE DRAWER, a preparer of fine gold wire.

GOLETTE, an Italian vessel.

GOLF, a club used in a well-known game in Scotland, for striking balls stuffed very hard with feathers, from one hole to another.

GOLLAM, a station of brinjarrics, or carriers of grain in India.

GOLLOE-SHOES, an over-shoe of caoutchouc or leather for keeping the feet dry, generally called goloshes.

GOLPATHEN, an Indian striped silk.

GOLSCH, a name in Wurtemberg for a piece of cloth measuring 72 aunes or ells.

GOLT-SUCT, a gold or silver ingot.

GOMASTAIR, a native factor or agent in the East Indies.

GOMBETTA, a dry measure used in Genes, equal to 2½ plints nearly.

GOME, grease for cart-wheels.

GOMEH, in India, a handful; literally as many rice stalks, with ears attached, as can be grasped by the hand.

GOMELIN, a kind of German next-robe (starch from potatoes), in crystals and in powder, used as weavers' glue for cotton warps, and for dressing printed calicoes.

GOMIA, a species of Caucasian milllet.

GOMMER, a very favourite and wholesome agricultural product, which used in the neighbourhood of Darmstadt in the preparation of soups. It is manufactured from black amel wheat (*Triticum amy-leum*), which for this purpose is deprived of its skin by millstones.

GONDA, a nominal division of the anna, a petty Indian coin.

GONDOLA, a Venetian galley; an American flat-bottomed boat.

GONEOMETER, an instrument for measuring the angles of crystals. [blower]

GONFIA (Italian), a glass-maker or glass-gong, a Chinese sounding instrument serving the purpose of a bell.

GONGONAH, a variety of maté or Paraguay tea used in Brazil, prepared from the leaves of *Ilex gongonah* and *I. theezans*, species of holly.

GONJE, a small weight used in India for precious metals, nearly two grains.

GOONS, a general name for moveables, but usually restricted to merchandize; heavy traffic; property; wares.

GOONS REPOSITORY, a class of warehouses established for storing furniture, plate, &c., belonging to families leaving town, or for hoarding merchandize.

GOONS-SHED, a cover or shelter for luggage at railway stations, docks, or landing wharves.

GOONS-TRAIN, a train of carriages on a railway, conveying only, or chiefly, luggage and merchandize.

GOONS-TRUCK, an uncovered railway-carriage for merchandize.

GOODWILL, in trade, a saleable custom; the right and title to take up a trade or business connection, purchased of an outgoing occupier or tenant.

GOOUL, a resinous substance resembling myrrh, met with in India, believed to be the bdellium of commerce, and probably the produce of *Commiphora Madagascariensis*.

GOOLCUND, a conserve flavoured with roses, made in the East.

GOOLO, a pottery vessel made in the Feejee Islands.

GOOLOCHUND, a name in Selnde for a mixture of purple, a pigment, and sandal-wood, used to produce the yellow forehead mark of the Hindus.

GOOMALA, a name in some of the Pacific Islands for the sweet potato, *Batatas edulis*.

GOONCH, a Hindoo name for the beautiful seeds of the *Abrus precatorius*, which are used as weights by the jewellers; also for necklaces, bracelets, and other trinkets. The roots abound in sugar, and are a perfect substitute for liquorice.

GOOND, an Indian name for gum.

GOONDOOMNO, a seed or bead used, in some parts of the East, as a weight for gold and silver, three of these make one canteroy or fanam, which is about 5.875 grains.

GOONZE, t
six chov

GOOPTEE, t

GOOR, the
made st

It is als
sup and

four of
sugar.

GOORGOON
less mar

smoked.

GOOROOCH
zoar.

GOORTOO
little mo

GOOSE, a
tame go

reared f

Wild ge
brought

smoothing

GOOSEBER
fruit, the

R. Uva-c
varieties.

GOOSEBER
ness of b

sugar.

GOOSE-ORE
goose, w

applicati

GOOSE-NEC
of a yard

GOOSE-QUIT
used for p

GOOSE-WIN
feathers c

ing brush

hearts.

GOOSIT (H
nut, *Arce*

GOIACCO, p
in their

Western
cut very

and othe

added, u

of an elec

GORD (Fre
GORE, a na

to another

piece of

breadth o

GORET (Fr
maker's c

GORGRERT
kerchief.

GORGONEL
GORIS, a ne

GORSE, and

GORSE-BRT
crushing

GOSLANTE
used in n

GOSLING, a

GOSAMER,
GOSSAN, a

and qua
at shallo

GOTAH, an

extrine (starch is and in powder for cotton printed calicoes, an miller.

and wholesome kind used in the food in the press, manufactured (*Triticum amyopse* is deprived

of the anna, a

y; an American

nt for measuring [blower, maker or glass-instrument serv-

até or Paraguay prepared from the and *I. theezans*,

sed in India for two grains.

ro movables, but

handicraft; heavy

ss of warehouses furniture, plate, s leaving town, or

olter for luggage

ocks, or landing

arrriages on a rail-

chiefly, luggage

ored railway-car-

able custom; the

ip a trade or busi-

ness of an outgoing

tance resembling

lla, believed to be

ree, and probably

ora *Madagascari-*

oured with roses,

ade in the Feejee

Scinde for a mix-

ent, and sandal-

yellow forehead

ne of the Pacific

potato, *Batatas*

for the beautiful

storiuses, which are

jewellers; also for

ad other trinkets.

gar, and are a per-

rice.

gum.

read used, in some

eight for gold and

ake one canteroy

at 5-875 grains.

GOONZE, the grain, or weight for silver of six chows, used in Bombay.

GOOTPEE, a name in India for a sword-stick.

GOO, the Indian name for coarse or half-made sugar; the concentrated syrup or

juice of the date palm, *Phoenix dactyliferus*. It is also called jagger; 12 pints of the sap are boiled down to one of goor, and four of goor yield one of good powder sugar.

GOORGOONT, a small kind of portable hookah, less massy and elaborate than the one smoked when seated.

GOOROOHUNDUN, an Indian name for bezoar.

GOORTOO an Indian superficial measure, a little more than 3 aeres.

GOOSE, a genus of web-footed birds; the tame goose is well known, and is largely reared for its flesh, quills, and feathers. Wild geese in the winter are often brought to market. Also, a tailor's smoothing-iron.

GOOSEBERRY, a well-known and esteemed fruit, the produce of *Ribes grossularia* and *R. Uva-crispa*, of which there are several varieties.

GOOSEBERRY-FOOD, GOOSEBERRY-FOOL, a mess of boiled gooseberries with milk and sugar.

GOOSE-GREASE, the dripping or fat from a goose, which is considered an emollient application for chapped hands.

GOOSE-NECK, an iron ring fitted at the end of a yard or boom, for various purposes.

GOOSE-QUILL, the wing-feather of a goose, used for pen-making.

GOOSE-WING, the wing of the goose with the feathers on, which is often used as a dusting brush, and in cottages to sweep up hearths.

GOOSHT (Hindustani), flesh-meat.

GOOWA, the Beigalce name for the betel nut, *Areca Catechu*.

GORACCO, prepared tobacco, a paste smoked in their hookahs by the natives of Western India. The tobacco having been cut very fine, molasses, cinnamon, musk, and other aromatics and perfumes are added, until the mass assumes the form of an electuary.

GORD (French), a fishery set up in a river.

GORE, a narrow strip of any fabric to let in to another piece; an angular or oblique piece of canvas which increases the breadth or depth of a sail.

GORET (French), a young pig; a shoemaker's clicker; a swab or mop.

GORERETTE (French), a tucker; a woman's kerchief.

GORGONELLE, a Dutch cloth.

GORIS, a nominal division of the anna.

GORSE, another name for turzo or whin.

GORSE-BRUISER, a machine for cutting and crushing gorse or furze as food for cattle.

GOSLANITE, a name for sulphate of zinc, used in medicine and in dyeing.

GOSLING, a young goose.

GOSMAMER, a very thin gauze.

GOSSAN, a miner's name for oxide of iron and quartz, generally occurring in lodes at shallow depths.

GOTAH, an Indian name for tissue.

GOTAH-HAR, an Indian state garland of gold and silver tissue, with imitation precious stones.

GOTON (French), the tiller-wheel of a ship.

GOUDA, a kind of Dutch cheese.

GOUET, a French wood-cutter's bill-hook or chopper.

GOUGE, a round hollow sec. ping chisel.

GOUGE-SLIPS, oil-stones or hones with rounded edges, for sharpening gouges.

GOULARD'S EXTRACT, GOULARD WATER, a common name for the solution of acetate of lead, used as an external lotion.

GOLDE, GULDE, another name for the florin in Austria.

GOERDE, a common name for the Mar.

GOERDS, cucurbitaceous vegetable of which have common names, the bottle or trumpet gourd, and the coccyth

gourd have already been mentioned. The squash gourd (*C. Melopepo*), and the common gourd or pumpkin (*C. Pepo*), are agreeable culinary fruits, and used for making pies. The vegetable marrow is a variety of the common gourd. The very large Indian gourd (*C. maxima*), is met with in gardens under the French name of *potiron jaune*, and used in soups, or mashed. The young fruit of the gourd are used for pickles.

GOUREAU, a kind of long violet-coloured fig; Madona-fig.

GOUREUR (French), an adulterator of drugs; one who cheats in selling.

GOERMANDINE, a sort of pear grown in France.

GOUZE, a name in Bombay for the grain weight, used in weighing gold and silver; the 100th part of the tola.

GOVERNESS, a female teacher of young persons, who is either resident, or makes periodical visits; in the latter case she is termed a day governess.

GOVERNESS INSTITUTION, an establishment where a register is kept of vacant situations, or of governesses out of place.

GOVERNOR, part of a steam-engine regulating the supply of steam from the boiler to the cylinder, and insuring the uniform velocity of the piston; one who directs; a subscriber of a prescribed sum to a public charitable institution, who receives in return certain privileges of votes or nomination.

GOW, a Singhalese measure for computing distance, equal to five miles; five gowa making a day's journey.

GOWAN, decomposed granite.

GOWAR, Gow, the Hindoo name for *Triticum aestivum*.

GOWLAND'S LOTION, the essential oil of bitter almonds, mixed with sugar, spirits, and corrosive sublimate.

GOWN, a woman's long outer garment; a man's official loose robe or dressing wrapper.

GOWN-PIECE, enough material for a dress.

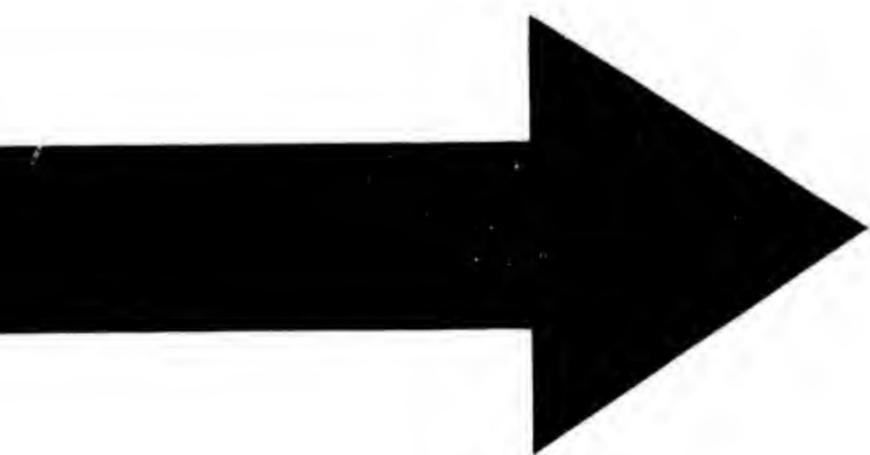
GOWNSMAN, a lawyer; a professor; a student.

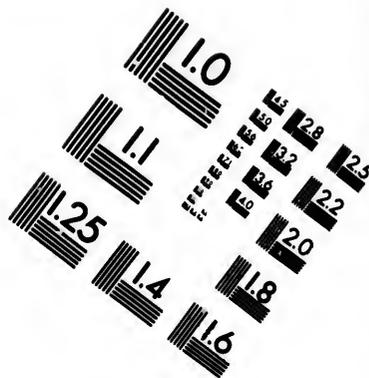
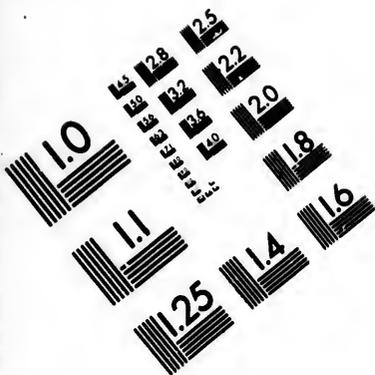
G. P. O., abbreviation for the General Post-Office.

GRAB, a Malabar ship.

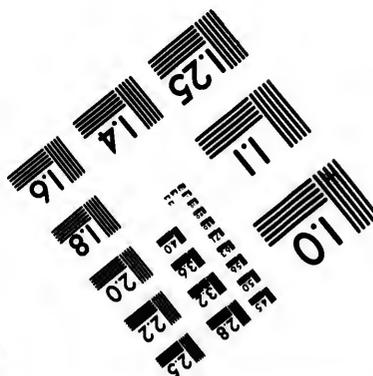
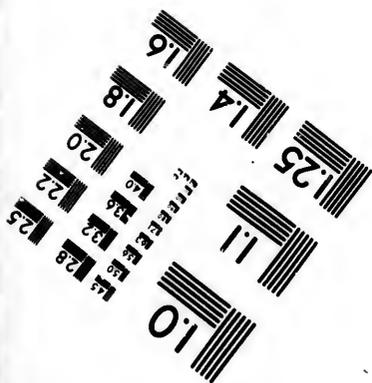
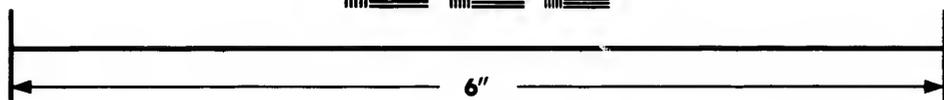
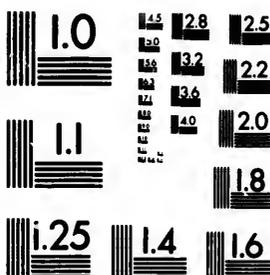
GRACE. See DAYS OF GRACE.







**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

44
E 28
32
36
40
22
20
18

11
10
E 8

GRADDAN, a kind of Scotch snuff.

GRADE, a step or rank; to lay the permanent way of a railway.

GRADIATOR, **GRADIATING ENGINE**, an instrument for dividing scales.

GRADIENT, the gradual declivity or declivity upon a railway, which affects the speed at which a train can travel.

GRADING, a toothed chisel used by sculptors.

GRADING. See **GRADE**.

GRADUATE, a scholar who has taken his degree in a university.

GRAFTING, covering a rope by weaving together yarns; the process of inserting a shoot or scion of one tree into the bark of another, to make it yield fruit; knitting new feet to stockings.

GRAB, an Indian long measure; in Guzerat, the sixteenth part of the guz, and rather more than two inches.

GRAIN, small seed of any kind of grass; chiefly, however, cereals. The smallest British weight in troy or avoirdupois weight; in apothecaries weight the 20th part of the scruple; in troy weight the 24th part of the penny-weight; a very small copper coin, minted here for circulation in Malta; the third part of a farthing.

GRAIN-DEALER, a corn-dealer.

GRAINER, a workman who ornaments woodwork with fancy devices; the brush with which he works; an infusion of pigeons' dung in water, used for giving flexibility to skins in the process of tanning; a knife used by tanners and skimmers for taking off the hair from skins. *

GRAINING, a process in tanning, which consists in immersing the skin in an alkaline solution, of which sal ammoniac is the most active constituent; a mode of painting.

GRAIN-LEATHER, a name for dressed horse-hides; goat, seal, and other skins, blacked on the grain-side for women's shoes, &c.

GRAIN-MARKET, a corn market; the metropolitan market is the Corn Exchange in Mark Lane.

GRAINOIR (French), a granulating sieve used in gunpowder-mills.

GRAINS, the refuse or husks of malt from a brewery, or of any grain after distillation; usually purchased to feed cows and pigs with; a kind of iron harpoon, with four or more barbed points to it, used for striking small fish.

GRAINS OF PARADISE, the aromatic pungent seeds of the Malacuetta pepper (*Amomum Grana Paradisi*), obtained on the coast of Guinea; a spicy condiment, used in veterinary practice, and in the illegal preparation of malt liquors, &c.

GRAIN-TIN, crystalline tin ore; metallic tin, smelted with charcoal; the purest kind of metal, that reduced from the loose grains of tin stone.

GRAIN-WEIGHTER, a corn meter; a person employed at the docks to measure cargoes of corn.

GRAP, a dung-fork; a tool for lifting or digging potatoes from the ground.

GRAITH (Scotch), the furniture of a house; accoutrements of a horse; apparatus of any kind; wearing apparel.

GRAM, a common name in India for several kinds of pulse, the produce of varieties of *Dolichos* and *Phaseolus*. Gram is distinguished by its colour; and one variety, *Dolichos uniflorus*, is known as horse gram; green gram and black gram or moong are varieties of *Phaseolus radiatus* and *P. Mungo*; *P. trilobus* and *aureus* are other varieties. Red and white gram are *Dolichos catang* and *Sopa hispida*. See **CHOLA** and **DROLL**.

GRAMASHES, garters reaching to the knees; a kind of stockings worn in Scotland instead of boots.

GRAMIGNA, a name in Italy for the long under-ground shoots of couch grass (*Triticum repens*), which is extensively collected after the plough and harrow, and used as food for horses. Colonel Macaroni, in his Memoirs, states that upwards of £400 sterling worth of this root is annually sold by the peasants to the inhabitants of the city of Naples alone. It has been recommended as a material for paper manufacture.

GRAMME, the proper unity of French weight; a cube of one hundredth of a metre on a side, and equal to 15.4333 troy grains. The kilogramme, which is the weight of a cubic decimetre of pure water, is, however, practically used as the unity of weight in France.

GRAMOLA (Italian), an instrument for beating or bruising flax.

GRAM-POT, a boiler in which pulse is cooked by the natives in India.

GRANADILLA, a climbing plant of the tropics, *Passiflora quadrangularis*; the subacid pulp of the fruit is esteemed, and the root is emetic and narcotic.

GRANARY, a warehouse or place where corn is stored.

GRANARY-KEEPER, the owner, or person in charge, of a corn-store or warehouse for grain.

GRAND-JURY, the first or principal jury to which is referred the examination of indictments against criminals.

GRAND-PIANO, a long piano-forte, shaped like a harpsichord.

GRAND-STAND, the principal erection on a race-course, whence a view of the race can be obtained.

GRANGE, a farm having suitable barns, stables, and other necessary buildings for stock, &c.

GRANGER (French), a barn-keeper; the foreman of a farm.

GRANITE, a plutonic or igneous rock, consisting of quartz, mica, and felspar; and of great strength, hardness, and durability, it is much used for building. The colour is chiefly light gray, but there are also white, red, and mottled granites. The best is obtained near Penryn in Cornwall, but some comes from Aberdeen, the Channel Islands, and other quarters. The principal uses of this stone are for laying foot-ways, court-ways, railway stations, floors of manufactories and warehouses, kitchens, cellars, churches, engineering-works, the columns and foundations of buildings, &c.

GRANITE who sup paving.

GRANO, a hundred silver pi

GRANOTING, 24th par

GRANULAT, in sugar

GRAPES, t large ar countries when co

GRAPE-BO cartidge

GRAPE-BO chestnut all forms to most starch.

GRAPHIOLE

GRAPHITE, black-les polish fo for fine r plumbing

GRAPEOME (of mear

GRAFFEL, claws of

GRAPPLING seize and

GRASS-CLO

GRASS-CUT army, es vender i usually f tions, be

GRASS-DOU

GRASSLICK lime.

GRASS-OIL oils obt India, as grass oil *pogon*, & grass oil

GRASS-PLC

GRASS-TRE illuscou from wh common

GRATE, a with fir holding or grid, sewers.

GRATE AN register and other

GRATHAU, by gilder

GRATERS, of metal graters,

GRATICUL into squ

GRATING, iron; a hatchw

GRAVECE

GRAVE-DI

in India for the produce of *Caseolus*. Gram pur; and one is known as black gram or *Caseolus radiatus* and *Caseolus curvus* are white gram are *Caseolus hispida*. See

g to the knees; in Scotland

y for the long such grass (*Tris*) extensively and hard, rases. Colonel s, states that y worth of this peasants to city of Naples recommended as a ture.

French weight: f a metre on a y grains. The e weight of a water, is, how the unity of

ument for beat- pulse is cooked

at of the tropics, : the subacid and, and the roots

ace where corn

er, or person in warehouse for

ncipal jury to mination of in- s.

o-forte, shaped

erection on a ew of the race

uitable barns, hairy buildings

eeper; the fore- sious rock, con- and felspar; hardness, and ed for building. gray, but there ottled granites. Penryn in Corn- a Aberdeen, the quarters. The e are for laying ulway stations, and warehouses, s, engineering- foundations of

GRANITE MERCHANT, a stone dealer; one who supplies builders and contractors for paving.

GRANO, a money of account in Italy, the hundredth part of the ducat; there are silver pieces of 10, 20, and 50 gran.

GRANOTINO, a minute weight of Italy, the 24th part of the gran.

GRANULATED, formed into small grains, as in sugar, grain tin, &c.

GRAPES, the fruit of the vine, forming a large article of commerce in different countries, either ripe, dried as raisins, or when collected, for making wine.

GRAPE-SHOT, small shot confined in a canvas cartridge to be discharged from a gun.

GRAPE-SUGAR, the sweet substance of the chestnut, of the brewers' wort, and of all fermented liquors. It gives sweetness to most fruits, and may be prepared from starch.

GRAPHOLITE, a description of writing slate.

GRAPHITE, a valuable mineral used for black-lead pencils, melting-pots, and as a polish for iron stoves; also as a lubricator for fine machinery. It is better known as plumbago.

GRAPHOMETER, a mathematical instrument for measuring angles.

GRAPNEL, a small boat's anchor with several claws or hooks instead of flukes.

GRAPPLING-IRONS, crooked irons used to seize and hold fast another vessel.

GRASS-CLOTH. See CHINA-GRASS CLOTH.

GRASS-CUTTERS, attendants of an Indian army, essentially requisite to provide provender for the large quantity of cattle usually required in transporting munitions, baggage, &c.

GRAS-DOUBLE, the French name for tripe

GRASSELLO (Italian), a kind of very fine lime.

GRASS-OIL, a name given to some essential oils obtained from scented grasses in India, as that from the lemon grass; the grass oil of Nismaur, from another *Andropogon*, &c. It is sometimes called ginger-grass oil.

GRASS-PLOT, a lawn of trimmed grass.

GRASS-TREE, a name in Australia for some illaceous plants, species of *Xanthorrhoea*, from which a resin is obtained, known in commerce as gum acroidea.

GRATE, a register-stove, or cast-iron frame with fire-bars for a sitting-room, &c. for holding fuel, and making a fire in. Grate, or grid, is also a plate with iron bars for sewers, drains, &c.

GRATE AND FENDER MAKER, a caster of register-stoves, kitchen-ranges, fenders, and other iron articles.

GRATRAU, a burinisher or scraper; a tool used by gliders in France.

GRATERS, rubbing or scratching utensils of metal for domestic use, such as nutmeg-graters, arrow-root graters, rasps, &c.

GRATICULATION, the division of a drawing into squares.

GRATING, an open lattice work of wood or iron; a cross-barred covering for the hatchways of a ship.

GRAVECEMBALO (Italian), a harpsichord.

GRAVE-DIGGER, a digger of trenches for

burying corpses in churchyards or cemeteries.

GRAVEL, small water-worn stones, used for covering garden-walks, roads, footways, &c.

GRAVEL-CAR, a railway ballast-wagon.

GRAVEL-PIT, the place whence gravel is dug.

GRAVER, a watchmaker's tool; a burin used in engraving.

GRAVE, **GRAEVES**, the refuse or marc left by tallow-chandlers.

GRAVE-STONE, the head-stone to a grave; usually bearing an inscription recording the name, age, and date of death, &c. of the person buried.

GRAVE-STONE CUTTER, a worker in stone, who chisels out letters, &c. upon tombstones, or sarcophaguses.

GRAVIMETER, an instrument for measuring the specific gravity of bodies. See HYDROMETER.

GRAVING-DOCK, a dock into which vessels are taken to have their bottoms examined, and breamed or graved.

GRAVY, the juice of cooked meat.

GRAVY AND GRUEL STRAINER, a small wire or hair sieve, used for culinary purposes.

GRAVY-DISH, a large table dish for a joint, with a well for gravy.

GRAVY-SPOON, a large spoon used at table for helping gravy to guests.

GRAWATHA, the Brazilian name for a species of *Bromelia*, from which excellent cordage is made.

GRAZIER, one who rears or feeds stock; a cattle-dealer.

GREASE, animal fat of any kind; melted tallow, with soda, palm oil and water, used as a lubricator for the axles of railway carriages.

GREASE-BOX, the receptacle over the axle of a railway carriage holding grease; the portable box in which grease is carried to replenish the above.

GREASE-MAKER, a manufacturer of lubricating substances for railway carriage axles, machinery, engines, &c.

GREASE-COAT, an overall, or overcoat.

GREAT-HUNDRED, the long hundred of six score. See HUNDRED.

GREAVE, to clean a ship's bottom by burning. **GREAVES**, the sediment of melted tallow made into cakes, and used for feeding dogs and cattle.

GREBE, an aquatic bird (*Podiceps cristatus*) inhabiting most of the lakes of Europe. The feathers are of a rich silver-white colour, variously shaded with brown. They are very durable, are worn as trimmings for the trains of court and drawing-room dresses, and are made into muffs, cuffs, boas, &c.

GREEN-CLOTH, balze, &c. for covering tables.

GREEN-CROPS, plants which are grown on a farm to be consumed before they are fully ripe or come to maturity, as tares, turnips, carrots; sometimes green crops are ploughed into the soil to fertilize it.

GREEN-EBONY, a wood obtained from the *Jacaranda ovalifolia*, a native of the West Indies, and used both as a hard turning wood and as a dye-stuff: about 600 or 700 tons are imported annually. See EBONY.

GREEN-FINCH, a common British bird, the *Chlorospiza chloris*, which is frequently caged, but its note is not admired.

GREEN-GAGE, a kind of plum of a green colour; the *Claudiana* variety of the *Prunus domestica*.

GREEN-GROECR, a retail dealer in vegetables and fruit.

GREENHEART, a common tree of Gulana, the *Nectandra Rodicis*; its timber, squaring from 18 to 24 inches, can be procured without a knot from 60 to 70 feet long. It is a fine-grained hard wood, well adapted for the planking of vessels, house frames, wharves, bridges, and other purposes, where great strength and durability are required. It is the best timber for resisting tensile and compressive strains, and is therefore well adapted for keelsons of ships, and beams of all kinds. The black greenheart is considered more durable than the common greenheart. The bark yields biberine, the sulphate of which is used like the sulphate of quinine.

GREEN-HOUSE, a conservatory or glazed house for rearing and protecting plants from changes of temperature.

GREEN PAINTS, oil-colours, of which the chief varieties are emerald, mineral, green coppers, mountain sap, and Brunswick greens.

GREEN-ROOM, the actors' retiring or meeting room in a theatre.

GREENS, a common name for small young cabbages, which have not formed the leaves into full hearts.

GREEN-SAND, a silicious stone found in the Blackdown Hills, Devon, used as a whetstone for scythes, &c.

GREEN-STONE, a stone containing native copper, found in Renfrewshire; an igneous rock, in which felspar is combined with hornblende or augite; stone walls are made of it in parts of Scotland.

GREENSWARD, a grass-plot.

GREEN-TEA, a commercial variety of tea imported from China, of which there are several kinds; the principal being Twankay, an inferior description; Hyson-skin, Hyson, and young Hyson, Imperial, and sunpowder.

GREEN TURTLE, the *Chelone midas*, imported as a luxury for making turtle-soup. The imports vary, but may average 15,000 a-year.

GREEN VITRIOL, crystallized sulphate of iron used in making ink, Prussian blue, and sulphuric acid; also employed in dyeing.

GREIFUR (French), a ship-rigger.

GREENIER, a registrar, or recorder in a French court of justice.

GREGARIOUS, herding together, or living in flocks, as domestic cattle, birds, &c.

GREGG, a French term applied to raw silk.

GREGLET, a mason's hammer in France.

GRELIN (French), a small cabinet or line for a boat.

GRENADE, a hollow ball or shell of metal, filled with powder, having a burning fuse attached, thrown by hand amongst enemies; in France a small shrimp used by fishermen for bait.

GRENADEIER, a tall foot-soldier wearing a high cap; one originally employed to throw grenades.

GRENADILLO, a tropical fruit. See GRANADILLA.

GRENAT (French), dried lemon-peel.

GRENETINE, a French haino for sealin.

GREYHOUND, a slim-made dog kept for coursing, remarkable for swiftness, strength, and sagacity in pursuing game.

GRIBANK, a small French vessel.

GRILETTE (French), a pork-chop broiled.

GRIDIRON, a kind of frame for drawing up a ship on to be docked and repaired; a trying and grilling iron grated frame for cooking chops, steaks, fish, &c., over a fire.

RIDDLE, RIDDLER, a miner's wire-bottomed sieve for separating the ore from the halvans.

GRIGS, a variety of eel found in the Thames.

GRILLING, the operation of broiling meat over a fire.

GRILSE, a young salmon.

GRIFFLING, a small money of account in Tripoli, of 4 aspers.

GRINDER, a sharpener and polisher of edge-tools; the large teeth that masticate food. Elephants' grinders are used for making knife handles.

GRINDERY WAREHOUSE, a shop where the materials and tools for shoemakers and other leather workers are kept on sale.

GRINDING-SLIPS, hones; a kind of oil-stone.

GRINDSTONE, a circular-shaped sandstone, moved by a handle, for sharpening and grinding edge-tools.

GRIOTTE, the French name for the morella or black cherry; a speckled marble.

GRIP, a small French vessel.

GRIPES, bars of iron with lanyard rings and claws, by which a large boat is lashed to the ring-bolts of the deck.

GRIPPE-SOU, a French house-agent; a kind of broker. *

GRISAR, the name in France of a very hard kind of sandstone, like the stone.

GRISCO, an Egyptian colour, paras.

GRISETTE, a common brown French stuff fabric, worn by females of inferior class; whence the transfer of the name to the weaver.

GRIST, wheat-flour divested of the coarse bran only.

GRIST-MILL, a name in North America for a flour-mill.

GRIT, hard sandstone employed for mill-stones, grindstones, pavement, &c.; gravel; the coarse part of meal.

GRITTY, barthy; containing sand or grit; flour or meal having pieces of stone, &c. mixed with it.

GRIVE, GRIVIN, a debased coin passing in Russia for 10 kopecks, about 3d.; the tenth part of a rouble.

GROAT, a small English silver coin, equivalent to 4d., first minted in the reign of Edward I. A very large quantity of groats were coined in 1854-55, and none since. See FOURPENCE.

GROAT MANUFACTURER, a preparer of oats into groats; one who removes the husks or shells from the grain.

GROAT

peele

sever

which

See O

GROCE

spice

or ar

comb

&c.

table

GROCE

comm

GROCE

the tv

panle

dates

is in

GROCE

make

shop.

GROCE

fixtur

scop

GROCE

value

GROG, a

other

aid u

GROG

and m

GROG

to ret

point

arche

GROM

length

GROOM

round

upper

GROOM

care o

outrid

GROOM

West

of Ser

family

toma

GROOVE

cut b

miner

GROOVE

Gros, a

the d

Bava

creat

Frenc

GROUCE

accou

worth

as mu

GROU-D

of org

neath

GROSS

goods

the n

GROSS

dozer

GROSS

centil

wearing a
employed to

See GRANA-

peel.
celatin.
ept for cours-
strength,
e.
e.

op broiled.
rawing up a
eired; a fry-
d frame for
&c., over a

re-bottomed
from the hal-
the Thames.
rolling meat

of account in

sher of edge-
cate food.
d for making

op where the
emakers and
pt on sale.
of oil-stone,
d sandstone,
arpensing and

the morella or
rble.

ard rings and
t is lashed to
gent; a kind

very hard
stone.

aria.
rench stuff
ner of class;
name to the

of the coarse

America for a

red for mill-
ement, &c.;
eal.
sand or grit;
of stone, &c.

In passing in
qd.; the tenth

coin, equiva-
the reign of
quantity of
55, and none

eparer of oats
ves the husks

GROATS, decorticated oats; hulled and peeled barley, in commerce there are several varieties, as Embden groats, which are crushed oats; pearl barley, &c. See **CUTLINGS**.

GROCEER, a dealer and vender of sugars, spices, dried fruits, and other conestibles, or articles of food for the table; usually combined with the sale of coffee and tea, &c. A green-grocer is a vender of vegetables, ripe fruit, &c.

GROCERIES, the comestible wares, or general commodities sold by a grocer.

GROCERS' COMPANY, the second in rank of the twelve great metropolitan livery companies, or guilds; its original charter dates from 27th Edward III. Their hall is in Grocers' Hall Court, Poultry.

GROCEER'S MATERIAL MANUFACTURER, a maker of most of the requisites for a grocer's shop.

GROCEER'S SHOP-FITTING MANUFACTURER, a fixture dealer; a maker of tinned canisters, scoops, &c. for grocers.

GROSCHSEL, a copper coin of Austria, in value one third less than the kreutzer.

GROG, a sailor's name for rum, whisky, or other spirituous liquor, diluted with water, and unswetened.

GROGRAMS, a fabric made in Yorkshire of silk and mohair; also a name for a silk called gros-de-Naples.

GROIN, a framework of wood across a beach to retain the accumulated shingle; the point of junction in two semi-cylinders or arches.

GROILA, **GRUHA**, an ancient measure of length, about 20 feet.

GROINER, a ring formed of rope, by laying round a single strand; used to fasten the upper edge of a sail to its stay.

GROOM, a stable attenda; t; one who has the care of horses; a gentleman's servant, or outrider.

GROMETRY. See **GOONDOOMING**.

GROOPER, **GROUFER**, a common name in the West India markets for several species of *Serranus*, fish belonging to the perch family; the best known is the *S. chrystomus* of Cuvier.

GROOVE, a channel or long hollow furrow cut by a tool; a shaft or pit sunk by miners.

GROOVED, furrowed, or channelled.

GROS, a money of Venice, the 24th part of the ducat about 1jd.; also a money in Bavaria and other parts of 2 florins and 24 kreutzers; the eighth part of the old French ounce, 59/7 troy grains.

GROESCHEN, a small silver coin and money of account in various parts of Germany, worth about 1jd.; the gutgroschen is half as much again as the marlen groschen.

GROS-DE-NAPLES, a plain silken fabric made of organzine silk, and woven with much neatness and care.

GROSS, in merchandize the whole weight of goods, including box, package, baling, &c.; the number of 12 dozen, which is the small gross, but the great gross is 12 times 12 dozen.

GROS-SOU, a French copper coin of ten centimes, about 1d. sterling.

GROT, **GROOTE**, a petty money of Germany, worth about a halfpenny. [piastre.]

GROUCH, **GOOROOH**, a Turkish name for the **GROUND**, land; the colour first put on, the surface; the prevailing colour of a fabric, building, &c.; the first layer of colour in a painting; dress; in navigation, to touch the bottom; an Indian land measure, the 24th part of a cawney, 60 feet long by 40 broad, and containing 2,400 square feet.

GROUND-BALLIFF, a superintendent of mines, who makes periodical visits to report upon their condition.

GROUND-BAIT, pasty bread, or other substances, cast to the bottom of the water to entice fish.

GROUND-FLOOR, the story or floor of a house level with the ground.

GROUND-IVY. See **ALE-HOOP**.

GROUND-NUTS, the seed of *Arachis hypogæa*, from which oil is expressed.

GROUND-PLAN, the surface representation of the divisions of a building.

GROUND-PLOT, the land on which a building stands; the plan of the ground.

GROUND-RATTAN, a kind of cane, the stem of *Rhapis flabelliformis*.

GROUND-RENT, the rent paid by a lessee to the owner of the freehold, or for the privilege of building on another man's land.

GROUND-RICE, pulverized rice; the grain ground into flour or meal.

GROUNDEL, a common wild plant, the *Senecio vulgaris*; the stalks, containing the young buds, seeds, and leaves, are collected and sold to feed cake-birds, particularly goldfinches and linnets; the timber or sill of a building resting on the earth.

GROUNDS, the dregs or sculencies deposited at the bottom of liquida.

GROUND-TACKLE, a general name for the appliances and gear used in securing a vessel at anchor, comprising cables, warps, springs, anchors, &c.

GROUND-TIER, the lowest tier of casks in a vessel's hold; the pit range of boxes in a theatre.

GROUND-WORK, the earth-work or foundation; the commencement of any operation.

GROUSE, a large family of birds, many of which are much esteemed, and seeking them affords salutary amusement to the keen sportsman in the north. The black grouse is the *Tetrao tetrix*; the red grouse, or moor-cock, is the *Lagopus Scoticus*. There are several species common in North America. For the wood grouse, or cock of the wood, see **CAPERCAILLIE**.

GROUT, coarse meal; poihard; a thin mortar, a mixture of quicklime and fine sand, used for mouldings and finishing ceilings.

GROVE, a small shady wood; a Derbyshire name for a mine.

GROWAN, a miner's name for rock, or for decomposed granite.

GROYNE, a sea wall, or defence against the encroachments of the tide. See **GROIN**.

GRUAD (French), oatmeal; water-gruel; a crane (both bird and machine).

GRUAUX, wooden vessels used in salt manufactories in France; wheat flour coarsely ground, so as to free it from the husk.

the *Pedium*
fruit is mucil-
ine or made
ives are used
nally, and as
e betel pep-
e tough and
pollah: in
erve or jam
om the fruit
name for a
n.
capacity, of
lion.
three strings,
nary.
er invader.
; a regula-
recting-post
society; a
essing spec-
f merchants
f the royal
n current in
lverell, and
ble; in some
g of the cor-
n; the great
civic part of
drift distilled
ding silk.
rst struck in
l worth 21s.
There were
guinea, two
dwt. 94 gr.)
West Indies
n, including
nd *teneillum*,
agris, a bird
now domes-
The flesh is
o equal that
F PARADISE,
orange grass,
quin; nati-
and Southern
introduced
ica.
X-PEPPER,
draped, the
h America,
and kept as
Discoreus
garden in
at of town,
t; a coarse
ttique lace,
sive, and
in Limerick

by cutting out the pattern from cambric, the flowers and heavy parts being made of the cambric, and the open parts of stitches closely resembling the antique lace. In France a gimpure lace, much resembling the Honiton, is made, which is very fine and white, and of a moderate price; a kind of gimp.

GUITAR, a musical stringed-instrument, larger than the violin, and played with the fingers. The modern Spanish guitar has six strings, three being of silk, covered with silver wire, and three of catgut.

GUITAR-MAKER, a manufacturer of stringed instruments.

GUJORATZ-CLOTH, black and white cloth made in Transylvania.

GUL, an Eastern name for the Provence red rose.

GULIVANDA, an Eastern weight; also called a patka, and equal to 2 grains.

GULLIE, a name sometimes given to iron rails or tram-plates.

GULLY, a worn water-channel.

GUM ARABIC, a general trade name for several descriptions of clear soluble gums. The best, or true white gum, is yielded by *Acacia veret* of Guillemain, the red gum arabic by *A. Adansonii*; *A. vera* also yields gum arabic and a part of the senegal gum. Our imports of gum arabic are about 3000 tons a year.

GUM-LAC. See LAC.

GUM-MANUFACTURER, one who prepares dextrine or gum substitutes from calcined meal of different kinds.

GUM-RESINS, substances which are a compound of gum, oil, and resin.

GUMS, exudations from plants which soften in water. The true gums are very few in number. Gum is consumed in immense quantities by dyers and glaziers, and enters into a great number of pharmaceutical preparations. The value of the British trade in gums, resins, balsams, and other vegetable inspissated extracts, is nearly two millions sterling a year.

GUM-WOOD, a species of *Eucalyptus*.

GUN, a fire-lock a piece of ordnance. See GUNS.

GUN-BARREL, the tube of a gun.

GUN-BARREL MAKER, a metal-caster and borer of the tubes for gun and pistols.

GUN-BARREL PROVER, one who tests the strength of gun-barrels by charges of gun-powder.

GUN-BOAT, a small vessel formerly fitted to carry one or two guns at the bow; but they are now very differently constructed.

GUN-CARRIAGE, the frame-work or moveable support for a piece of ordnance.

GUN-CARRIAGE MAKER, a manufacturer of wooden or metal supports for great guns.

GUN-CASE, the box or receptacle for a rifle or fowling-piece.

GUNCHA, a weight used in Acheen, the tenth part of the coyan; about 290 lbs. avoirdupois.

GUN-COTTON, purified cotton wool steeped for a short time in equal parts of nitric and sulphuric acids, and dried, by which it becomes explosive. For gunnery and firearms it has not been found so useful as

predicted, but it is admirably adapted for mining and blasting. Dissolved in ether, gun-cotton forms a good varnish for covering wounds, or giving a thin film to any surface, and is a powerful deoxidizer.

GUNDA, the sum of four cowry shells, used by the poorer natives of India as a medium of currency in smaller or fractional payments and purchases. See COWRIES.

GUNDAUR, the Hindustani name for the rhinoceros.

GUNDUCK, the Indian name for brimstone.

GUN-FLINT MANUFACTURER, a shaper of flints for musketlocks.

GUN-FLINTS, shaped flints for fire-locks: since the introduction of percussion caps to rifles and pistols, flint-locks are now seldom used, except among a few barbarous tribes.

GUNJAH, a name in India for the dried hemp plant (*Cannabis sativa*), which has flowered, but from which the resinous juice has not been removed. It is chiefly sold for smoking with tobacco, and is made up in bundles about 2 feet long and 3 inches in diameter, containing 24 plants.

GUNJE, a bazaar or market in India.

GUNJUN, an Indian balsam. See GUNJUN.

GUN-LOCK MAKER, a manufacturer of the percussion or flint-locks for muskets, rifles, pistols, and other small arms. The polishing of these is often another branch of trade.

GUN-MAKER, a gunsmith, a manufacturer of muskets or rifles; a founder or caster of pieces of ordnance.

GUN-MAKER'S COMPANY, one of the livery companies of London, which, having no hall, transacts its business at Guildhall.

GUN-METAL, an alloy of copper and tin.

GUNNA-ASH, the ashes of a Cape tree, which contain 50 or 60 per cent. of soda.

GUNNALA, an Indian name for the *Cassia fistula*.

GUNNEL. See GUNWALE.

GUNNER, a cannonier; an officer on land or sea appointed to manage pieces of artillery.

GUNNERY, the science of constructing and using large and small fire-arms.

GUNNY-BAGS, **GUNNY-CLOTH**, **GUNNIES**, a name for coarse strong sacking made in India, and much used for bags and bales for wrapping rice, spices, and other dry goods. In Bengal gunny cloth is made of jute, the produce of species of *Corchorus*, and is exported either in pieces or made up into bags. The gunny bags of Bombay and Madras are, however, made of different kinds of sunn fibre, the *Crotalaria juncea*.

GUNPOWDER, a well-known explosive substance prepared from nitre, charcoal, and sulphur: the compound consists usually of 75 parts of saltpetre, 10 of sulphur and 15 of charcoal, mixed and reduced to a fine powder, then granulated and dried; but the proportion of the ingredients varies in different countries, and according to the purpose for which it is to be used.

GUNPOWDER-BARREL MAKER, a manufacturer of small light casks for securely holding gunpowder and keeping it dry.

GUNPOWDER-FLASK MAKER, a manufacturer of small metal cases for sportsmen, to hold gun-powder. [gunpowder.]

GUNPOWDER MANUFACTURER, a maker of GUNPOWDER-TEA, a kind of green tea.

GUN-ROOM, the mess room of the lieutenants in a large ship of war.

GUNS, explosive instruments, of different sizes, consisting of a barrel of strong metal fixed in a stock or mounted on carriages. The smaller and portable kinds are named muskets, rifles, carbines, fowling-pieces, &c. The heavy descriptions of guns, called cannon, ordnance, field-pieces, swivels, carronades, howitzers, and mortars, are described under those several heads. They usually take their distinguishing name from the weight of the ball that will fit them.

GUN-SHOT: "within gun-shot" is within the distance a piece of artillery will carry.

GUN-SMITH, an armourer; a maker of small firearms; a repairer of guns.

GUN-STOCK, the wood in which the barrel of a gun is fixed, usually walnut.

GUN-STOCK MAKER, a manufacturer of the shaped wooden stocks for gun-barrels.

GUN-TACKLE, the blocks and pulleys of a gun-carriage affixed to the side of a ship, by which it is run in and out of the port-hole.

GUN-TACKLE PURCHASE, a purchase or pulley made by two single blocks.

GUNTANG, an Indian dry measure rather more than 15 lbs.

GUNTER'S CHAIN, a surveyor's measure named after the inventor, consisting of a series of iron links, usually 100, of 7.92 inches each. At every tenth link is fastened a small brass plate, with a figure engraven upon it, or else cut into different shapes, to show how many links it is from the end. The length of the chain is four poles of 5½ yards each, or 66 feet.

GUNTER'S SCALE, a large plane scale, chiefly used by seamen, having various lines relating to trigonometry and navigation engraven on it.

GUN-WADDING, circular pieces of card-board, cloth, felt, and chemically prepared substances, used to keep down the charge of ball or shot, &c. in a gun. In large guns rope wads are used.

GUN-WADDING MAKER, a manufacturer of wads of different kinds for guns.

GUNWALE, the upper rail of a boat or vessel.

GURA-NUT, a species of large red bean, with a bitter taste, growing on the West coast of Africa, much prized by the natives of the interior for its tonic properties.

GURGE, an old term, signifying a gulf or gorge of water, for the preservation of fishes.

GURJUN, an oleo-resin; a thin balsam or wood oil, obtained in Burnah and the Eastern archipelago, from *Dipterocarpus levis*, and other species. It is used medi-

cinally; and forms an excellent substitute for linseed-oil, in the coarser kinds of house and ship painting. Mixed with dammar or resin, it preserves wood from the attacks of white ants.

GURRIES, in mining, levels or workings.

GURNET, a popular name for the gurnard fish. Several species of *Trigla* are taken on the British coasts. In Ireland and Scotland they are often called crooners.

GURRAH, a plain coarse Indian muslin.

GURRY, a small fort in India.

GURSAT, a name for the garce in some parts of Madras.

GURSOONDER, a name in Bengal for the *Acacia Arabica*, yielding the babool-gum of commerce. The bark of the tree is a powerful astringent.

GURT, a gutter, or channel for water.

GUSSET, an insertion or piece let into a fabric or garment.

GUTAH, the Malay name for bird-lime, or for any elastic gum.

GUTTA-PERCHA, a concrete milky juice, forming a gum-resin, obtained in the Eastern archipelago from *Isanandra Gutta*; of extensive use in the arts, and for various economical purposes, being easily shaped, and retaining the form given to it.

GUTTA-PERCHA DEALER, a vender of gutta-percha soles, and articles made of this elastic gum.

GUTTA-TRAP, the inspissated sap of an *Artocarpus*, obtained in the East, which, from its glutinous properties, is used for making bird-lime.

GUTTER, a channel, or sewer.

GUTTER-SPOUT, a spout for carrying off water from a roof.

GUTTIES, dry cakes of cow-dung, used for fuel and other purposes in India.

GUTTO (Italian), a cruet for oil.

GUY, a rope for steadying or guiding any thing that has to be hoisted or lowered.

GUZ, an Indian name for the yard or cloth measure, which varies in length in different places, from about 2 to 3 feet.

GYBE, a nautical term for the shifting over of the boom of a fore-and-aft sail in tacking, &c.

GYLE, a brewer's vat or utensil; a name given by the vinegar-maker to the fermented wort which he uses.

GYMNASIUM, a public place or school-yard, where feats of strength, agility, &c., are practised, such as climbing, leaping, &c.

GYMNAST, an athlete; an instructor in exercises of the body.

GYNAHS, gold and silver ornaments used by the natives of India.

GYPSEUM, a well-known mineral, softer than limestone, which, when calcined and powdered, forms plaster of Paris. In the crushed state it is used as manure in North America. The large blocks are wrought into alabaster ornaments.

GYVES, fetters or shackles for the legs.

HAAP-FI Scotl
decked

HAAP-FI tusk, &
HABBIT, bies of
HABROCK
HABERDA
as sewin
and tw
trimmin
the wo
eries for
now de
clothes.
HABERDA
great li
ing the
granted
compan
HABERDIN
HABILLER
gear.
HABILLE
skins in
HABIT-M
riding-c
habits.
HABIT-SH
worn ov
HABU, th
HACHE-P
HACIENDA
plantati
HACK, a v
hew or
tie; a fi
drying
tailrace
fish; a
working
HACKBER
mental
dium a
grained
of hoop
riages; a
use of it
HACKBER
dulcine
HACKERY
of carry
from 90
HACKIA,
the col
larger t
attainh
and sq
for mill
HACKLE,
dressed
HACKLE-
ing art
bright-
ing a fi
HACKLE

H.

HAAF-BOAT, a deep-sea fishing-boat in Scotland, probably a corruption of half-decked boat, or Scandinavian "haf" sea.

HAAF-FISHING, the fishery for cod, ling, tusk, &c. off Orkney and the Shetlands.

HABRIE, a Syrian dry measure; 100 habries of Jaffa being equal to 89 quarters.

HABROCK, a clothier's tool.

HABERDASHER, a dealer in small wares, such as sewing threads, laces, and tapes, fringes and twists, buttons, hooks-and-eyes, trimmings, &c. It is often combined with the woollen-drapery trade. Haberdasheries formerly included numerous articles now dealt in by other trades, as hats, clothes, glasses, spoons, &c.

HABERDASHERS' COMPANY, one of the twelve great livery companies of London, ranking the 61st in order. Its charter was granted 26th Henry VI. The hall of the company is in Gresham-street.

HABERDINE, a dried salted cod-fish.

HABILEMENT (French), garments, clothing, gear.

HABILLEUR, a hemp-dresser; a preparer of skins in France.

HABIT-MAKER, a tailor who makes long cloth riding-coats, or dresses for ladies, termed habits.

HABIT-SHIRT, a thin muslin or lace garment, worn over the breast and neck by females.

HABU, the Malay name for ashes.

HACHE-PAILLE, a chaff-cutter in France.

HACIENDA, the Spanish name for a farm or plantation.

HACK, a worn-out horse; to use much; to hew or cut; in Scotland, a fodder for cattle; a frame suspended from the roof for drying cheeses; the wooden bars in the tailrace of a mill; a framework for drying fish; a dung fork; a large pick used in working stone.

HACKBERRY, the *Celtis occidentalis*, an ornamental tree of the United States, of medium size. The wood is hard, close-grained, and elastic, and makes the best of hoops, whip-stalks, and thills for carriages; the Indiana formerly made great use of it for their bows.

HACKBRETT, the German name for the dulcimer.

HACKERY, an Indian bullock-cart, capable of carrying a load of about 12 maunds, or from 900 to 1000 lbs.

HACKIA, a wood of Demerara, known in the colony as liknum vitæ, but a much larger tree than the *Guaiacum officinale*, attaining a height of from 50 to 60 feet, and squaring 16 to 18 inches. It is used for nail coes and shafts.

HACKLE, a flax-comb; a fly for angling, dressed merely with a cock's feather.

HACKLE-MAKER, a manufacturer of glittering artificial flies for anglers, made of bright-coloured feathers, alk, &c. disguising a fish-hook.

HACKLER, a flax-dresser.

HACKLES, the long shining feathers from the cock's neck, used to make artificial flies.

HACKMATACK, a name for the American larch (*Larix Americana*), a useful building wood.

HACKNEY-COACH, a public carriage plying for hire, now almost obsolete, from the general introduction of cabs and omnibuses.

HACKNEY-COACHMAN, the driver of a hired carriage called a hackney-coach.

HACKNEY-COACH STAND, a cab-stand; the appointed place where public carriages wait to be hired.

HADDOCK, a small fish, the *Morrhua Eglefinus*, which is exceedingly fine when eaten fresh, or when slightly salted and smoked, in the same manner as the Fludon haddocks of Scotland.

HADDEE, a cloth measure in Turkey, of about 34 inches.

HAFI, a handle; in Scotland, to fix or settle; a dwelling.

HAFER, in the cutlery trade, a workman who forms and fixes the solid handles for knives.

HAFI-AND-SCALE CUTTER, one who shapes, cuts, or presses, bone and horn handles, for cutting instruments.

HAFES, the solid handles of knives, cut from ivory, bone, &c.; into a drilled hole, in which the tang or iron end of the knife passes, and is fixed. In other knives, there are flat side-pieces, called "scales," rivetted to a central plate.

HAG, **HAGGER**, in Scotland, one who uses a hatchet or axe; a person employed in felling timber, or who cuts up a hag or quantity of wood.

HAGGIS, a baked mess of sheep's entrails, thickened with oatmeal and seasoned.

HAGGIS-BAG, the maw of a sheep, used to make a haggis in.

HAGMAN, in Scotland, a wood-cutter, one who sells wood; a local name for a bark-cutter, who, with a ripping-saw and hatchet, prepares the bark for being subsequently stripped by the skinners or barkers (generally women and children), who follow him.

HAGA, a kind of sunk fence, made of bricks, &c.; a shield used by the Indians of Guiana, made of the Ita palm.

HAIL, to speak loud or call to another.

HAILOH, a long measure of Sumatra, equal to 4 feet.

HAIM (French), a fish-hook.

HAIR, a filament, an integument of the skin covering many animals, or parts of the body. Hair of various kinds enters largely into trade: horse-hair, camels'-hair, ox and cow hair, pig-hair, goats'-hair and human-hair, being all extensively employed for different purposes. Even the stout bristly hair of the elephant's tail is worked into bracelets in India.

HAIR-BREADTH, a nominal measure of length, the 48th part of an inch.

HAIR-BROOM, a long-handled sweeping-broom for servants.

HAIR-BRUSH, a toilet brush for smoothing and dressing the hair.

HAIR-CLOTH, a woven fabric of horse-hair. Horse-hair seatings or coverings for furniture, &c. have a mixture of cotton interwoven, and the web is hair.

HAIR-DRESSER, an artist who trims and arranges the hair; a perruquier, who often combines the sale of perfumery and toilet articles.

HAIR-DYE, a preparation used for darkening or altering the colour of the hair. Almost every hair-dresser has a nostrum of his own; many of these are extremely injurious, containing oxide of lead, which is absorbed by the skin.

HAIR-GLOVES, horsehair gloves used for rubbing the skin in bathing, &c.

HAIR-LINE, a horsehair fishing-line.

HAIR-MERCHANT, a dealer in hair.

HAIR-NET, a net for enclosing a lady's hair.

HAIR-OIL, scented oil for moistening the hair.

HAIR-PENCILS, small brushes used by artists made of the fine hairs of the marten, badger, polecat, &c. mounted in quills or white iron tubes. See CAMEL-HAIR-PENCIL MAKER.

HAIR-PIN, a double pin or bent wire for confining a lady's hair.

HAIR-PLUME MAKER, a manufacturer of black horsehair plumes borne by mutes, or for horses drawing funeral carriages, or hearse, &c.

HAIR-POWDER, flour applied to the hair, worn by old men and footmen; in this country a tax is levied on the privilege of wearing hair-powder.

HAIR-SEATING, woven horse-hair, used for covering chairs, couches, and cushions.

HAIR-SIEVE, a sieve or strainer with a woven horsehair bottom.

HAIR-WORKER, a fancy workman in hair, who makes ornaments for wear; bracelets, lockets, pictures, &c. in human hair.

HAKE, a shed for drying draining tiles; a large fish, the *Merluccius vulgaris*, frequently found three feet in length; in North America it is split and dry-cured like cod, and often passes under the name of stock-fish, but on the British coasts it is usually sold fresh. *

HAKEEM, an eastern physician.

HAKEN, a wooden frame-harrow without teeth, used in parts of Belgium.

HALBERD, a military spear or pole-axe; the cross-bar on a horse-shoe.

HALBE-KOPF, a piece of Austrian money of 18 kreutzers.

HALFA, a name in Algeria for the *Lygeum Spartium* and several species of *Stipa*, which are used in the manufacture of cordage, bagging, paper, &c. (and also).

HALF-AND-HALF, a mixture of beer or porter.

HALF-BOARDER, a day-boarder at a school; a scholar not permanently resident.

HALF-BRED, a mongrel; a race horse not pure-blooded; a coursing dog not completely trained.

HALF-CROWN, the second in value of the British current silver coins, worth 2s. 6d.; weighing rather more than 9 dwts. 2 grains (9.21818). The number of these pieces coined at the mint in the last few years has been as follows:—

1848	.....	91,873	|	1850	.....	463,170
1849	.....	261,360	|	1851	.....	1,493
none coined since.						

HALF-FARTHING, a British copper coin, the 8th part of a penny, of which a few tons have been struck within the last three or four years; the number of pieces issued between 1832 and 1856 was 3,535,776: 192 half-farthings weigh a pound avoirdupois.

HALF-HOLIDAY, the half of the day taken from work, and devoted to rest or amusement.

HALF-HUNDRED, a weight of 56 lbs.

HALF IMPERIAL, a kind of mill-board 23½ by 16½ inches; whole imperial is 32 by 22½.

HALF-OUNCE, the moiety of the ounce, which in avoirdupois is 21½ grains; in troy weight 240 grains.

HALF-PAY, a moiety of the usual pay.

HALF-PENNY, a piece of two farthings, the second in value of the British current copper coins; weighing 148 grains: 48 weigh a pound avoirdupois. The following numbers of these pieces have recently been issued:

1848	.....	322,550	|	1854	.....	12,461,568
1851	.....	215,040	|	1855	.....	7,455,337
1852	.....	237,056	|	1856	.....	1,942,080
1853	.....	1,559,040	|	1857	.....	1,118,770

HALF-PIKE, a boarding-pike used in ships.

HALF-PINT, a measure of two gills, the fourth part of a quart, and = 17.3296 cubic inches.

HALF-POUND, 6 ounces troy, or 8 ounces avoirdupois.

HALF-PRICE, half the cost; a reduced charge for admission to a theatre, late in the evening.

HALF-QUARTER DAY, a period of six weeks, from the last rest day.

HALF-ROUND, in building, a semi-circular moulding.

HALF-ROYAL, a kind of mill-board, of which there are two sizes, small 20½ by 13 inches, and large 21 by 14; large whole royal is 26½ by 20½; long royal is 34 by 21, double royal 46 by 21.

HALF-SOVEREIGN, the second in value of the English current gold coins, weighing 3 dwts. 13.63724 grains, and worth 10s. The following is a return of the number of half-sovereigns coined at the British mint since 1848:—

	No.		No.			
1848	410,595	|	1853	.....	2,708,798
1849	345,112	|	1854	.....	1,125,144
1850	179,595	|	1855	.....	1,199,363
1851	773,573	|	1856	.....	1,181,023
1852	1,377,671	|	1860	.....	7,311,023

HALF-STUFF, in manufactures any thing half-formed; the name for a partially-prepared pulp for paper-making.

HALF-WAY, mid-way; equi-distant from the extremes.

HALL, a weight used in Malacca, about 32 lbs. avoirdupois.

HALIBUT, a family, it is often referred to as more. It is lightly so. America are esteemed also cut in which the best.

HALL, a public building attached after entering dwelling.

HALL-DOOR, a door.

HALLIARD, a name.

HALLIER, a name.

HALL-LAM, a hall, or p. &c.

HALL-MAR, the Gold offices of gold and quality. It is an sheaves figure of or castle two wings with a leopard's castles; lions and ter of the year, an. See STAN.

HALLOW-F, used in gallons.

HALTER, a leading a factors.

HALVANNE, the impu.

HALVANS, washed.

HALVE, 4 portions.

HALVE-NE, fixed ba to prove.

HALVA, th.

HALVARS, ing and f. respectively.

HAM, a cut ton, &c.

HAMALS, p carry in suspend shoulder.

HAMBEL, carpet n.

HAM-CURE, HAME, the croo form the HAMESON

value of the worth 2s. 6d.; an 9 dwts. 2 per of these the last few

..... 463,170
..... 1,408

per coin, the ch a few tons last three or cees issued be- 3,535,776; 192 d avoidpols. the day taken rest or amuse-

6 lbs.
l-board 23½ by s 32 by 22½
of the ounce, 8½ grains; in

ual pay.
farthings, the rish current 46 grains; 48 s. The follow- here recently

.....12,461,568
.....7,455,337
.....1,942,090
.....1,183,730
used in ships.
two gills, the =17,3296 cubic

or 8 ounces
reduced charge
e, late in the

d of six weeks,
a semi-circular

board, of which 04 by 18 inches, whole royal is 4 by 21, double

In value of the s, weighing 2 worth 10s. The the number of the British mint

No.
.....2,708,796
.....1,125,144
.....1,130,362
.....7,311,023

res any thing or a partially- s-king.

stant from the
laca, about 32

HALIBUT, a large flat fish of the flounder family, the *Hippoglossus vulgaris*, which often reaches the weight of 300 lbs. or more. The flesh is dry and coarse. It is lightly salted and smoked by the North American fishermen. The fins and flaps are esteemed delicacies. The halibut is also cut into slices and pickled in barrels, in which state they sell at half the price of the best herrings.

HALL, a large room in a town-guild for public business; a spacious building attached to Inns of court; a name usually applied to the first room or open space after entering the doorway in a large dwelling-house.

HALL-DOOR, the street door or entrance.

HALLE, a French market-place.

HALLIARD. See **HALLYARD**.

HALLIER, a birding-net.

HALL-LAMP, a suspending lamp for a lobby, hall, or passage, for burning oil or candles, &c.

HALL-MARK, the official stamp affixed by the Goldsmiths' Company and the assay offices of particular districts, to articles of gold and silver, as a test of their legal quality. The hall-mark of Birmingham is an anchor; of Chester, three wheat-sheaves or a dagger; Dublin, a harp or figure of Britannia; Edinburgh, a thistle or castle and lion; Exeter, a castle with two wings; Glasgow, a tree and a salmon with a ring in its mouth; London, a leopard's head; Newcastle-on-Tyne, three castles; Sheffield, a crown; York, five lions and a cross. The date mark is a letter of the alphabet, which is changed every year, and differs in different companies. See **STANDARD-MARK**.

HALLOW-FAIR, a market held in November.

HALSTER, a measure of capacity, formerly used in Sweden, ranging from 5½ to 11½ gallons.

HALTER, a rope or strap and headstall for leading a horse; a rope for hanging malefactors.

HALVANNER, a miner who dresses and washes the impurities from crude ores.

HALVANS, impure ores, which require to be washed and freed from impurities.

HALVE, to divide or share into equal portions.

HALVE-NET, **HAAVE-NET**, in Scotland, a fixed bag-net, placed within water-mark, to prevent fish returning with the tide.

HALTA, the Malay name for ginger.

HALTARDS, ropes or tackles used for hoisting and lowering yards and sails on their respective masts.

HAM, a cured or smoked leg of pork, mutton, &c.

HAMALS, porters in Constantinople, who carry immense weights between them, suspended on poles supported on their shoulders.

HAMBEL, a species of woollen blanket or carpet used in Algeria.

HAM-CUBER, a salter and smoker of hams.

HAME, the collar for a draught-horse or ox; the crooked pieces of wood or iron which form the collar.

HAMEGON (French), a fish-hook.

HAMF-MANUFACTURER, a collar-maker.

HAMLET, a small village.

HAMMA, the lesser or leeward boat of the double canoe used in the Pacific.

HAMMEL, a small shed with a yard.

HAMMER, a workman's tool; a well-known striking instrument, used in various trades; thus there are blacksmiths' hammers, glaziers', carpenters', and upholsterers' hammers; claw, rivetting, sledge, smiths', wrench, and venet hammers; part of a gunlock.

HAMMER-AXE, a double tool, having a hammer at one side of the handle, and an axe at the other.

HAMMER-BEAM, a tie-beam.

HAMMER-CLOTH, an ornamental covering to the coachman's seat, principally used for the more elegant kinds of coaches.

HAMMER-DRESSED, a term applied to building stone which has been hewn with a pick or pointed hammer.

HAMMERER, a blacksmith; a worker on metals at an anvil.

HAMMER-HEAD, the solid shaped piece of iron which is fitted to a handle for striking with, and which is sent in large quantities or strings, packed in casks, to different parts.

HAMMER-MAKER, a manufacturer of hammer-heads.

HAMMERMAN, a name in Scotland for a smith.

HAMMER-RAIL MAKER, a manufacturer of parts of the machinery for a plano-forte.

HAMMOCK, a hanging bed, or a swinging cot; those used to sleep in on board ship are strips of canvas sewn together, hung by cords or lines to cleets in the upper-deck beams. On shore they are frequently made of plaited or twisted grass.

HAMPER, a wicker-work pannier.

HAM-SHOP, a provision shop; an eating-house where cooked victuals are sold.

HAM-SANDWICH, a slice of ham between bread and butter.

HAMSTER, a small rodent animal, the *Cricetus frumentarius*, the fur of which is used for many purposes; the animal is very plentiful in parts of the Continent.

HAN, a caravanary or inn in the Levant.

HAND, the palm; a measure of four inches, used for ascertaining the height of horses; a set of cards; a workman; the form of writing or penmanship; a bundle or head of tobacco-leaves tied together, without the stem being stripped.

HAND-BALL, a small stuffed ball for children's amusement.

HAND-BARROW, a frame or tray with handles at each end, carried between two persons.

HAND-BASKET, a portable basket with handle.

HAND-BELL, a small portable sounding instrument, rung by the hand, often kept on a table for summoning servants.

HAND-BILL, a chopper or pruning hook; a small printed sheet distributed by hand to persons, or delivered from house to house.

HAND BOOK, a manual of reference.

HAND-BRACE, an instrument to hold a boring tool. [hand]

HAND-BREADTH, the palm; the size of the

HAND-BUCKET, a small leather bucket or wooden pail that is easily lifted.

HAND-CHURK, a box for making butter, worked by the hand.

HAND-CRANK, a crank turned by the hand.

HANDCUFFS, iron shackles or manacles for the wrist.

HAND-FORK, a prong; an agricultural implement.

HANDFUL, a small quantity of any thing; as much as can be grasped in the hand.

HAND GALLOON AND DOUBLE MAKER, a workman who makes those articles by hand.

HAND-GALLOP, an easy pace of a horse.

HAND-GEAR, the contrivances for working steam-engine valves.

HANDGLASS, a small glazed frame for sheltering and forwarding out-door plants.

HAND-GRENADÉ, a grenade to be thrown by the hand.

HAND-GUIDE, an instrument for insuring to the player a good position of the hands and arms on the pianoforte.

HAND-HAMMER, a workman's tool; a small light hammer. *See* HAMMER.

HAND-HOOK, a smith's tool.

HANDICAP, a kind of race.

HANDICRAFTSMAN, a mechanic or artificer; an artisan or hand-worker.

HANDINESS, neatness, skill, dexterity.

HAND-KASE, a kind of cheese made in Germany from sour milk.

HANDKERCHIEF, a silk, cotton, or linen cloth to wipe the face, or wear about the neck.

HANDLE, the haft; the part of any thing taken in the hand, by which it is used or lifted, as of a saucepan, a knife, a sword, &c.

HAND-LEAD, a small lead fastened to a line, used for sounding, in rivers and harbours, or for ascertaining the depth of wells, &c.

HAND-LIGHT, a portable lantern; a blue light.

HAND-LINE, a small fishing-line.

HAND-MALLET, a wooden hammer or beater.

HAND-MILL, a quern; a small iron mill for grinding grain, pepper, coffee, or other articles, worked by the hand.

HAND-PLANE, a carpenter's smoothing or facing plane.

HAND-RAIL, a leaning support in a ship; a stair rail supported by balusters.

HAND-RAIL SLAKER, a manufacturer of patent shaped rails for stairs, &c. made by machinery.

HANDS, a sea-term for the sailors or available force of a ship; factory-workmen; dock-labourers, &c.

HAND-SAW, the largest saw used by hand.

HANDBAW-FILE. *See* FILE.

HAND-SCREEN, an ornamental screen for keeping off the heat of the fire.

HAND-SCREW, a jack or engine for raising heavy timbers or weights.

HAND-SCREW MAKER, a manufacturer of lifting jacks.

HANDELS, an earnest money paid to close a bargain. *See* EARNEST.

HANDSOMELY, in nautical language, dexterously, slowly, carefully.

HANDSPIKE, a long wooden bar used for turning a windlass, &c.

HAND-STAFF, a stout walking-stick; the upper or holding part of a flail.

HAND-VICE, a small portable vice.

HAND-WRITING, the cast or form of writing peculiar to a person.

HANDY-BILLY, a watch-tackle in a ship.

HANGAR (French), a shed; a cart-house; coach-house.

HANGER, a seaman's cutlass, a short round curved sword.

HANGERS-ON, a miner employed at the bottom of the shaft, in fixing the skip or bucket to the chain.

HANGINGS, tapestry or curtains; room papers.

HANGING-SHELF, a suspended shelf in a pantry of room to avoid rats.

HANGING-SLEEVES, large loose sleeves to a lady's dress.

HANGMAN, a public executioner.

HANG-NET, a net with a large mesh.

HANK, a ball; a skein or head of thread, silk, or cotton, &c.; two or more threads twisted and dled together; a yarn-measure which, for cotton yarn, consists of 7 leas, or 480 yards; for worsted yarn the leas are longer, making the length of the hank 500 yards.

HANKS, rings or hoops of wood, rope or iron round a stay in a ship, to secure a sail to.

HANSARD, the name of the books which contain the official printed records of the proceedings in Parliament, and named after the printer.

HANSE, a trading corporation, anciently synonymous with the term guild.

HANSOM CAB, a two-wheeled street carriage, named after the inventor.

HAOU, a name in China for the tenth part of a dollar.

HAPE. *See* HAAP.

HAQUE, a French name for herrings prepared for bait.

HAQUETIER, a French drayman, the driver of a haquet, a kind of low cart.

HARBALL, a measure of capacity, used in Tripoli, Barbary, and other parts of Northern Africa, = about 20½ lbs.

HARBOUR, a technical name, in the glass trade, for a chest 6 or 7 feet long, to hold the mixed ingredients, previous to being put in the pot for fusion; a safe port, or haven, for ships to lie at anchor in.

HARBOUR-DUES, the charges made to ships, for using a harbour and moorings, &c.

HARBOUR-LIGHT, a light to guide ships on entering a harbour.

HARBOUR-MASTER, the officer in charge of a port, who has the superintendence of the shipping.

HARDARY. *See* COSS.

HARDBAKE, a kind of sweetmeat of baked sugar, sometimes with blanched almonds.

HARDENER, one who brings tools down to the proper temper.

HARDER, a kind of mullet about twelve inches long, caught near the coasts of the Cape colony, which are cured in brine, and sent up the country in small casks, for the use of the farmers.

HARDES (French), clothes, luggage, apparel.

HARD-FISH, a name in Scotland for cod, ling, &c. salted and dried.

HARD-ROE, a female fish or spawner.

HARDWARE, metals; articles.

HARDWARE, vender of.

HARDWOOD, gany and.

HARDWOOD, beech, heavy, by the to.

HARE, a fox which is for its sk.

HARE-SKIN, for its fur commerce.

HARCOOT, consisting and carro.

HARKEM, a HARLE, the separate.

HARLEQUIN, performed.

HARMONICO, HARMONICO the sound.

HARMONIC, cork on p.

HARMONIC, HARMONIC.

HARMONIC, key-board.

HARMONIC, deduced from upon by.

HARMONIC, tuning t.

HARNESS, draughting.

HARNESS, a carting.

HARNESS, HARNESS-H.

HARNESS, HARNESS-C.

HARDWARE, goods manufactured from metals; articles of ironmongery in particular.

HARDWARE-DEALER, HARDWAREMAN, a vendor of hardware.

HARDWOOD-MERCHANT, a dealer in mahogany and turnery woods.

HARDWOODS, in the timber trade, birch, beech, maple, mahogany, ebony, &c.; heavy, close-grained woods, chiefly used by the turner.

HARE, a rodent animal, widely distributed, which is hunted and shot for its flesh and for its skin.

HARE-SKIN, the skin of the hare, vended for its fur, which forms a large article of commerce.

HARICOT, French or kidney beans; a dish consisting of mutton stewed with turnips and carrots.

HARKEM, a Belgian rake or harrow.

HARLE, the reed or brittle stem of flax, separated from the filament.

HARLEQUIN, a male dancer; the principal performer in a pantomime.

HARMONCON. See MELODEON.

HARMONICON, a musical instrument, whence the sound is obtained by striking with a cork on pieces of glass loosely suspended.

HARMONINE, a modern wind instrument.

HARMONIPHON, a small instrument with a key-board, in which the sounds are produced from small metal tongues, acted upon by blowing through a flexible tube.

HARMONOMETER, an instrument for ascertaining the harmonic relation of sounds.

HARNESS, the gear and trappings for a draught-horse; furniture or equipment for a carriage; for a loom, &c.

HARNESS BOOK-MUSLIN. See MUSLIN.

HARNESS-CASK, a cask or high tub with a lid guarded by a rim, which comes a small way down the cask; used on board ship for keeping salted meats ready at hand for daily use.

HARNESS-CARRIER, a dresser of leather for harness saddlery purposes.

HARNESS-MAKER, a manufacturer of furniture for carriages, and horse-trappings.

HARNESS-PLATER, a workman who prepares or plates the metal work for harness.

HARNESS-POLISHER, a brightener of the harness of carriages.

HARNESS-ROOM, a store-place where harness is kept.

HARNESS-SMITH, a metal worker who forms the iron-work for saddlery.

HARNESS WEAVERS, operatives employed in Paisley in weaving the more complicated patterns of shawls.

HARP, a musical instrument, consisting of a triangular frame, furnished with a set of strings, and pedals; a scarce or sifting implement for cleansing grain, or screening earth or lime.

HARP-LUTE, a musical instrument.

HARP-MAKER, a manufacturer of harps.

HARPOON, a kind of spear with a barbed point, thrown by the hand, used in whale fishing, and for killing porpoises and other fish. It is attached to a line, in order to recover it, and secure the prey to which it becomes fastened.

HARPOONER, the seaman in a whale-boat who uses the harpoon. [appears.]

HARPOON-MAKER, a manufacturer of whaling harpoons; the *Phoca Groenlandica* and *P. americana*, about 6 feet in length. See **SEALS**.

HARPSICHORD, an old kind of musical instrument, provided with quills in place of hammers to sound the strings, now superseded by the pianoforte.

HARP-STRING MAKER, a manufacturer of gut and wire strings for the harp.

HARRA, a weight of Surat about 787 lbs., avoirdupois.

HARRIERS, a small hound for coursing hares.

HARROW, an agricultural implement; a frame with teeth, for scarifying or loosing the surface soil; of which there are two kinds, heavy and light.

HARSELA, a name sometimes given to the oke, a Turkish weight, rather less than 3 lbs.

HARSLER, the pluck of a pig; the heart, liver, and lights.

HART, the stag or male of the deer.

HARTAL, another name for orpiment in the Eastern markets.

HART-BEEST, an African antelope.

HARTHORN, raspings from the horn of the deer, which are used medicinally. When boiled to a jelly it is nutritive, and a pungent volatile spirit was formerly obtained by distillation from the horn, but it is now made from carbonate of ammonia and similar products of bone.

HARTHORN-SHAVER, a preparer of harthorn raspings.

HARVEST, the time of reaping grain, or gathering in any crop.

HARVESTER, an American machine for cutting clover and timothy seed, &c.

HARVEST-HOME, the festival of celebrating the completion of the grain harvest.

HASH, a ragout; meat cut up into small pieces and cooked.

HASP, a fastening; a clasp for a staple.

HASSOCK, a footstool or cushion to kneel on; originally a rush-mat cushion, but now of more general signification.

HASSOCK-MAKER, a manufacturer of footstools.

HASTENER, a metal kitchen-stand for keeping in the heat of the fire to the joint while cooking.

HASTER, a Belgian grain measure, containing about 860 French bushels.

HASTT-PUDDING, boiled dough which has been leavened with yeast.

HAT-BAND, a cloth or crape band for the hat, worn in mourning; a gold band worn by beadles, footmen, &c.

HAT-BAND MAKER, a manufacturer of galloon or binding for the outer edge of the brim, or the outside of the crown of hats; a cutter and maker of cloth or crape bands.

HAT-BLOCK MAKER, a manufacturer of the solid wooden shapes used in blocking or forming hats.

HAT-BOX, HAT-CASE, a paper, leather, or tin box for a man's hat.

HAT-BRUSH, a soft brush for smoothing the nap of a hat.

HAT-CASE MAKER, a manufacturer of thin wood or leather boxes for holding hats.

HATCH, a railway flood-gate or half-door; a crib or cradle in the weir of a river to stop fish; to incubate; to rear chickens from eggs. See **HATCHES**.

HATCH-BOAT, a kind of half-decked fishing boat; one which has a hatch or well for keeping fish.

HATCHEL, a combing instrument for dressing flax. See **HACKLE**.

HATCHES, the coverings of the hatchway or openings to the hold of a ship.

HATCHET, a chopper or cleaver.

HATCHING-APPARATUS, an artificial incubator for bringing forth chickens from eggs, by steam and hot water.

HATCHMENT, an escutcheon or panel representing the armorial bearings of a deceased person, which is placed on the front of the house for a twelvemonth after the funeral.

HATCHWAY, an opening in the deck to afford a passage up or down.

HAT-DYER, a workman who dyes beaver hats black.

HATEREAU (French), a dish of sliced liver sprinkled with pepper and parsley.

HAT-FRAME, cross-bars of wood placed round three or four dozen hats in sending them out for home sale.

HAT-LINING, and **-LEATHER CUTTER**, a sharp of silk, calico, leather, and other inside trimmings for hats.

HAT-MANUFACTURER, one who has a factory or place where hats are made on a large scale.

HATS, covers for the head, chiefly worn by men, made of silk or felt, and sometimes beaver or other material.

HAT-SHAG MAKER, a maker of imperial or silk plush for covering the bodies of hats.

HAT-SPRING MAKER, a manufacturer of springs for light opera or closing-up hats.

HATTER, a maker or vender of hats.

HATTER'S-BOW-STRING MAKER, a manufacturer of the fitted gut cord used in bowing or felting the materials for beaver hats.

HATTER'S-FURRIER, a tradesman who prepares and keeps on sale the wool and different furs used for felting into hat bodies.

HAT-TIP MAKER, a manufacturer of silk pieces for the lining of the crowns of hats.

HATTOCK, a shock of corn containing 12 sheaves.

HAT-VARNISH MAKER, a manufacturer of shellac varnishes, and other chemical preparations, for hatters.

HAUGH, a little meadow.

HAUL, to drag or pull; a catch, as of fish, &c.; a ropemaker's term for about 400 threads of yarn warped off the winches with a slight turn in it, to be tarred.

HAULER, a workman engaged in drawing ore out of a mine; a fisherman who pulls in a cast-net to the shore.

HAUNCH, the hip or thigh; the hinder quarter of a small animal; sometimes applied to a joint of mutton or venison dressed.

HAUNTERS. See **ANKOOSE**.

HAUSER. See **HAUSER**. [goods.]

HAUSIL (Hindustani), a tax or duty on

HAUT, a name for the cubit in some parts of the East Indies, about 19 inches; a weekly market held on stated days.

HAUT-A-BAS, a French pedlar; a travelling foot trader.

HAUTBOY, a wild strawberry; a musical wind instrument. See **OBOE**.

HAUTE-LICE (French), tapestry hangings; an upright loom.

HAUTE-MARE'S (French), high-water.

HAYANA, **HAYANNAH**, a Cuban cigar.

HAYALEE, an enclosure or dwelling in India, sometimes called **Bakhur** or **Bukree**.

HAYEN, a port for shelter. See **HARBOR**.

HAYERSACK, a soldier's knapsack; a gunner's case for ordnance.

HAVILDAR, a native sergeant of sepoy in India.

HAW, the berry of the hawthorn, used on the Continent in cookery.

HAWK, a small quadrangular tool used by a plasterer.

HAWK-BOY, a plasterer's assistant.

HAWKER, a pedlar or petty chapman; a travelling vender of small wares, usually holding a licence.

HAWK'S-BILL TURTLE, the *Chelone imbricata*, valued for its shell which is employed for manufacturing purposes.

HAWSE-LOCK, the wooden plug or stopper fitted into the hawse-hole when the ship is at sea.

HAWSE-HOLE, the hole in the bows of a ship through which the cable runs.

HAWSER, a large rope used for warping and other purposes.

HAY, dried grass, kept as fodder; a hedge or enclosure; to lay snares for rabbits.

HAY AND STRAW DEALER, a vender of forage and fodder for horses, &c.

HAY-BAND, rope made of twisted hay.

HAY-BOTE, a fine for breaking fences; an old allowance of wood to a tenant for repairing hedges or fences.

HAY-COCK, a pile or heap of hay in a field.

HAYESSINE, the borate of lime, so called from its discoverer Mr. Hayea. It is found abundantly on the Western coast of America, and is of great value in the manufacture of glass.

HAY-FORK, a pronged instrument for turning over hay, or lifting it from the cart to the rick.

HAY-KNIFE, a long sharp cutting instrument for taking hay from a hay-rick.

HAYLOFT, a loft for hay over a stable or barn.

HAY-MAKER, an agricultural labourer; one who cuts grass and turns it over from time to time in the sun to be dried for hay.

HAY-MAKING MACHINE, a grass-cutting apparatus taking the place of the scythe.

HAY-MARKET, a place in a town whither hay is brought for sale; one of the principal places in London for the sale of hay is Whitechapel.

HAY-RAKE, an agricultural implement; a cross piece with teeth, and a long handle, for collecting grass in hay-making.

HAY-RICK, a pile or stack of hay.

HAYWARD, a warden or overlooker of fences and foot-paths.

HAZEL,
azella,
nuts;
hoops;
HEA,
in the
furnis
which
HEAD,
a deer
the big
a ham
stead;
flax mi
and w
of Eu
about
foremo
HEAD-B
narrow
pieces
HEAD-BO
near th
HEAD-BO
officer
HEAD-DR
ment w
HEADER,
workm
wit. a
HEADERS
stories
instead
HEAD-FAG
to the w
HEAD-GAI
dener.
HEADING,
sugar h
ctandise
HEAD-LIN
displaye
chapter,
in navig
HEAD-MAN
West In
labourer
HEAD-MAS
HEAD-QUA
HEAD-ROP
fastened
HEAD-SAIL
are set o
HEADSMAN
who con
to the h
HEAD-STAI
which g
HEAD-STON
at the pl
les, and
HEAD-SWO
for water
HEAD-TEAC
school.
HEAD-WAT
cipal tabl
HEADWAY
boat in t
driven in
HEAD-WOR
an establ
HEAD, to th

HAZEL, a small underwood; the *Corylus avellana*, producing the common hazel nuts; being very elastic it is used for the hoops of casks and in turnery.

HEA, the local name for an undefined tree in the Pacific Islands, the fruit of which furnishes a glutinous red varnish with which fibres are stained.

HEAD, the chief or principal; the state of a deer's horns by which his age is known; the blade of an axe; the striking-part of a hammer; the upper part of a bed or bedstead; the top of a nail; a bundle of flax measuring probably two feet in length, and weighing a few pounds; in the North of Europe 18 head of hemp or flax are about 1 cwt.; the work at the prow or foremost part of a ship.

HEAD-BAND, a bookbinder's material of narrow silk or other substance, sold in pieces of a certain number of yards.

HEAD-BOARD, the cross-board of a bedstead near the head.

HEAD-BOROUGH, a constable; the chief officer of a township.

HEAD-DRESS, a cap, feathers, or any ornament worn on the head by females.

HEADER, a cooper who closes casks; a workman who heads nails or pins; a brick with a short face in front.

HEADERS, a building term for bricks or stones placed lengthways across the wall instead of in the direction of the wall.

HEAD-FAST, a rope to secure a ship's bows to the wharf or shore.

HEAD-GARDENER, the chief or principal gardener.

HEADING, pieces of wood suited for closing sugar hogsheads, and other casks of merchandise.

HEAD-LINES, in printing, lines conspicuously displayed at the top of a page, or to a chapter, which are set in small capitals; in navigation, ropes next the yards.

HEAD-MAN, a principal workman; in the West Indies the chief of a gang of negro labourers.

HEAD-MASTER, the principal teacher in a school.

HEAD-QUARTERS, the depot of a regiment.

HEAD-ROPE, that part of the bolt-rope fastened to a sail.

HEAD-SAILS, the various sails of a ship which are set on or before the foremast.

HEADSMAN, a putter or labourer in a colliery, who conveys the coals from the workings to the horseway.

HEAD-STALL, the part of a horse's bridle, which goes over the head.

HEAD-STONE, an upright tombstone erected at the place where the head of the corpse lies, and usually bearing an inscription.

HEAD-SWORD, a miner's term in Cornwall for water running through the adit.

HEAD-TEACHER, the chief assistant in a school.

HEAD-WAITER, the superintendent or principal table servant at an inn.

HEADWAY, the progress made by a ship or boat in the water; a passage in a mine driven in the direction of the layer of coal.

HEAD-WORKMAN, the principal operative in an establishment.

HEAL, to tile or cover as with a roof.

HEALDS, the harness for guiding the war-threads in a weaver's loom.

HEAP, a pile, as of stones, dung, &c.

HEAP-KEEPER, a miner who overlooks the clearing of coal on the surface.

HEARSE, a funeral carriage for conveying a corpse to be buried.

HEARSE-CLOTH, a coffin pall.

HEARTH, a floor for a fire.

HEARTH-BROOM, **HEARTH-BRUSH**, a sweeping brush for the hearth or grate.

HEARTH-RUG, an ornamental rug of carpet-work laid before a fire-hearth.

HEARTH-RUG MAKER, a carpet-weaver, one who manufactures ornamental rugs for rooms.

HEARTH-STONE, soft stone for whitening door steps or paving stones in a yard, &c.

HEARTH-STONE MAKER, a stone worker; a manufacturer of the flat stones laid down before fire-grates or stoves in the rooms of dwelling-houses.

HEART-WOOD, the central part of the trunk of a tree; timber within the sap-wood.

HEATER, a triangular mass of iron, which is heated in the fire, and put into a box-iron to smooth clothes.

HEAVE, to throw; to employ force in lifting or moving resisting substances or weighty goods.

HEAVES, a class of men employed about docks, taking goods from barges and flats; short wooden bars tapering at each end, used as a purchase or prising lever.

HEAVY, weighty; ponderous.

HEAVY-LADEN, vessels sitting deep in the water, which have a full cargo; vehicles carrying a large burthen.

HEAVY-METAL, guns of large size, carrying balls of heavy weight.

HECK, a door latch; a fishing-net; an apparatus for warping; a cattle-rack.

HECKLE, a flax-dresser's comb, consisting of several rows of long metal spikes or teeth, fixed into round or oblong blocks of wood, for cleaning and subdividing the fibre of flax; also, a flax-dressing machine of a similar nature, consisting of combs of iron teeth arranged on cylinders, which separate, straightens, cleanses, and in some cases splits the fibres.

HECKLING, **HACKLING**, a rough process of combing flax with a heckle.

HECTARE, the principal French land measure or new arpent, consisting of a square of 100 metres on every side, equal to 2471 English acres, or 2 acres, 1 rood, 35 square poles, 11½ square yards; 17 hectares are nearly 42 imperial acres.

HECTO, a Greek prefix to French weights and measures, signifying a hundred times greater.

HECTOGRAMME, the new name for the ounce of the French decimal pound; a weight for jewels and precious metals, equal to one hundred grammes, or rather more than 3½ avoirdupois ounces (3.5277).

HECTOLITRE, a French measure of capacity, the new setier, containing one hundred litres, equal to 27½ bushels; 20-10th hectolitres are about one English quarter. The hectolitre of wheat is equal to 11½ pecks imperial measure.

HECTOMETRE, a French measure of length of 100 metres, containing 109 yards and 13 1-10th inches, or 19'884 poles.

HECTOSTERE, 100 steres, or French cubical metres, = 3531.741 cubic feet.

HEDDLE, a part of the weaver's loom. See **HEALDS**.

HEDDLE-MAKER, a manufacturer of flax combs, and of weavers' utensils.

HEDGE, a fence of bushes or living plants; a bank or mound.

HEDGEPOG, a dredging-machine, employed in harbour works and rivers, for removing shoals, formed by accumulated mud or silt; an animal, the *Etrinaeus Europæus*, sometimes kept in bake-houses and kitchens to eat up cockroaches.

HEDGER, a workman who has the charge of repairing hedges and ditches.

HEDGE-SCISSORS, shears for trimming quick-set hedges.

HEDGING-GLOVES, strong leather gloves.

HEEL, the after-part of the keel; a nautical term for the lower end of any thing, as of a rafter, a tool, a mast, boom, stern-post, &c.; the hinder part of the sole of a boot or shoe.

HEEL-BALL MAKER, a maker of a hard wax or polishing substance, used by shoemakers, to give a shining black surface to the sole edges of new boots or shoes.

HEELING, in navigation, a vessel leaning over; putting new heel-pieces to boots.

HEEL-TIP, an iron plate or protection for the heels of boots and shoes.

HEEN, the Chinese name for a district.

HEER, a yarn measure; a heer of 24 cuts, or 240 threads, is 600 yards.

HEERABOLE, an Indian name for myrrh.

HEERACUSSE, a name for copperas or sulphate of iron in India.

HEERADACUN, a name in the Bombay tariff for dragon's blood.

H.E.I.C., the abbreviation for the "Hon. East India Company."

HEIRA, a young cow.

HELAEA, a tree in the Pacific Islands, the seed of which is used to make necklaces.

HELBEEH, an agricultural seed with a somewhat bitter taste whose flour is mixed with dourah or dhurra by the labourers of Egypt.

HELIOMETER, a kind of telescope, with two object glasses, for measuring the diameter of the sun, moon, and planets.

HELIOSCOPE, a telescope for viewing the sun through coloured glass without injury to the eyes.

HELIOSTAT, a philosophical instrument for reflecting an image of the sun into the telescope of a theodolite at a distant station: a train of clock-work so rotates a mirror that on being once adjusted it follows the sun's motion, requiring only winding and occasional adjustment to give a constant vivid station-signal when the sun shines.

HELIOTROPE, green quartz with blood-red spots and veins; a flower. See **BLOONSTONE**.

HELLER, a former money of account at Aix-la-Chapelle, the fourth part of a busche, 6 busches making one mark, and

54 marks the rialldollar; a German weight about 7 grains imperial; the half of a Danish denier, and of the Austrian penny; also, the eighth part of a kreutzer of Vienna. *

HELLIER, a slater or tiler.

HELM, the tiller of a ship, but also applied to the collective apparatus or machinery by which a vessel is steered, comprising the rudder, wheel, tiller-ropes, &c.

HELMET, a horse-soldier's headpiece, a protection for the head; the upper part of a retort.

HELMET-MAKER, a maker of defensive coverings for the head, worn by soldiers, firemen, &c.

HELMET-SHELL, a common name for several species of *Cassida* which are used for cutting cameos from; the principal being *Cassia cornuta*, *C. ruga*, and *C. tuberosa*.

HELMSMAN, the man at the wheel who steers a ship.

HELP, aid; assistance; an American name for a hired servant; in Russia the name for an aid or assistant at a furnace.

HELPMATE, an assistant.

HELVE, the long handle of a tool.

HELVE-HAMMER, a large ponderous blacksmith's hammer for manufacturing wrought iron.

HEM, the border of a garment doubled and sewed over, to strengthen it and prevent the ravelling of the threads.

HEMATIN, the colouring principle of logwood.

HEMATITE, a rich ore of iron of which there are several varieties, the red, black, purple, brown, &c.

HEMATOSIN, the red colouring matter of blood; in its dried state it is sold for making Prussian blue. (Frying half.)

HEMI, a Greek word used as a prefix, signifying half.

HEMLOCK SPRUCE, the *Abies Canadensis*, the wood of which is not held in much estimation. It has, however, been used for railway sleepers in England, and is much used for laths. The bark is largely used for tanning in the United States, although inferior to oak bark.

HEMMEL, a shed or hovel for cattle.

HEMMING, HEMMINGO, a shoe or sandal made of raw hide.

HEMP, a fibre obtained from the *Cannabis sativa*, which is stronger and coarser than flax. It is used for making cordage, canvas for sail-cloth, towelling, &c. The foreign imports are very large. In 1856, we received, chiefly from Russia, 777,905 cwts. of dressed and undressed hemp, besides 15,283 cwts. of tow or codilla. In previous years we had received much more than this, but jute and several other foreign fibrous substances now come in in immense quantities.

HEMPEN, made of hemp.

HEMP-SEED, the seed of the hemp plant, sold for feeding cage birds. A useful oil is obtained from it by expression, which is employed for paints, for lamps, and for making soft soap.

HEM-STITCH, a particular mode of sewing by drawing the threads of the fabric and separating them.

HEM, a fe
 HENCOOP
 try on a
 HEN-SOU
 hose of
 HENNA, a
 tained I
 inermia
 for dyeh
 tails of t
 are also
 The dist
 as a pert
 HEN-BOO
 at night.
 HERALD-C
 emblems
 HERALDIC
 engraver
 HERALD-P
 atms ad
 hatchme
 HERALD'S
 Benet's
 genealog
 of familie
 HERABOE
 HERALD, E
 which dri
 served.
 HERBALIST,
 properties
 plants, wh
 HEMS-SHO
 herbs are
 HERBON, B
 HERD, to te
 the person
 troop or b
 HERDS, HAR
 HERDSMAN,
 HERIOT, an
 still prevail
 which the
 the best b
 deceased c
 his death.
 HERLING, a
 HERMILIQUE
 account, r
 plasters, a
 HERMITAGE,
 HERMANT-SR
 seeds of th
 into Liver
 purposes.
 HEROMANE,
 scraper.
 HERRING-BAY
 white her
 Norway h
 smoked he
 SURS.
 HERRING-BOA
 netting her
 HERRING-BON
 seems, mos
 HERRING-CUR
 herrings.
 HERRINGS, a c
 que, in the
 large trade
 the Atlantic

HEN, a female fowl.

HENCOOP, a latticed or barred cage for poultry on ship-board.

HEN-HOUSE, **HEN-ROOST**, an enclosed poultry house on a farm, or private residence.

HENNA, an Indian colouring substance obtained from the shoots of the *Lawsonia inermis*. The Mahometan women use it for dyeing the nails red; the manes and tails of the horses in Arabia and Barbary, are also stained red in the same manner. The distilled water of the flowers is used as a perfume.

HEN-ROOST, a perch on which poultry roost at night.

HERALD-CHASER, an engraver of herallick emblems, &c.

HERALDIC ENGRAVER, a die slaker; a seal engraver.

HERALD-PAINTER, an artist who emblazons arms and crests on carriage-panels, hatchments, &c.

HERALD'S COLLEGE, the authorized office in Benet's Hill, Doctors Commons, where genealogies, pedigrees, and coats of arms of families are ascertained and registered.

HERRAGE, pasturage for cattle.

HERBAL, **HERBARIUM**, a book or case in which dried specimens of plants are preserved.

HERBALIST, **HERB-DEALER**, one skilled in the properties of herbs; a dealer in medicinal plants, who supplies the trade and public.

HERB-SHOP, the place where medicinal herbs are sold.

HERBON, **BOUCHON**, a French currier's knife.

HERD, to tend cattle, or take care of a flock; the person who looks after live stock; a troop or body of cattle.

HERDS, **HARDS**, the refuse of fax.

HERDSMAN, a cattle keeper.

HERIOT, an old obnoxious custom which still prevails in several English counties, by which the lord of the manor is entitled to the best beast or chattel belonging to a deceased copy-hold tenant at the time of his death.

HERLING, a fish. See **HIRLING**.

HERMIQUE, a Turkish coin and money of account, ranging in value from 14 to 18 piastres, according to the rate of exchange.

HERMITAGE, a French wine of a gold colour.

HERNANT-SEEDS, a commercial name for the seeds of the *Hernandia ovigera*, imported into Liverpool from India for tanning purposes.

HEROMANE, a Ceylon coco-nut rasp or scraper.

HERRING-BARREL, a cask for fish; those for white herrings are made of staves of Norway birch and ash; those for red or smoked herrings of fir. See **FISH MEASURES**.

HERRING-BEAT, a fishing-boat employed in netting herrings.

HERRING-BONE, a kind of cross-stitch in serm, mostly used in woollen work.

HERRING-CURER, a gutter and salter of herrings.

HERRINGS, a common fish, the *Clupea harengus*, in the capture and sale of which a large trade is carried on, on both shores of the Atlantic. In North America the fall

herrings are fat, and fully equal in every respect to the best Scotch herrings; but the spring herrings, being taken in the very act of spawning, are thin and poor, and of little value whether fresh or salted.

HERSE, the French name for a harrow; a lattice; a church candlestick.

HERSE-PAN, a frying-pan.

HESSIAN-BOOTS, a kind of long boots.

HEW, to cut by blows with an edged instrument; to shape with an axe.

HEWER, a worker in wood; a stonemason; a collar; one who cuts or shapes the rough material.

HEXACHORD, a musical instrument with six strings. [head.]

HHD, the commercial abbreviation for hog-HICCATEE, a fresh-water tortoise of Central America, esteemed for its liver and feet, which are gelatinous when dressed.

HICKORY, the wood of *Carya alba* and *C. glabra*, North American trees, which possesses probably the greatest strength and tenacity of any other of the indigenous trees. It is used for making handspikes, and for a variety of purposes, but unfortunately it is liable to be eaten by worms, and lacks durability. The small white nuts are sometimes imported as a table fruit.

HIDE, an old English land-measure of about 100 acres; but Dugdale computes it at 96 acres only; the skin of any large or full-grown animal, as the ox, the horse, the buffalo, &c. Hides are imported or brought to market dry, green, dressed, or undressed. See **FESTRIES**.

HIDE-ROPE, rope made of strands of cow-hide plaited, which is very durable, and used for wheel-ropes, traces, jigger and purchase-ropes.

HIGGER, a chaffer; a travelling dealer in provisions or small wares. [town.]

HIGH-BAILIFF, the chief officer of a corporate town.

HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE, a steam-engine in which the steam is not condensed but admitted into the cylinder at a very high temperature, and therefore an exceedingly strong boiler is required.

HIGH-ROAD, a public way for vehicles, &c.

HIGH-SEASONED, flavoured with spices or other seasoning.

HIGH-WATER, the highest state of the tide; the turning-point just before the ebb commences.

HIGH-WATER MARK, the mark made on the shore when the tide is at its highest.

HIGHWAY, a public thoroughfare or road for traffic.

HIGHWAY-RATE, a road-rate for the maintenance of the public roads in good order.

HILSAB, an esteemed native fish of the Ganges. It is very oily and bony; when marinated, baked with vinegar, or preserved in tamarind, it is very fine.

HILT, the upper part of a sword or other weapon or tool.

HIMT, **HIMTEN**, a German corn measure, varying in different localities. It ranges from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to nearly 10 gallons. In Hanover 90 himtens are equal to 82 imperial bushels.

HIN, a Hebrew measure of capacity equal to one gallon and $3\frac{1}{2}$ pints imperial, nearly.

... to other
 ... of iron, for
 ... to turn up
 ... und plants.
 ... ; hose.
 ... ed by seamen
 ... f a vessel; a
 ... has not been
 ... nogg, wedder-
 ... ship, which,
 ... main, droops at
 ... in the sinking
 ... feet, worn by
 ... og, or tup-hog;
 ... astrated, he is
 ... rings in the
 ... their rooting up
 ... re of capacity:
 ... of the Imperial
 ... l contained 11
 ... gallons, = 4.92
 ... the hoghead 83
 ... galiona. The
 ... large cask used
 ... cicles; for sugar
 ... in weight; for
 ... AD.
 ... of pigs. See
 ... kind of saddle
 ... pigs.
 ... a kitchen or
 ... vegetables and
 ... coco-nut shells,
 ... to hold water.
 ... thinned iron-
 ... brass.
 ... a vessel, below
 ... ere the cargo is
 ... ls; stout, bent
 ... clumps for driv-
 ... orts for attached
 ... held from the
 ... farm in Ireland.
 ... progress of a
 ... subinerged.
 ... DAY.
 ... beds; dibbling-
 ... es to plant pieces
 ... re of capacity,
 ... which, when
 ... need chiefly for
 ... ren's garments;
 ... purposes.

HOLLANDES, a superior kind of gin. See **GENEVA**.

HOLLOW-GIRDER, an iron girder not solid.

HOLLOW-WARE, a general trade-name given to various articles, such as cast-iron kitchen utensils, earthenware, &c.

HOLLY, a tree; the *Ilex Aquifolium*, the leaves of which are astringent and tonic, the root and bark having also medicinal uses. The bark yields bird-lime. The boughs with the red berries are sold at Christmas time in towns, to decorate rooms. A species of holly furulishes the Paraguay tea.

HOLLYHOCK, a tall-stemmed plant (*Althea rosea*), with a gaudy flower, cultivated in gardens; the flowers are mucilaginous and demulcent, and the leaves dye blue.

HOLM (Saxon), a river islet; the level low ground on the banks of a river.

HOLOMETER, a mathematical instrument for taking measures both on the earth and in the heavens.

HOLSTER, a leather case for pistols fixed at the saddle of a horseman.

HOLSTER-PISTOLS, pistols carried in the holsterstone, a large stone used with sand, for scouring a ship's decks by hand.

HOMARDS (French), lobsters.

HOME-BREWED, beer made at a private house; not purchased from a brewery.

HOME-FARM, that part of a farm on which the mansion-house and principal buildings are erected.

HOMER, an old measure of about 3 pints.

HOME-SECRETARY, a State officer who has the management of affairs connected with the civil jurisdiction of the kingdom, separate from the Colonial or Foreign departments.

HOME-SPUN, made at one's own dwelling.

HOMESTEAD, the mansion-house on a farm, and a few acres of land adjoining.

HOME-TRADE SHIPS: In the official returns these comprise ships trading on the coasts of the United Kingdom, or to the Continental ports between the limits of the River Elbe and Brest.

HOMEWARD-BOUND, on the way home.

HOMINY, Indian-corn meal, one of the bread-stuffs of the United States; also a dough cake made from it.

HOMER'S, a French land-measure; as much ground as a man can turn up with the spade in a day.

HOMOEOPATHIST, an irregular practitioner; one who professes to cure diseases by very minute doses of medicine, and upon the great principle of *homoeopathy*, viz:—"Similia similibus curantur," to which *allopathy* is antagonistic.

HONAY, a name in Canara for the *Calophyllum inophyllum*.

HONES, **HONE SLATES**: a name given to different kinds of talcy slate-stone, native or foreign, cut into smooth slabs for whetstones, &c. for setting razors, penknives, and tools.

HONEY, the thick sweet substance obtained from flowers, and deposited in the wax comb by bees: several thousand tons are annually imported, besides what is obtained at home.

HONEY-BEE, the *Apis mellifica*.

HONEY-COMB, the waxen cells made by bees in their hive, for depositing their honey, forming when purified the bees' wax of commerce; a flaw in a metal casting. See **BEES' WAX**.

HONEY-DREW, a kind of tobacco which has been moistened with molasses.

HONEY SUGAR, the saccharine principle of honey, extracted from flowers and flowering shrubs by bees.

HONGNETTE, a French marble-carver's chisel.

HONGOS, the name for certain licensed merchants, who had, until of late years, the monopoly of foreign trade at the chief Chinese ports.

HONINGTON LACE, a pillow, or cushion, lace made in Devonshire, remarkable for the beauty of its figures and aprigs, which are sewed on to net by the needle.

HONORARY SECRETARY, one who voluntarily undertakes secretarial duties, without being paid.

HOOROBALLI, a close fine-grained wood of Gulana: it is easily worked, takes a high polish, and is much used in the Colony for furniture. It may be had from 15 to 20 inches square, 40 to 70 feet long.

HOOP, a young seal; the covering for a carriage head; a companion-hatch, sky-light, &c.; a slight covering for the head, worn by females.

HOODING, a piece of rough leather, connecting the hand-stuff and couple of a stall.

HOOF, the horny protection that covers the feet of many domestic and wild animals, as the horse, ox, deer, &c.

HOOHOO, a piece of checked cotton, used in the African trade.

HOOK, the fastening for a garment; a sickle; a bent nail; a curved piece of metal of various sizes: thus there are meat-hooks, fish-hooks, small brass hooks, boat-hooks, breast-hooks, can-hooks, cat-hooks, &c. See **FISH-HOOKS**.

HOOKAH, an Indian pipe, of several parts; the bowl is of silver, shell, earthenware, &c.; the stem or tube, of coco-nut, or some other wood, which a snake or pliable ornamental tubing lengthens out into several coils, and the smoke passes through a glass water-vase, while the mouth-piece is of amber, silver, &c.

HOOK-AND-EYE MAKER, a manufacturer of the metal catches for fastening into each other, which are bent and cut in a press.

HOOKER, **HOWKER**, a small Netherlands ship. See **HOWKER**.

HOOK-LADDER, a small ladder with hooks at the top.

HOOK-PIN, a carpenter's tool, so named.

HOONDEE, an Indian draft or bill of exchange, drawn by or upon a native banker or shroff.

HOOP, a circular band of wood or iron, for binding the staves of casks together; a frame of whalebone to spread out petticoats.

HOOP-BENDER, an iron worker.

HOOP-IRON, narrow thin strips of iron, for hoops casks with; a child's toy for trundling a hoop.

HOOP-MAKER, a manufacturer of hoops.

HOP-TONGS, implements used in foraging.
HOP, a climbing plant, the *Humulus lupulus*, cultivated for its bitter principle, which forms an important element in brewing; the fine hops being used for pale ales, the common, or less fine, for porter. There were, in 1855, nearly 38,000 acres of hop gardens under cultivation in England, which produced about 33,250,000 lbs. of hops. Hop-vines, abounding in fibre, have often been proposed to be turned to useful account for cordage or paper, but as yet to little extent.

HOP-BAG, a brewer's vessel.

HOP-BAG, a coarse heavy wrapper for hops: the bag of hops weighs about 2½ cwt. The finest description of hops are put into fine light pockets, weighing about 1½ cwt. each.

HOP-DUTY, a tax of about twopenne per pound, levied on hops by the government. This duty netted, in 1855, £693,750.

HOP-FACTOR, a dealer in hops; a salesman: the Borough is the chief location of the hop trade in London.

HOP-GARDEN, a field where hops are grown.

HOP-HORNBEAM, a name for the American iron-wood (*Ostrya Virginica*).

HOP-OAST, a kind of kiln for drying hops.
HOPPER, in the glass trade, a conical vessel suspended from the ceiling, containing sand and water for the use of the cutter; a kind of cake made of rice flour in Ceylon; the trough in a flour-mill, into which the corn is put to be ground; a seed-basket for carrying grain, used by the sower; a popular name for an insect breeding in hams.

HOPPER, a mode of fettering the fore-legs of animals to prevent them from straying.

HOP-POCKET. See HOP-BAG.

HOP-POLE, a support for the hop-vine.

HOP-SETTER, an instrument for planting hop sets; the labourer so employed.
HOP-VINE, the climbing stem of the hop.

HORDEINE, the starchy matter of barley.

HOREHOUND, a wild plant, the *Marrubium vulgare*, which is used medicinally for coughs, and in uterine and hepatic affections.

HORLOGER (French), a maker or vender of clocks and watches.

HORN, the hard pointed bodies growing on the heads of some animals. The horns of the ox, buffalo, &c. are hollow, and never shed. They are deposited in layers or bony cores, their constituents being albumen with a little gelatin, and a small proportion of lime. They are not brittle like bone, and may be moulded when softened by heat. The antlers of the deer are solid processes from the frontal bone, and possess the chemical and physical properties of true bone, they grow rapidly and are periodically shed. Also a wind-instrument originally made of horn, but now for the most part of brass.

HORNBEAM, the wood of the *Carpinus Americana*, which is used for the cores of mill wheels, and for agricultural implements; the inner bark dyes yellow.

HORN-BOW, a wooden bow coated with horn, used in the East.

HORN-COMB MAKER, a manufacturer of pocket, dressing, and mane combs of horn.

HORN-CUTTER AND -PRESSER, a worker in horn; an artificer who moulds and shapes horn into various articles.

HORNEL, a fisherman's name, in Scotland, for the sand lance, *Ammodytes Tobiannus*.

HORNER, a worker in horn; in olden times an outlaw, one who had been denounced by the formality of blowing a horn.

HORNERS' COMPANY, one of the minor livery companies of London, incorporated in 1638; it has no hall.

HORN-FISH, a name for the gar-fish.
HORN-LANTERN, a lantern having plates or sheets of thin pressed horn in the frame, instead of glass.

HORN-MAKER, a workman who moulds horns into drinking-cups.

HORN-MERCHANT, a dealer in horns.

HORNO (Spanish), a furnace.

HORN-PIKE, a common fish in the Black Sea, the *Esox Belone*, caught every where.

HORNPIPE, an animated dance.

HORN-PLATE, a transparent sheet of horn for lanterns, &c.

HORN-PRESSER, one who softens and prepares horn for working, by heat, &c.

HORNS, a miner's name for the guides for the ropes on the drum.

HORN-SILVER, a native chloride of silver which is often found in the mines of Mexico and Peru.

HORN-STONE, a kind of quartz resembling horn, used for forming the grinding blocks of flint mills, in the pottery manufacture. See **CHERT-STONE**.

HORN-TIPS, the solid pointed tops of horns, which are used for umbrella-tops, knife-handles, and many other purposes.

HOROGRAPHY, the art of constructing dials.

HOROLOGER, a watchmaker.

HOROMETER, an instrument for measuring the hours.

HOROMETRY, the art of measuring time by hours and subordinate divisions.

HORSE, a wooden frame for towels or clothes; a stool or tressel used by many workmen; the carrying part of a machine, as in tile-making; a foot-rope from the middle of a ship's yard; a well-known animal, valued for its docility and usefulness to man.

HORSE-BARGE, one towed by horses on a canal or narrow river.

HORSE-BAZAAR, a place for the sale of horses.
HORSE-BEAN, a species of *Faba* extensively grown in fields for feeding horses. There are several varieties, as the Scotch horse-bean, the tick, or field-bean of different kinds, &c. Our imports of foreign-grown beans average 360,000 quarters a year.

HORSE-BLANKET, a coarse woollen rug with which to clothe horses.

HORSE-BLOCK, a foot-stone or step in country towns for mounting a horse.

HORSE-BOAT, a ferry-boat for transporting horses across rivers or harbours, &c.

HORSE-BOX, a closed carriage or vehicle for transporting horses by railway; an enclosure for a horse to be slung into a vessel.

HORSE-BREAKER, one who tames and trains young horses for the saddle or draught.

HORSE-C
hippod
 for the
 the or
 wares
 as a fet
 starch a
HORSE-C
HORSE-CL
 horse.
HORSE-CO
 collars f
HORSE-CO
 for comb
HORSE-DE
HORSE-DO
 surgeon.
HORSE-DR
 the horn
 istered.
HORSE-DUN
 stable, a
HORSE-FAT
HORSE-FET
 provides
 kept unde
HORSE-FLER
 Bahamas
 horses oth
HORSE-GRAL
 of pulse, t
 also calle
 parts.
HORSE-GUAI
 British ca
HORSE-HAIR
 tail of the
 many trad
HORSE-HIDE
 when tann
 leather, an
 board-foor
HORSE-HOR
 drawn by a
 to extript
 other crops
HORSE-JOCKEY
HORSE-KEEPER
 who looks
HORSE-KNACK
 or worn-on
 their comm
HORSE-LOAD
HORSEMAN, a
HORSE-MILL, a
HORSE-POWER
 draught; th
 express the
 a steam-eng
 will walk w
 rate of 2½ m
 feet per min
 horse's pow
 raised that h
HORSE-RACE,
 horses to tes
HORSE-RADISH
Cochlearia
 ment, on ac
 and stimulan
HORSE-RADISH
 the *Moringa*
 which furnis

facturer of
combs of
a worker in
and shapcs

in Scotland,
See Tobiasanus.
olden times
a denounced
horn.
minor livery
incorporated in

-fish.
ing plates or
in the frame,
moulds horns

orns.

the Black Sea,
ry where.

sheet of horn
mens and pre-
heat, &c.
the guides for

tride of silver
the mines of

tz resembling
grinding blocks
manufacture.

tops of horns,
lla-tops, knifc-
purposes.
structing dials.

for measuring
uring time by
mons.

vels or clothes;
any workmen;
ine, as in tlic-
the middle of a
animal, valued
ss to map.

horses on a
sale of horses.
a extensively
horses. There
Scotch horse-
n of different
foreign-grown
ers a year.

ollen rug with
step in coun-
se.

transporting
urs, &c.
or vehicle for
ay; an enclo-
into a vessel,
nes and trains
or draught.

HORSE-CHESTNUT, a tree, the *Æsculus hippocastanum*; the white wood is used for the backs of brushes, and for making the ornamental articles of Tunbridge-ware. The bark is used on the Continent as a febrifuge, and of the nuts or seeds starch and vermicelli have been made.

HORSE-CIRCUS. *See* CIRCUS.

HORSE-CLOTH, a blanket or wrapper for a horse.

HORSE-COLLAR MAKER, a maker of stuffed collars for draught horses.

HORSE-COMB, a strong comb used by grooms for combing the mane and tail of horses.

HORSE-DEALER, a trader in horses.

HORSE-DOCTOR, a farrier; a veterinary surgeon.

HORSE-DRENCH, a drastic purge for a horse; the horn by which the medicine is administered.

HORSE-DUNG, the droppings from horses, in stables, &c. collected for manure.

HORSE-FAIR, a market for the sale of horses.

HORSE-FETTLER, a workman in mines who provides for, and attends to, the horses kept underground.

HORSE-FLESH, a name for a species of Bahamas mahogany; the carcase of horses sold to the knackers.

HORSE-GRAM, a name in India for a variety of pulse, the produce of *Dolichos uniflorus*, also called Cootie and Gahun in some parts.

HORSE-GUARDS, mounted soldiers; a fine British cavalry regiment.

HORSE-HAIR, the long hair of the mane and tail of the horse, which is valuable for many trade purposes.

HORSE-HIDE, the skin of the horse, which, when tanned, makes the strong cordovan leather, and is also used for covering large board-room or office tables.

HORSE-HOE, an agricultural implement drawn by a horse, used to weed turnips or to extirpate weeds, and loosen the soil in other crops.

HORSE-JOCKEY, one who rides a race-horse.

HORSE-KEEPER, a groom or stableman; one who looks after horses.

HORSE-KNACKER, a purchaser of diseased or worn-out horses, who kills them for their commercial products. [draw.]

HORSE-LOAD, the weight which a horse can

HORSEMAN, an equestrian.

HORSE-MILL, a mill worked by a horse.

HORSE-POWER, the strength of a horse in draught; the dynamical unit employed to express the force of the working action of a steam-engine. Estimating that a horse will walk with a load of 200 lbs. at the rate of 2½ miles an hour, this gives 44,000 feet per minute as the average value of a horse's power; 1 lb. could therefore be raised that height in a minute.

HORSE-RACE, a running match between horses to test their speed and endurance.

HORSE-RADISH, the pungent root of the *Cochlearia Armoracia*, used as a condiment, on account of its pungent, acrid, and stimulant qualities.

HORSE-RADISH TREE, a common name for the *Moringa pterygosperma*, the seeds of which furnish the fluid watchmaker's oil,

known as oil of ben; the bark yields a gum like tragacanth, and the acrid leaves are used in curries and also as sinapisms.

HORSE-REPOSITORY, a place where horses are kept on sale and view, or put up at auction periodically.

HORSERUG. *See* HORSE-BLANKET.

HORSE-RUN, a contrivance in deep earth-works for drawing up and lowering a man with a wheelbarrow.

HORSE-SHOER, a blacksmith who puts shoes on horses' feet.

HORSE-SHOES, semicircular plates of iron nailed to the hoofs of horses, to protect the frog or sole of the foot. [horses.]

HORSE-STABLE, a shelter and house for

HORSE-TAIL, the long hair of the tail of the horse is of considerable commercial value, being applicable to many uses. *See* HORSE-HAIR. A plant used for polishing. *See* DUTCH-PUSH.

HORSE-TRAINER, one who trains horses for running races.

HORSE-TRAPPINGS, the saddlery and harness for a horse.

HORSE-TROUGH, a wooden cistern, kept filled with water before road-side inns, for waggoners' or wayfarers' horses to drink from.

HORSE-WHIM, a machine for raising ore from a mine-shaft, worked by a horse.

HORSE-WHIP, a light whip for a horseman; those for ladies are often very elegantly mounted.

HORTICULTURAL SHOW, a public exhibition of fruit and vegetables.

HORTICULTURIST, a gardener; one who cultivates vegetables and fruit.

HOSE, socks, stockings, or coverings for the legs; leather, canvas, or other pipes for conveying water on shore or afloat.

HOSHENA, HOESHINS (Scotch), stockings without feet.

HOSIER, one who deals in stockings, shawls, gloves, braces, laces, and under garments, &c.

HOSIERY, the articles dealt in by a hosier; the manufacture of which. In the United Kingdom, has been estimated at £4,000,000 annually.

HOSPITAL, an infirmary; a public institution for the reception of sick persons.

HOSTESS, the landlady of an inn.

HOT-LENER. *See* OSTLER. [bath.]

HOT-BATH, a bath of hot-water; a vapour hot-BED, a forcing pit containing horse-dung and other manure, and covered with glass for raising early plants.

HOTCH-POUCH, an Irish stew, or broth, made with mutton and vegetables.

HOTEL, an inn; a house for lodging and entertaining travellers; in France the term is applied to a private house or large mansion.

HOTEL-DE-VILLE, the town-hall or guild-hall of a French town.

HOTEL-KEEPER, the landlord of an inn.

HOT-FLUE, an apartment heated by stoves, or steam pipes, where goods are dried.

HOT-PRESSED PAPER, paper of which the sheets have been smoothed and glazed by passing them between heated rollers of polished steel.

coarse, leather
to clean grates,
ork.

-house, where
th a particular
when out of
employed can be
seeking hands.
s one or more
metropolises.

unt paid for the

buildings of
d dimensions,
[government].
ings levied by
tertainment, or
customers, on
house.

le-boat or case,
s, buttons, &c.,
rs.

tection to any
up in harbour
ed at sea, made
sed for seizings;

ndian carriage;
h trappings, on

ife.

r or short gun,
e, for throwing
gunpowder and

utch vessel; a
fishing-smack,

up employed on
ing cargo from
y.

"horse-power,"

of a hookah, or

and diamonds,
ins toy.

y coarse diaper,
lling.

aler or minor
rant vender of
or tray. The

ed in the West
is imposed for

r shrimps.

ading corpora-
and exclusive

reater part of
en. It collects
ich it derives a

feather.
menting gilded

r-keeper in a
cer, a process-
raw up and de-
ies concerned,

name for tur-

HULK, the old hull of a vessel, employed for various purposes; in naval harbours for a receiving-ship, to which the officers and crew are turned over, while their own vessel is refitting. Hulks are also used for marine police-stations, hospitals, coal-depots, &c.

HULL, the body of a ship; to decoct oats, or other grains.

HULL-DOWN, a nautical term, signifying that only the masts and sails of a vessel are seen in the distance, the hull or body of the ship being concealed by the convexity of the sea.

HULLING, the process of cleaning grass-seeds and cereal grains.

HULVAE, a Persian sweetmeat or baked jelly made of fruit, candied sugar, and butter, much used in Western India.

HUM, the milt or soft roe of a codfish, esteemed a delicacy in Scotland.

HUMAL, a class of servants in Bombay, employed either as a palanquin-bearer or for domestic purposes.

HUMAN-HAIR MANUFACTURER, a wig-maker; an ornamental worker in hair.

HUMALAU, the Malay name for lac.

HUMBLES, **UMBLES**, a name given to the entrails of the deer, which are eaten.

HUMMAU, an Indian porter or palanquin-bearer. See **HUMALL**.

HUMMELER, an instrument for clearing barley of the haws or awes. See **BARLEY AVELE**.

HUMMING-TOP, a hollow spinning-top; a child's toy.

HUMMOCKS, pieces of ice thrown up by pressure from large fragments coming in contact.

HUMMUMS, a house where sweating baths can be had.

HUMP-BACKED WHALE, a species of whale of which there are two principal varieties, the *Megaptera longimana*, and *M. Americana*, which yield some of the whalebone of commerce.

HUMULIN, the narcotic principle of the hop.

HUNDRED, in numeration twice fifty; but in commerce, a variable amount of different goods; usually 112 lbs. In Belgium, the hundred of articles sold at market is invariably 104 pieces. The hundred of planks or deals in Sweden is 120, in Westewyck 124, in Christiana 127, and in some other northern ports 132. In Riga and Elnore the great hundred is 20 gross, or 2380 pieces. It is also the name of a district or division of a county. See **GREAT HUNDRED**.

HUNDRED-WEIGHT, the chief British measure of weight for bulky articles, containing 112 lbs. avoirdupois; the 20th part of a ton. It is generally written for shortness' sake, *cwt*. See **CWT**.

HUNDIA, a measure in Ceylon equal to a handful.

HUNGARY-WATER, water distilled from the tops of rosemary flowers with some spirits of wine.

HUNT, a chase with dogs; the portion of country hunted with hounds.

HUNTER, a pursuer of wild animals for sport or sustenance; also a strong heavy horse suited for the chase.

HUNTING-ROOTS, long boots with white tops.

HUNTING-BOX, **HUNTING-SEAT**, a temporary residence when hunting.

HUNTING-COAT, a scarlet or green coat, of some particular costume worn by a company of hunters.

HUNTERMAN, the whipper-in or manager of a pack of hounds.

HURDA, a name for myrabolams or country galls in India.

HURDLE, a moveable wooden frame of split timber, or wattled osiers; an iron fence for protecting trees, enclosing land, or folding cattle and sheep.

HURDS, the refuse of flax; any waste tow or okun.

HURDY-GURDY, a dialing musical instrument; a kind of rude hand grinding street organ.

HURKAR, a running footman in the East; a Calcutta daily paper so called.

HURLEN, in Scotland, one employed in carrying stones, peats, &c. on a wheel-barrow.

HURRIES, timber stages, having spouts, by which coals are shot into vessels.

HURSE-SKIN, a name for the hard tuberculated skin of a fish, from which shagreen is made, to cover lancet-cases, pocket-books, sword-hilts, &c.

HURZAL, an Indian name for yellow arsenic, or orpiment. See **HARTAL**.

HUSBANDAGE, the agent or managing owner's allowance or commission, for attending to a ship's business.

HUSBAND-LAND, an old Scotch term for a division of land containing 20 acres; that is, as much as could be tilled by a plough, or mowed by a scythe by the husbandman.

HUSBANDMAN, an agriculturist; a farmer.

HUSBAND, SHIP'S. See **SHIP'S HUSBAND**.

HUSSAR, a light horse-soldier.

HUSSAR-SADDLE, a saddle with holsters and furniture for a lightly mounted horseman.

HUSSEY, HUSWIFE, HOUSEWIFE, a case containing a set of sewing materials, thread, needles, buttons, &c. for a man's use.

HUTAN, the Malay name for a jungle of wood.

HUTCH, a box or cistern; a cage for tame rabbits; a basket in which coals are brought from the mines; a measure of two Winchester bushels; six hutchies of coal make a cart-load of about 14 cwt.

HUTTE (German), a foundry or smelting-house; a kiln.

HWH, a Chinese nominal weight; the tenth part of a sze.

HYACINTH, a kind of gem-stone; also a flower. See **ZIBOON**.

HYABABALL, a colonial name for the zebra wood of Gulana, which is used for furniture; the tree is scarce.

HYDRANGA, a very pretty dwarf shrub, prized for its large flowers.

HYDRANT, a water plug; a pipe or spout for discharging water at a fire.

HYDRATE, a compound containing water.

HYDRAULIC-CEMENTS, cements which have the power of hardening under water, and are prepared by the calcination of argillaceous limestone.

HYDRAULIC-MACHINE MAKER, an engineer or iron founder who superintends the manufacture of hydraulic presses.

HYDRAULIC-PRESS, a heavy iron machine worked by water-power for acquiring great pressure.

HYDRAULIC-RAM, a kind of force-pump, originally invented by Montgolfier, for raising small quantities of water to heights considerably above the source of supply.

HYDROCYANIC-ACID, prussic acid, a deadly poison, obtained from bitter almonds, &c.

HYDRO-EXTRACTOR, the name given to a machine for wringing and drying clothes.

HYDROGRAPHER, one who makes or plans charts; a public officer, so named, at the Admiralty.

HYDROGRAPHIC-OFFICE, the department of the Admiralty where the results of naval surveys are received, and official charts prepared therefrom, and published at a low price for the use of navigators.

HYDROMEL, a species of mead, consisting of fermented honey and water.

HYDROMETER, an instrument for determining the specific gravity or density of fluids by floating in them.

HYDROSCOPE, an instrument intended to mark the presence of water in air.

HYDROSTAT, an apparatus for preventing the explosion of steam-boilers.

HYDROSTATIC-BALANCE, a very delicate balance employed in finding specific gravities.

HYDROSTATIC-BED MAKER, a manufacturer of water-beds for invalids.

HYDROSTATIC-PRESS, a press invented by Mr. Bramah, and hence often called the Bramah-press.

HYPOTHECATION, the pledging of a ship or goods for advances made. *See* BOTTOMMY-BOND.

HYSON, an esteemed kind of green tea, of which there are two or three varieties, as hyson-skin, young hyson, &c.

I.

IBEX, an animal of the goat kind, of which there are several distinct species.

IBIS, a genus of birds resembling the storks; the plumage of several is used for ornamental purposes.

ICA, a general name for fish in some of the Pacific Islands.

ICE, crushed ice flavoured, sold as a confection; congealed water, which enters into commerce for cooling liquors and for confectioners' purposes; large quantities are shipped from America to other countries. The city of Boston is the chief port of shipment; 150,000 tons were exported thence in 1856, while the large cities of New York and Philadelphia consume more than half a million tons yearly.

ICEBERG, an insulated mountain of ice.

ICEBOUND, vessels blocked up in the ice.

ICE-CREAM, iced confectionery.

ICED, cakes frosted with sugar; water chilled with ice.

ICE-DEALER, a collector and vender of ice.

ICED-WATER, water with ice in it to cool it in summer weather.

ICE-HOUSE, an under-ground storehouse or cellar where ice is kept for use in warm weather.

ICELAND-MOSS, a lichen, the *Cetraria islandica*, yielding a nutritious starch, used in medicine, and forming an important article of commerce. It has to go through a long process before it can be rendered sufficiently palatable to be used as food; it is first soaked in water till the bitterness is extracted, and then boiled with milk; a kind of bread is also said to be prepared from it.

ICELAND SPAR, a transparent calcareous stone, which is best obtained in Iceland.

ICE-PAIL MAKER, a maker of metal wine-coolers or buckets for holding ice.

ICE-PLANE, an instrument for smoothing away the rough surface of ice in winter, before cutting and carting it away for storage.

ICE-PLOUGH, an instrument used in America for cutting grooves in the ice on ponds and lakes, to facilitate the removal of blocks of 1 to 2 cwt. which are stored for summer use.

ICE-SAFE, a chamber for cooling water, &c.

ICE-SAW, a long saw, with a heavy weight attached at the lower end, for cutting channels in the ice to liberate vessels which have been frozen in.

ICE-TONGS, utensils for taking up ice at a table.

ICICA RESIN, resinous exudations of value in the districts of South America, where the *icica* trees occur, and furnish the elemi, carana, and tacamahaca resins.

IDOL, an image; a heathen god; idols were formerly cast at Birmingham to some extent for shipment abroad.

IDWALL-STONE, a Welsh oil-stone obtained from the Snowdon district.

IGUARIAS (Spanish), viands dressed and served up.

IKAN, the Malayan name for fish; *tuor ikan* being fish roes; *slrip ikan*, fish fins; *sisek ikan*, fish scales.

ILLEGAL, any act contrary to law, such as the use of false weights and measures, smuggling, &c.

ILLICIT, unlawful; prohibited; as secret distillation, &c.

ILLIPE OIL, **ILLIPOO OIL**, a solid oil, expressed in India from the seeds of *Bassia longifolia*.

ILL-MANNED, short-handed; a vessel that has not a proportionate number of seamen to her size and tonnage, is said to be ill-manned.

ILLUMI
blaze
ornam
wind
could
occur
ILLUMI
contai
there
and c
foreign
trated
Londo
Punch
ILLUSTRA
an imp
ILLUSTRA
man of
IMADAS
IMAGE-M
casts a
IMAL, a
used in
IMAGES, a
pieces,
IMBRICAT
slates u
IMBUTO,
Sardinia
IMITATION
materia
IMITATOR,
IMMEL, a c
than six
IMMERSION
into a flu
IMMIGRANT
country
when lar
gether in
formed e
fish than
IMMOVABLE
IMMUNITY,
obligation
IMPANNE,
the trial
IMPEDIMEN
progress;
or to any
IMPERATIVE
compulsio
IMPERIAL,
large, as i
slate; lar
in Spania
case for l
cles of po
gold coin
current i
nearly £1
IMPERISHAB
structible
IMPERIAB
dered wa
some solu
IMPINGE, to
IMPLICATE, to
IMPORTANT,
IMPORTED, to
and merch
IMPORTER, to
duce, man
abroad.

ILLUMINATING, a mode of painting, or enamelling, books and manuscripts with ornamental letters; placing lights at the windows or in front of a house on festive occasions, or days of rejoicing.

ILLUSTRATED NEWS, a class, printed journals containing woodcut illustrations, of which there are now several issued in London, and others published in the principal foreign cities. The old-established illustrated papers of London are the *Illustrated London News*, the *Illustrated Times*, and *Punch*.

ILLUSTRATOR, a woodcut or stereotype block; an impression taken therefrom.

ILLUSTRATOR, a commentator; a draughtsman or designer.

IMADAS (Spanish), eilding planks.

IMAGE-MAKER, a manufacturer of plaster casts and figures, or statues.

IMAL, a provincial grain-measure formerly used in France, about $5\frac{1}{2}$ gallons.

IMAMES, a Turkish name for amber mouth-pieces for pipes.

IMBRIGATED, overlapping, like the tiles or slates upon the roof of a house.

IMBUTO, a grain and land measure of Sardinia; for grain = $5\frac{1}{2}$ pints.

IMITATION, a counterfelt; a copy in inferior materials.

IMITATOR, a copyist; one who follows a set **IMMEL**, a dry measure of Baden, a little more than six pints.

IMMERBION, the act of plunging or dipping into a fluid.

IMMORANT, a passenger who arrives in a country to settle; the term is only used when large bodies of passengers arrive together in vessels; when quitting they are termed emigrants, as they go forth to establish themselves elsewhere.

IMMOVEABLES, lands; houses; fixtures.

IMMUNITY, a freedom from tax, office, or obligation, &c.

IMPNEL, to form, or constitute, a jury for the trial of any cause.

IMPEDEMENT, an obstacle or hindrance to progress; an obstruction to navigation, or to any undertaking.

IMPERATIVE, a positive command; absolute; compulsory.

IMPERIAL, relating to royalty; any thing large, as a large decanter; a large kind of slate; large-sized paper, 27 inches by 23; in Spanish the roof of a coach, hence a case for luggage on a coach top; a species of pointed dome; a dried plum; a gold coin of different dates and values, current in Russia for 10 silver roubles, nearly £1 13s; a cooling drink so called.

IMPERISHABLE, not subject to decay; indestructible; calculated to last long.

IMPERMEABLE, any textile substance rendered water-proof by the application of some solution.

IMPINGE, to fall or strike against.

IMPLICATE, to embarrass; to connect with.

IMPORTANT, urgent; of great consequence.

IMPORTED, a collective name for all goods and merchandise introduced by sea.

IMPORTER, one who receives goods, produce, manufactures, or merchandise from abroad.

IMPOSING-STONE, the stone in a printing-office on which the pages or columns are arranged, and locked up in the chases for press.

IMPOSING-TABLE. See **IMPOSING-STONE**.

IMPOSITION, an overcharge; a fraud.

IMPOST, a tax or toll levied on goods imported.

IMPOSTOR, a cheat; one who defrauds.

IMPRESSING, taking a copy of any work by printing; stamping, or marking with a die.

IMPRESSION, an effect made on any substance by a tool; the copy taken from a die or seal; the total number of sheets printed of a book or journal; the copy of an engraving taken from a plate or wood block.

IMPRESSMENT, a compulsory mode of obtaining seamen, for service in the navy, by a press-gang; sometimes resorted to in time of war.

IMPRESST, an advance on loan; a department of the Admiralty in Somerset House is called the **Impresst-office**, from attending to the business of loans or advances to paymasters, and other officers.

IMPRESMADOR (Spanish), one who primes or lays the first colours on a piece of linen or board to be painted.

IMPRIMATUR, a licence to print.

IMPRINT, the printer's name and address attached to the first or last leaf of a book or printed sheet.

IMPRISON, to incarcerate; to deprive of **IMPROPRIATOR**, a layman who holds possession of church lands or an ecclesiastical living.

IMPROVEMENT, an alteration in any thing for the better; as, an increase in custom; an advance in prices, &c.; turning to profit or advantage; making land productive.

IMPROVER, a learner; one who shapes or finishes work.

IMPROVIDENT, thoughtless, careless, inconsiderate.

I.N. an abbreviation for "Indian Navy."

INAE, an Indian jewel, consisting of a very small mirror mounted in a finger-ring.

INARCHING, a mode of grafting by uniting a stock to the parent tree without separating it.

INC, **INK**, a long measure of Japan, about 4 Chinese cubits, and nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ English feet.

INCANDESCENCE, a white heat; the appearance of metals when intensely heated.

INCENDIARY, one who sets fire to a dwelling-house, which crime in law is termed arson.

INCENSE, a name for odoriferous resins used to fumigate Roman Catholic churches.

See **FRANKINCENSE**.

INCH, in Scotland, an island; to drive or advance by slow degrees; the twelfth part of a foot, and the smallest lineal measure to which a commonly recognised name is given; but subdivisions are used for many purposes. Among mechanics, the inch is commonly divided into eighths. By the officers of the revenue and by scientific persons, it is divided into tenths, hundredths, &c. Formerly it was made to consist of 12 parts, called lines; and anciently it was subdivided into 3 barleycorns.

INCH-STUFF, deal plank sawn to the thickness of an inch.

INCINERATE, to burn to ashes.

INCISION, a cutting-mark, or impression made on any thing; the separation of the surface by a sharp instrument.

INCISOR, a cutting-tooth: those of the walrus, wild boar, hippopotamus, and some other animals, enter into commerce for ivory.

INCLINE, to lean over; to slope gradually, as an inclined plane.

ENCLOSURE, commonable or waste land, taken in for culture. See **ENCLOSURE**.

INCUBA (Spanish), an hospital for foundlings.

INCLUSIVE, comprehended in the number or sum.

INCOMBUSTIBLE CLOTH, is made either of asbestos fibres, or linen dipped in a solution of alum, or sal-ammoniac.

INCOME, a stipend; the receipts or gains derived from labour, business, or property of any kind; as from the produce of a farm; the rent of houses or land; the proceeds of literary or professional business; the profits of commerce or of occupation; the interest on funded property; or joint-stock securities.

INCOME-TAX COLLECTOR, a government official, who collects the property and income tax, levied by the State; receiving a percentage commission for his labours.

INCOME-TAX COMMISSIONERS, responsible persons appointed to assess incomes for taxation, and to adjudicate upon appeals relating thereto.

INCOMINGS, receipts; money paid on entering upon a business, &c.

INCOMING TENANT, the person who goes into possession of a house, or who succeeds another on a farm.

INCONVERTIBLE, not transmutable or changeable; some securities or investments are convertible into stock, &c.; others are not so.

INCORUSTATION, a fur or sediment; an accumulation of lime, &c. on the inside of steam-bollers; in building, work fixed with cement or cramp irons into notches made to receive it.

INCUBATOR, a machine for hatching eggs by artificial heat. See **HATCHING APPARATUS**.

INCUMBENCY, the state of holding a benefice, or being in possession of an office.

INCUMBENT, the holder of a benefice; a clergyman who is resident on his benefice, having the spiritual charge of his district or parish.

INCUMBERED ESTATE, a landed property burdened with mortgage charges, for which provision has lately been made in commissions, taking over the management of such from proprietors. Thus there is an Irish Encumbered Estate Commission; a West Indian Encumbered Estate Commission, &c.

INDISPUTABLE, a fast colour; what cannot be bled out.

INDENIFICATION, securing against loss, damage, or penalty. See **INSURANCE** and **GUARANTEE**.

INDENTATION, a notch or mark cut in any

thing—running in and out like a row of teeth.

INDENTURE, an obligation by writing, a contract as of apprenticeship. Originally the deed or writing was strictly an indenture: the two copies were fac-similes, one being written or indented over the other.

INDEX, an alphabetical table of reference to the contents of a book; a pointer or needle which turns on a pivot; the exponent of a power; a directing post.

INDEX-HANDS, the pointers of a clock, watch, or other registering machine.

INDEX-MAKER, one who makes indexes of subjects, or catalogues of convenient reference, &c.

INDIA-MATTING, grass or reed mats, made in the East from *Papyrus corymbosus*; large quantities of which are imported.

INDIANA (Spanish), chintz.

INDIAN-INK, a black pigment used for water-colour painting. See **CHINA-INK**.

INDIAN-MADDER. See **CHAY**.

INDIAN-OAK, a name sometimes applied to the teak-wood, *Tectona grandis*. (Cochre.

INDIAN-RED, a purple earth; a variety of

INDIAN-SHOT, a name for the *Canna Indica*, which furnishes a useful fibre.

INDIAN-YELLOW, a dye of questionable origin, said to be procured from the urine of the cow, after eating decayed and yellow mango leaves; other authorities refer it to camels' dung. Analysis shows it to be composed chiefly of purrle acid, combined with magnesia. Its name, in some parts of the East, is Purree.

INDIA-RUBBER MANUFACTURER. See **CAOUTCHOUC MANUFACTURER**.

INDICATOR, an index machine for various purposes; a water-gauge in a steam-engine; a stone-block for marking boundaries of land, &c.

INDICTMENT, a written accusation or charge in a public court, made in the first instance by a grand jury.

INDIGO, a blue dye-stuff of commerce, obtained principally from the leaves of various species of *Indigofera*, largely cultivated in India; but other plants yield it in small quantities.

INDIGO-BLUE, washing blue prepared in small lumps for laundresses, who use it to tint the water for rinsing their linen.

INDIGO-MANUFACTURER, a preparer of the colouring substance by maceration, &c. from the leaves of the indigo plant.

INDIGO-PLANTER, a proprietor of Indigo, which is now chiefly grown in the East Indies; but was formerly largely cultivated in the West Indies and Central America.

INDISPUTABLE, undeniable, not open to cavil; policies of insurance which are not to be questioned when once granted, are termed indisputable.

INDITE, to commit words to writing; to direct or dictate to another.

INDORSEMENT, a writing at the back of a deed or note.

INDORSER, one who writes his name at the back of a promissory note, or bill of exchange, and thus makes himself responsible for its payment. See **ENDORSE**.

INDRAIN, the Hindustani name for cocoynth.

INDRAJAW

INDICES

INDICATE

...a row of

...writing, a con-
Originally the
an indenture
ies, one being
e other.

...of reference to
a pointer or
ivot) in the ex-
ing post.

...a clock, watch,
e.
akes indexes of
convenient re-
d mats, made
a *corymbosus*;
re imported.

...used for water-
-INKS.

...mes applied to
indis, cochre-
; a variety of
Canna Indica,
ore.

...ditionable origin,
the urine of the
d and yellow
orities refer it
is shows it to
relo acid, com-
name, in some
e.

...See CAOUT-
-LINE for various
e in a steam-
-marking boun-

...ation or charge
the first instance

...commerce, ob-
the leaves of
tera, largely cul-
-er plants yield it

...is prepared in
es, who use it to
their linen.

...preparer of the
-nneration, &c.
-go plant.

...tor of India,
own in the East
largely cultivated
entral America.

...not open to evil;
ch are not to be
nted, are termed

...to writing; to
er.

...at the back of a

...his name at the
ite, or bill of ex-
-s himself respon-
-ee ENDORSE.

...ame for colocyth.

INDRAJAW, INDURJAW, INDURJON, Indian names for the intensely bitter seeds of *Wrightia antidyptica*, used as a vermifuge. The bark furnishes the conest-bark of commerce.

INDUCT, to introduce; to put in actual possession, or instal in office.

INDUGA, an Indian name for the clearing unit, *Stychnos potatorum*.

INDUSTRIAL, relating to industry; those identified with the manufacturing pursuits, or producing arts, are said to be industrially occupied.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, INDUSTRIAL SHOW, a public display of objects of utility, industry, and skill.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, a trade school; one where some of the mechanical arts or useful occupations are taught.

INELEGANT, plain; wanting polish or beauty; not handsome. *follyes.*

INFANCO (Spanish), oil made of green

INFANCY, strictly, childhood; but in law, a person under the age of 21, who is not considered answerable for debts incurred.

INFANTRY, foot soldiers in an army.

INFERIOR, of second-rate quality; not the best of any thing.

INFIRMARY, an hospital for the sick; generally one free to the public, and supported by charitable contributions.

INFLAMMABLE, easily set on fire.

INFORMAL, not regular, or customary; contrary to instructions.

INFORMATION, intelligence given; a judicial enquiry and process; an accusation laid against a person in a civil court of some breach of the law.

INFORMER, one who lays an information charging a party with some breach of the customs or excise laws; and who receives a moiety of the penalty recovered.

INFRACTION, a breach or violation of a rule, law, or ordinance.

INFRINGEMENTMENT, a violation of an agreement, or right; an infringement of copyright, or of the patent rights of another.

INFUSIBLE, incapable of fusion, or of being melted.

INFUSION, a preparation obtained by pouring boiling water on a substance, as on tea in tea-making.

INGA BEANS, a Brazilian name for the pods of the horse cassia or bastard cassia.

INGATE, an aperture in a mould for pouring in metal; technically called the tedge.

INGENIO (Spanish), a steam-engine; a sugar-boiling house.

INGENUITY, ready invention; dexterity, skill in any operation.

INGLE (Spanish), a groin; (Scotch), a firsida.

INGOT, a small wedge-shaped mass of metal, as of tin, copper, gold or silver, &c. of an indefinite size and weight. About 40 ingots of tin go to the ton. In some countries ingots of the precious metals pass current, as silver in China. In Burmah gold and silver ingots, of half an ounce weight avoirdupois, form part of the local currency. In South Australia, by a recent provincial law, coined ingots of gold pass current at 71s. the ounce.

INGREDIENT, a component part of a compound body; one of many substances.

INGRAIN, a name given to yarns, wools, &c., dyed with fast colours before manufacture.

INGROSSING, purchasing large quantities of corn or other merchandise on speculation, with an expectation of increasing their value.

INHABITABLE, fit for occupation; a dwelling-house in good tenable condition.

INHABITANT, an occupier; a dweller or resident in a house, or city &c.

INHERITANCE, an estate enjoyed by hereditary right; lands invested in perpetuity to a person and his heirs.

INHIBITION, a process in the law of Scotland, interdicting a party from disposing of his real estate, in prejudice of the debt claimed.

INIS (Irish and Welsh), an island.

INITIALS, the first or capital letters of a name.

INITIATE, to instruct in the rudiments of an art; to acquaint with.

INJECTION, a medicated liquor thrown into a cavity by a syringe.

INJECTION-PIPE, a pipe for injecting cold water into the condenser of an engine.

INSAR, an Indian name for bistort root, used in magicallage.

INSTRUNCTION, a legal prohibition or restraint, as upon the infringement of a patent right.

INJURY, damage done to goods, fixtures, or rights, &c.

INK, a Japanese long measure, nearly 75 inches; a pigment or fluid for writing or printing with, of which there are several kinds. Black writing-ink is commonly made from salts of iron, with various astringent vegetable infusions. The best materials are sulphate of iron and nutgalls, suspended by mucilage of gum arabic; other ingredients, as logwood, sulphate of copper, and sugar, are sometimes added. Blue ink is made with sulphate of indigo; red ink with Brazil wood infused in vinegar or alcohol, alum and gum. Black printing-ink is made of lamp-black, linseed oil, rosin, brown soap, and a small quantity of indigo. See *INK*.

INKBOTTLE, a receptacle for ink of various forms.

INKING-ROLLER, a composition roller with handles, used by printers for spreading ink over type, wood-cut blocks, or engraved plates.

INKING-TABLE, a table of a peculiar construction, used by letter-press printers to supply the roller with the requisite quantity of ink during the process of printing.

INKLE, species of broad linen tape; wrought inkle is principally used in Manchester; unwrought inkle, or short spindel, is bleached yarn.

INK-POWDER MAKER, a manufacturer of a dry composition for making ink with.

INKSTAND, a tray or stand for holding an ink bottle, pens, &c.

INKSTAND-MAKER, a manufacturer of ink-holders and the wooden or other ornamental stands in which the bottles are fixed.

- INLAND-BILLS**, drafts and bills of exchange, drawn and payable in the same country.
- INLAND-TRADE**, interior or domestic trade; the home transport and supply of goods over the country, and which does not pass the sea.
- INLAYER**, a mosaic worker; a cabinet-maker who ornaments work with veneers or devices in various-coloured woods; a manufacturer of papier-mâché who inserts nacreous shell into a prepared ground.
- INLET**, an entrance; a creek or bay; inserted materials.
- INMATE**, a lodger; an occupier; the member of a household; one who lives with a family.
- INMEATS** (Scotch), those parts of the intestines used for food.
- INN**, a tavern or hotel; a place of lodging and entertainment; differing from a public or ale house, which does not usually provide beds or food for travellers.
- INNOLDERS' COMPANY**, one of the livery companies of London, whose hall is in College-street, Dowgate-hill.
- INNINGS**, in cricket, or other games, the turn to play; a spell at work.
- INN-KEEPER**, a tavern-keeper.
- INNOVATION**, a novelty or change; a departure from old practices, laws, or customs.
- INPUT** (Scotch), the share in a contribution; the balance in change of money.
- INQUEST**, a judicial inquiry or examination. See **CORONER'S INQUEST**.
- INQUILINO** (Spanish), a tenant.
- INQUIRY**, a scrutiny, or investigation; a close examination.
- INSCRIBE**, to write or engrave on any thing; to mark with characters; to address or dedicate.
- INSCRIPTION**, a writing or title on a tomb, or on an address; a piece of plate presented, &c.
- INSERTIONS**, narrow strips of lace, embroidered muslin or cambric, sold for insets in handkerchiefs, dresses, &c.; work in general, added or joined, to enlarge or ornament ladies' fancy-work.
- INSIDES**, passengers in the interior of a vehicle; perfect paper, from which the outside or faulty sheets have been removed.
- INSIGNIA**, badges of office; decorations.
- INSOLVENT**, incompetent to pay all just demands; in pecuniary difficulties.
- INSOLVENT COURT**, a specially appointed law court in London and the provinces, having jurisdiction over the affairs of insolvents; and in which causes are heard before a commissioner, who adjudicates upon them, and discharges or remands the insolvent, according to the features of the case, as brought before him by documents or evidence.
- INSOLVENT-PETITIONER**, an insolvent who claims to be heard and relieved from his debts.
- INSPAN**, to yoke draught oxen. [tion.]
- INSPECTION**, a surveillance; an examination.
- INSPECTOR**, a superintendent or overseer; an officer of a public company, as a gas inspector. There are also inspectors of schools, of police, &c.
- INSTALMENTS**, a debt divided into several parts, and paid at different times.
- INSTANT**, the present or current month.
- INSITOR** (Spanish), a factor or agent.
- INSTITUTION**, an establishment, public or social; as a Mechanics' institution, a Banking Company, &c.
- INSTRUCTOR**, a teacher; one who imparts knowledge or skill of any kind.
- INSTRUMENT**, a law term for a written document or deed; a tool used for any purpose; an artificial machine, as mathematical, nautical, philosophical, and electro-magnetic instruments. [truments.]
- INSTRUMENTAL**, pertaining to musical instruments of any kind.
- INSTRUMENTAL-MAKER**, a manufacturer of instruments of any kind.
- INSULATE**, to isolate or detach; to separate or cut off, as in electricity.
- INSULATOR**, a non-conductor of electricity.
- INSURANCE**, an indemnification for loss at sea, obtained by paying a percentage on silus or goods; also against fire on houses or furniture.
- INSURANCE-BROKER**, an intermediate agent between the marine insurance-offices and the insurers, who effects policies upon ships, cargo, and passengers' effects, &c.
- INSURANCE-CLERK**, an assistant officer employed in an insurance-office.
- INSURANCE-COMPANY**, a joint-stock association, which grants policies of insurance against fire, wreck, window-breaking, &c.
- INSURANCE-OFFICE**, the office or building where an Insurance Company conducts its business.
- INSURANCE-POLICY**, the legal document or contract given by an Insurance Company, to a party who has paid the premium required, as a guarantee against risk.
- INTAGLIO**, a name given to small gems in which the design is indented, or engraved, instead of being raised, as in cameos.
- INTAN**, the Malay name for the diamond.
- INTEGER**, a whole quantity number, in contradistinction to a fractional part.
- INTELLIGENCE OFFICE**, a telegraph office; a servants' registry; an office where information may be obtained. In the United States there are many of these offices established for different purposes; for the transmission of news; for registering the addresses of individuals; for forwarding news, advices, &c.
- INTENDANT**, in France, an inspector or superintendent.
- INTER**, to bury, to cover with earth.
- INTERCOURSE**, communication or correspondence; trade.
- INTERDICT**, a prohibition.
- INTEREST**, a sum paid for the use of money lent; a right or share in a business or undertaking.
- INTERIM**, the meantime; the interval between two periods.
- INTERJOINT**, a middle joint or cross beam.
- INTERJOINING**, mixed or joined together.
- INTERLEAVE**, to place blank leaves of paper, in binding, between the printed leaves or sheets of a book.
- INTERLINEATION**, additions or corrections made in manuscript between the previously written lines.

INTERLOCUTOR, crew before

INTERLUDE, a
at a theatre
after-piece.

INTERMEDIATE
INTEROCEANIC
o. inhuic
as a fallwa

INTERPOLATE
a book or n

INTERPRET a
languages
&c.; one
partia

INTERSECT, t
and cross e

INTERSTICE, a
space betw

INTERTIE, hor
two posts.

INTERVAL, a
of a river;
the border
dies, a path
or space bet

INTERVIEW, i
ference.

INTERWEAVE,
or unite in

INTESTATE, d
will.

INTIMATION, a
given; a de

INTOXICATE, t

INTRODUCE, to

INTRODUCTION
dissertation
into a cour
into the pr
or by letter

INTROMISSION
passing the
intermeddli

INTRUDER, on
vited; a pe
tory or plac
sion previo

INVALID, wea
weight or c

INVALIDITY, t
formality.

INVALID'S-CHA
what are tel
ing out infir
air.

INVENTION, th
in the contr
article inven

INVENTOR, a
maker of so

INVENTORY, a
of a ship's
goods Inten
of fixtures,
house, shop,

INVERNACULO
preserving i

INVESTIGATION
INVESTIGATOR
to look into
affairs of a

INVESTMENT, i

into several times.
at month.
agent.
nt. public or institution, a
who imparts and.
written documents for any purpose; mathematical, electro-magnets, instruments.
musical instrument.
to separate of electricity.
for loss at sea, stage on ships on houses or
mediate agent office-offices and sea upon ships, &c.
nt officer em-
stock associations of insurance -breaking, &c. or building any conducts
document or insurance Com-
d the premium against risk.
small gems in and, or engraved, in canoes.
diamond.
umber, in con- part.
graph office; office where lined. In the many of these rent purposes; was; for regis- individuals; for ec. tector or super-
earth.
ou or corre-
use of money business or un-
interval be-
cross beam.
together.
aves of paper, ated leaves or
or corrections
een the pre-

INTERLOCUTION, an intermediate act or decree before final decision.
INTERLUDE, a farce or light piece performed at a theatre between the first play and the after-piece.
INTERMEDIATE, interposed, lying between.
INTEROCEANIC, lying between two seas; a communication connecting two oceans—as a railway, road, &c.
INTERPOLATE, to add to an original; to alter a book or manuscript.
INTERPRET, a, a linguist; a translator of languages in law courts, or for travellers, &c.; one who explains between two parties.
INTERSECT, to divide into parts; to meet and cross each other.
INTERSTICE, a small intervening space; the space between one thing and another.
INTERTIE, horizontal timber framed between two posts.
INTERVAL, an alluvial deposit on the bank of a river; low land near a stream, or on the border of a swamp; in the West Indies, a pathway or narrow strip of grass, or space between the sugar-cane fields.
INTERVIEW, a meeting of parties; a conference.
INTERWEAVE, to insert together; to intermix or unite in texture, or construction.
INTESTATE, dying without having made a will.
INTIMATION, an indirect suggestion or notice given; a declaration or remark.
INTOXICATE, to make drunk.
INTRODUCE, to bring into notice or practice.
INTRODUCTION, a preface or preliminary dissertation to a book; the act of bringing into a country; ushering an individual into the presence of another personality or by letter.
INTROMISSION, a Scotch term for moneys passing through a person's hands; an intermeddling with the effects of another.
INTRUDER, one who forces his way in uninvited; a person who enters a manufactory or place of business without permission previously obtained.
INVALID, weak, worn out, or disabled; of no weight or cogency.
INVALIDITY, the absence of legal right; informality.
INVALID'S-CHAIR MAKER, a manufacturer of what are termed Bath-chairs, for wheeling out infirm or sick persons in the open air.
INVENTION, the skill or ingenuity displayed in the contrivance of any thing new; the article invented.
INVENTOR, a contriver; a discoverer or maker of something new.
INVENTORY, a catalogue of stock in business; of a ship's fittings and furniture, or of goods intended for sale; an account taken of fixtures, &c., on taking possession of a house, shop, or farm.
INVERNACULO (Spanish), a green-house for preserving plants in winter.
INVESTIGATION, a searching inquiry.
INVESTIGATOR, an examiner; one charged to look into any thing, or the state of affairs of a company or firm.
INVESTMENT, money put out at interest in

some public fund or association, or in the purchase of houses or land, &c.
INVOICE, a bill of parcels containing particulars of quality, quantity, and price of goods remitted to an agent or factor for sale, or on approval.
INVOICE-BOOK, the book in which are copied or posted the originals of bills and invoices of merchandise purchased or received. [loss.]
INVOLVE, to embarrass; to render liable to
IODIDE OF POTASSIUM, a medicinal preparation for scrofulous diseases.
IODINE, a valuable chemical preparation from kelp or the ashes of sea-weed.
I. O. U., an acknowledgment for money or goods lent.
IPECACUANHA, a medicinal powder, prepared from the root of the *Cephaelis Ipecacuanha*, containing an emetic principle.
IPLIK, the common Turkish word for thread or yarn.
IPSOLA (Spanish), a kind of wool.
IRASA, a dry measure of Mysore of 16 lbs.
IRIDIUM, a rare white metal found in combination with platinum and osmium; being a very hard substance, it is used for tipping or pointing metallic pens.
IRISH-MOSS, a marine plant brought from Ireland, and obtained from the *Chondrus crispus*, which being nutritive, emollient, and demulcent, is used medicinally, and for various economic purposes. See **CARRAGEEN**.
IRISH-STEW, a kind of hash consisting of potatoes and meat boiled together.
IRLANDA (Spanish), fine Irish linen.
IRON, the most common and most important of the useful metals: of iron there are at least forty kinds of ores, but the most valuable are the oxides and carbonate. It enters into commerce in its manufactured state under various forms, the principal kinds being bar and bolt iron; iron castings, hoop iron, nails, pig, tube, rivet, plate or sheet, railway, and rod iron.
IRON AND TIN-PLATE WORKER, a worker in malleable iron, who shapes articles from the thin plates of metal.
IRON-BEDSTEAD MAKER, a manufacturer of bedsteads or frames of iron.
IRON-CHAIN MAKER, a manufacturer of chain cables for vessels, or for suspension purposes.
IRON-FASTENED; vessels whose planks and timbers are rivetted with iron nails and bolts instead of copper, are said to be iron-fastened.
IRON-FENCE AND HURDLE MAKER, a manufacturer of articles so named.
IRON-FOUNDER, a metal caster who runs iron into various shapes.
IRON-FOUNDERS' PATTERN-MAKER, a manufacturer of moulds, &c. for metal-founders.
IRON-FOUNDRY, a place where iron castings are made.
IRON-HEATER, the piece of metal which is heated in the fire for a laundress's box-iron or Italian-iron.
IRON-HOLDER, a stand for a laundress's smoothing-iron.

IRONING-BLANKET, a coarse blanket used as a smooth surface by laundresses when ironing linen.

IRONING-BOARD, a tailor's board for pressing cloth on with an iron to smooth the seams, &c.; a laundress's board, covered with flannel, for ironing ladies' dresses; a table.

IRON-LIQUOR, a solution of acetate of iron used as a mordant by calico printers. It is usually called printers' liquor.

IRON-MASTER, a manufacturer of raw and bar iron; the owner of smelting works, or blast furnaces for making iron from the ore.

IRON-MERCHANT, a wholesale dealer in iron.

IRONMONGER, a shop-keeper who vends hardware, and iron tools and utensils.

IRONMONGERS' COMPANY, the tenth in rank of the twelve principal livery companies of London: their first charter was granted in 3 Edward IV., A.D., 1463. Their hall is in Fenchurch street.

IRONMONGERS' TOOLS, the tools used by many trades sold by ironmongers; such as hammers, axes, saws, chisels, gimlets, &c.

IRONMONGERY, miscellaneous articles of iron, consisting of tenders, fire-irons, grates, ovens, pans, kettles, pots, spades, shovels, and other articles of hardware, usually sold by ironmongers.

IRON-MOULD, a mark on linen made by the rust of iron.

IRON-PLATE WORKER, a manufacturer of plates of iron for boilers, bridges, iron ships, &c.

IRONS, tools for heating at a fire, as laundresses' flat and box smoothing-irons for clothes; tailors' and hatters' irons, &c.: the poker, tongs, and shovel, for a grate; shackles or manacles for the legs.

IRON-SCRAPS, the cuttings and parings of iron work which are saved, collected together, and melted again in the puddling furnace.

IRON-SMITH, a worker in iron.

IRON-SPOON, a kitchen spoon used by cooks.

IRON-STEAM-BOAT BUILDER, an engineer who constructs vessels of plates of iron rivetted together. Iron ships and steamers are now coming very generally into use.

IRON-STONE, the argillaceous carbonate of iron, commonly known as clay iron-stone.

IRON-WIRE, metal drawn into slender threads from wire iron, and used for making rope, fencing, riddles, bird-cages, flower-stands &c.

IRON-WIRE WEAVER, a manufacturer of articles with iron wire.

IRON-WOOD, a common name for many trees, producing hard, ponderous, close-grained woods; in America, for the *Ostrya Virginica*, a tree which only grows to a small size, but the white wood is compact, finely grained and heavy. There is an iron-wood in Brazil, but the tree yielding it is not defined. Another iron-wood entering into commerce is the *Metrosideros verus*, brought from China. The *Arganiasideroxyylon*, of Morocco, is another close, hard wood which sinks in water.

IRON-WORK, any thing made of iron; the

parts or pieces of a building or machine which consists of iron.

IRRIGATION, the practice of flooding land in arid countries.

ISLOTTE, another name for the zloté, a Russian silver coin of 16 silver copecks, about 6d.

ISLINGLASS, the commercial name for the purest form of animal jelly obtained from the swimming-bladder of various fish. It is a substance well known in commerce, and employed both in the arts and domestic economy, being used in confectionery and cooking, and for clarifying wine and beer. The best islinglass is obtained in Russia from the sturgeon, and is divided into leaf and book (first and second), and staple. About 300 lbs. of islinglass are obtained from 1000 fish. Brazilian islinglass is probably obtained from species of *Pimelodus* and *Silurus*. It is in the form of pipe, block, honey-comb, cake, and tongue islinglass; the last formed of a double swimming-bladder. East-India islinglass is obtained from a species of *Polynemus*, viz. *P. plebeius*.

ISLINGLASS MANUFACTURER AND DEALER, a purifier and preparer of rough islinglass into the saleable article of trade.

ISPRUK, a coarse powder made from a species of *Delphinium*, growing in Affghanistan, used in dyeing.

ISTUMRAH, a tenure of land in India.

ITALIC, a kind of inclined type used by printers; that in which the scientific names of plants are given in this dictionary.

ITALIAN-IRON, a laundress's heater for fluting and smoothing frills, &c.

ITALIAN MAPLE, a noble tree (*Acer opalus*), much prized in Italy as a shade tree, for avenues and public walks.

ITALIAN OAK, the *Quercus Esculus*, a native of the South of Europe; where the sweet acorns are often ground and made into bread along with wheat flour.

ITALIAN RYE-GRASS, a plant, the *Lolium Italicum*, which produces a coarse kind of seed.

ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMAN, an oil-man; a vendor of macaroni, vermicelli, olive oil, dried fruits, provisions, and such like comestibles.

ITEM, a Malay name for ducks; a memorandum; a new article; one of the particulars of an account.

ITKIBOURA-BALLI, a wood chiefly used in British Guiana for cabinet work, believed to be obtained from *Machernium Schomburgkii*.

ITINERANT, a wanderer; a pedlar; a workman who travels from place to place.

ITINERARY, a distance guide, &c. for travellers; an account or description of a country.

ITZIBO, a Japanese gold coin worth about one shilling and sixpence.

IVORY, the commercial name for the bony matter of the tusks of the elephant, the teeth of the hippopotamus and walrus, the horn of the narwhal, &c. Elephant Ivory is the most esteemed, and that obtained in the largest quantity; our imports are nearly 500 tons a-year. Ivory is largely

used for veneers, combs and others. pass-ticket admission to IVORY AND BO colours these IVORY-BLACK, prepared by iron cylinders called bone- IVORY-BLACK, animal charcoal. It is a black pigment plate printer IVORY-CARVED

JABB, a netting the fry JABBLE (Scott knife.

JACARANDA, a lofty tree, the which rosew JACINTH, another gem stone.

JACK, a name instrument a full machine ordinary pocket moving power the smoke a wooden fire wedge; a vessel; in the off the skin

JACK-BLOCK, sending the JACK-BOOTS, a wheel of a k

JACKET, a shoe JACK-KNIFE, a JACK-MAKER, of roasting t

JACK-PLANE, inches long trying-plane JACKS, wooden JACK-SCREW, in the hold

JACK-STAFF, cap of a ship is hoisted. JACK-STAYS, iron stretch bind the

JACK-TOWEL, roller, and JACKWOOD, a wood obtal gnifolia; t sionally eat

JACOB'S-LADY rope with v

used for various purposes by cutlers, turners, comb-makers, instrument-makers, and others. Ivory is also the name for a pass-ticket on a railway, or subscriber's admission to a theatre, public gardens, &c.

IVORY AND BONE STAINER, a workman who colours these substances.

IVORY-BLACK, animal charcoal; a powder prepared by heating ivory shavings in an iron cylinder; when from bones, it is called bone-black. See BONE-BLACK.

IVORY-BLACK MANUFACTURER, a maker of animal charcoal from calcined ivory refuse. It is used as the basis of the finer black pigments, and for ink for copper-plate printers.

IVORY-CARVEE, a maker of various carvings

in ivory, either by hand or by the lathe; such as figures, chessmen, fans, brooches, combs, chains, signets, dice, knife-handles.

IVORY-MERCHANT, an importer or wholesale dealer in elephants' tusks, and the teeth of animals, supplying the ivory of commerce.

IVORY-TURNER, a worker in ivory; one who shapes ivory into various forms and articles with a turning-lathe.

IVORY-WORKER AND CUTTER, a turner and carver in ivory.

IVORY, VEGETABLE, a name given to the nuts of *Phytelephas macrocarpa*, a dwarf South-American palm; which, from their resemblance to ivory, are used by turners for making small articles.

J.

JABB, a net used in Scotland for catching the fry of coal fish.

JABBLE (Scotch), a large blunt needle; a knife.

JACARANDA, a Brazilian name for a fine lofty tree, the *Jacaranda Brasiliensis*, from which rosewood is obtained.

JACINTH, another name for the hyacinth; a gem stone.

JACK, a name for a male ass; a sailor; an instrument for pulling off boots; a powerful machine for raising great weights, its ordinary power being about 5 tons; a kitchen machine for turning a spit, the moving power being either a weight, or the smoke and ratched air of a chimney; a wooden frame for sawing timber on; a wedge; a flag carried on the bowsprit of a vessel; in the Orkneys, a term for taking off the skin of the seal. See JACKWOOD.

JACK-BLOCK, a block used in a ship when sending the higher masts up or down.

JACK-BOOTS, heavy long boots for riding.

JACK-CHAIN, the chain that revolves on the wheel of a kitchen jack.

JACKET, a short coat.

JACKET-KNIFE, a large clasp knife.

JACK-MAKER, a maker of lifting-screws; or of roasting bottle-jacks, &c.

JACK-PLANE, a smoothing plane about 18 inches long, used to prepare wood for the trying-plane.

JACKS, wooden wedges used in coal mining.

JACK-SCREW, a screw used for stowing cotton in the hold of a ship.

JACK-STAFF, a staff, fixed on the bowsprit cap of a ship, upon which the Union Jack is hoisted.

JACK-STAYS, ropes or strips of wood or iron stretched along the yard of a ship to bind the sails to.

JACK-TOWEL, a long towel placed over a roller, and fixed to a wall.

JACKWOOD, an excellent furniture and fancy wood obtained from the *Artocarpus integrifolia*; the fruit of this tree is occasionally eaten.

JACOB'S-LADDER, a ship's ladder made of rope with wooden steps.

JACONET, a light open and soft kind of fabric, rather stouter than muslin used for dresses, neckcloths, &c.

JACQUARD-CARDS, perforated patterns used in weaving figured fabrics.

JACQUARD-LOOM, an ingenious mechanism employed in weaving silk and muslin, carpets, and other figured goods.

JACQUARD-MACHINE MAKER, a manufacturer of Jacquard looms.

JADE, a stone (*nephrite*) used by lapidaries, of a light green colour, and an oily appearance when polished, remarkable for its hardness and tenacity. It is worked into elegant boxes, cups, and saucers, bottles, &c. in India. Scarping-knives, and other weapons bearing a fine cutting edge, are made of it by the Indians of North America.

JAG, a small load of hay; a wallet; a notch.

JAGGED, cut in a coarse manner.

JAGGER, in Scotland a pedlar; the bearer of a leather bag or wallet called a jag.

JAGGERT, the Indian name for a coarse dark kind of sugar made from the sap of the coco-nut, the palmyra, the kitool, and other palms, and from the sugar cane. Jaggery is often used to mix with lime as a cement in the East, and it takes a very fine polish. See CHAKKARA.

JAGGING-IRON, a pastry-cook's tool.

JAGHIRE, in India a fief or lordship for life.

JAGONG, the Malay name for Indian-corn or maize.

JAIL, a prison; a penitentiary.

JAILER, the keeper or guardian of a jail.

JALAP, the tuberous root and powder of *Ecoponium Purga*.

JALE (French), a large bowl.

JALOUSIES, a name for Venetian blinds in the West Indies and France.

JAM, a conserve of fruits; a thick bed of stones; a block or squeeze.

JAMAICA-PEPPER, one of the names given to allspice. (Cerothon oil and seed.)

JAMALGHOTA, the Hindustani name for JAMBEE, a species of cane imported from China, having a stiff stem with large knots.

ner Indian im-
in war or in
med of native
ngly fine and
ating the ap-
d gems.
the locust-tree
ne for spike-
asi.
name for Jas-
br mace.
or the nutmeg.
UT.
r; a wooden
resin obtained
in Ireland.
coin, passing
rchipelago for
rn in heaps to
ed at assizes.
in for mace.
r opening the
y medicine to
rooms or gaffs
both striped
e woven like
e surface, and
s. children's
essel, holding
ed as a stan-
a the custody
ustan for the
hi, which are
the necks of
to keep them
min-seed.
for hoisting
The principal
glue, and
es are those
are made into
's shape for
r in India.
r lieutenant.
s in Scotland,
akers' tools.
Malabar.
me for nux
ed in the sun.
for *Cocculus*
officer; s.

JERQUEE, the search of a ship by a custom-
house officer, called a jerquer; to ascertain
if there are any unentered goods con-
cealed.

JERSEY, fine yarn of wool.

JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE, the *Helianthus*
tuberosa; the tubers have a culinary
value, and the stems abound in useful
fibre.

JERUSALEM OAK, a name for the *Chenopod-*
ium Botrys, a fragrant plant, said to be a
powerful expectorant.

JESSE, a large branched candlestick.

JET, a variety of soft bituminous coal, ad-
mitting of a fine polish, which is worked
up into many kinds of ornaments, such as
brooches, bracelets, earrings, &c.; a spout
of water; a tube for melted metal in a
mould.

JETEE, an Indian name for the *Marsdenia*
tenacissima, a small climbing plant, from
the fibres of which the Rajmahl moun-
taineers make their bow-strings.

JETIMADH, a vernacular name in Hindustan
for liquorice.

JET-LUSTRE, a Bohemian black-lead for
JETSAM, goods cast into the sea from a ship,
in stress of weather, &c. which sink and
remain under water. See FLOTSAM and
LAGAN-GOODS.

JETTIMUD, a name in India for liquorice root.

JETTY, the projecting part of a wharf; a
mole or timber pier to land goods and pas-
sengers on.

JET-WORKER, a turner who shapes orna-
ments from jet.

JEWEL, a precious stone; a gem.

JEWEL-BLOCKS, blocks at the yard-arms of
a ship, for the studding halyards to pass
through.

JEWEL-CASE, a lady's case for keeping gems
and ornaments in.

JEWELLERS'-GOLD, gold with an alloy of
copper or silver in variable proportion.
For trinkets the alloy is about 25 per cent.
of copper added to the gold.

JEWELLERS'-ROUGE, a kind of red putty
powder used for polishing Jewellery.

JEWELLERS'-SWEEPS, a general name for the
scraps, dust, and washings remaining in
jewellers' workshops, gold-pen manu-
factories, &c. which are collected by per-
sons who separate the gold and silver
from the refuse.

JEWELLERY, a general name for ornaments
for the person, of silver, gold, enamels,
precious stones, &c.

JEW'S-HARP, a metal instrument for music,
played in the mouth.

JEW'S-MALLOW, a name for the plant yield-
ing the jute fibre.

JEWUL, JINGUN, the name in Bengal for a
gum-resin that exudes from the bark of
Oilina wodier.

JHAPPEE, peculiar umbrella-shaped hats,
worn by the lower class of Assamese,
made from the coarse leaves of the Toko-
pate palm (*Livistonia Jenkinsiana*, Griffith).
The leaf of the talipot palm (*Corypha*
Taliera) is used for the same purpose.

JHOOL, JOOL, a kind of white or black
blanket, made by the natives of India,
worth about 6s.

JHUGGERY, a mixture of tobacco, molasses,
and opium, which is smoked by some of
the lower class natives in the East.

JIB, the projecting frame of a crane; a
triangular ship's sail set on a stay, or
ward.

JIB-BOOM, the spar rigged out beyond the
bowsprit; the flying jib-boom is another
aided spar.

JIB-DOOR, a door made flush with the wall
on both sides.

JIGGER, a potter's wheel, by which earthen-
ware vessels are shaped, &c. by a rapid
motion; a small ship-tackle used about
decks or aloft; a miner who cleans ores
in a wire sieve; a machine to steady in
cable; a tool used by coopers for stripping
the outside of staves. *

JIGGING, in mining, the process of sorting
ore, by passing it through a griddle or wire-
bottomed sieve. [GEOG.]

JIGOT, the hip joint of lamb or mutton. See
JIGULITE, a Spanish name in Guatemala for
the Indigo plant.

JINGALL, a small portable piece of ordnance,
fired on the ground, which rests on a long
slender butt-end and a pair of legs.

JINGLE, GINGOLE, a covered two-wheeled
public car used in Cork. See GINGELMAN.

JINGUN, a gum-resin that exudes from the
bark of *Oilina wodier*, called in Bengal,
Jewul.

JINTAN, the Malay name for seeds.

JIPPO, a kind of women's stays.

JIRA, the Hindoo name for cumlin seed.

JOANESE, another name for the joe, a Portu-
guese gold coin.

JOAR, a vernacular name in India for the
farinaceous seeds of *Sorghum vulgare*; the
stalks afford sugar, but in less quantity
than the *Sorghum saccharatum*, which has
recently been introduced into culture in
Europe and North America for extracting
sugar from.

JOB, a piece of work; casual employment;
to buy and sell as a broker; to let out
horses and vehicles for hire.

JOBBER, a person who undertakes small
pieces of work; an outside or wholesale
dealer on the Stock Exchange, who makes
the price at the market value for joint-
stock or public securities between the
buyer and seller; being the intermediate
agent between the stock-broker and the
public; a petty-dealer in cattle, &c.

JOBING-OFFICE, a printing-office, where
small jobs are undertaken, as the printing
of hand or posting bills, circulars, cards,
&c.

JON-MASTER, a livery stable-keeper; one
who lets out horses and carriages.

JOB-PRINTER, a printer in a small line of
business.

Jon's TEARS, a popular name for the stony
bead-like seeds of a grass, the *Coix lacry-*
ma, used for making necklaces, &c., and
valued for supposed medicinal qualities.

JOCII, an Austrian land-measure equal to
146 acre or 6,889 square yards.

JOCKEY, a horse-dealer or trainer; one who
rides a horse in a race.

JOE, a Portuguese and Brazilian gold coin,
worth about 36s.

JOOGLES, pieces of hard stone introduced in a joint; particular kinds of connecting joints in masonry.

JOIANNNEA, a Portuguese gold coin of eight dollars.

JOHANNISBERGER, a name for a kind of hock wine.

JOHANNIS-BROD, a German name for the pod of the carob-tree. See CAROB-FRUIT.

JOHN DORY, an excellent table fish, the *Zeus faber*, common in the European seas.

JOHNNY-CAKE, a West-Indian name for small meal cakes, toasted on the embers.

JOINER, a mechanic who does the neat or fine woodwork in ships and buildings, and is therefore distinguished from the shipwright and carpenter; sometimes, however, the trades are combined.

JOINERS' COMPANYS, one of the minor incorporated livery companies of London which has no hall.

JOINT, a junction of wood, &c.; the limb of an animal cut up by the butcher.

JOINTING-PLANE, the largest plane used by carpenters and joiners.

JOINTS, places where two parts are united, or where pieces are articulated with each other, as in gas-pipes, &c.

JOINT-STOCK, a common fund or stock formed by the contributions or paid-up shares of different persons.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANY, an association with a capital formed of shares or contributions, to carry on any undertaking requiring large funds.

JOISTS, beams or cross pieces; the timber on which the flooring of buildings is laid; there are bending-joists and bridging-joists.

JOLLY-BOAT, a small boat, usually hoisted at a ship's stern, and sometimes termed a yawl.

JOLT, to jerk or shake.

JONDELAND, a land-measure of Denmark, equal to 6327 English square yards.

JONGS (French), rushes.

JORNALEROS (Spanish), day-labourers.

JORDM, a full bowl.

JOSEPE (French), very thin paper; silver or blotting paper.

JOSTICK, aromatic or fumigating-wood, used in China for incense tapers, &c.

JOSTIES, a name in Cuddapah and other parts of India for pastles.

JOUCATTE, **JUCAT**, a Scotch liquid measure synonymous with gill.

JOUT (French), beef tea; a Japanese beverage.

JOURNAL, a ship's log-book; a day-book; a diary or register of daily transactions in business; a daily newspaper; the bearing portion of the shaft in machinery; that which revolves on a support situated between the power and the resistance.

JOURNALIST, a news' writer; an editor.

JOURNEMAN, one who works for hire by the day; a mechanic employed to work for another in his particular trade.

Jow, a minute linear measure in the East Indies, represented by a grain of rice; 3 jows making 1 angle of 2 11-90th inches; a name in India for barley.

Jowl, **JOLE**, the cheek or head of a pig salted.

JUDGE, a measuring staff for estimating excavating work done in coal-miaes; a civil officer appointed to try causes, or preside over a court of justice.

JUDGES' CHAMBERS, the private offices of a judge, in the inns of a court, &c.

JUDGE'S ORDER, an order supposed to be signed before a judge in chambers, in which the defendant to an action admits the sum named in the order to be due by him to the plaintiff, and undertakes to pay it, as well as the costs of the action, in the manner and at the time specified on the face of the order.

JUDGMENT, a compulsory decree; the sentence pronounced in a cause by a judge.

JUDGMENT-DEBT, a security debt, legalized by a judge's order, under which the creditor can at any time issue execution against the debtor's goods and chattels. These debts have the preferential claim for payment in full out of an estate, before bond or simple contract debts.

JUDIEGA, Spanish olives, not fit for eating, but used for making oil.

JUDWAR, an Arab name for the round zedary (*Curcuma zerumbet*), which resembles ginger in flavour, though less pungent and agreeable. [Meg.]

JUEPHUL, the name in Hindustan for nut-JEFF, YOUTF, a Russian name for hide.

JUG, a pitcher, or water vessel.

JUGERE, an ancient measure of about half an acre.

JUGGED-HARE, hare cut into pieces, and stewed, with wine and other flavourings.

JUGGLER, a conjurer.

JUICE, the succulent or fluid part of meat; the water of fruit; the sap of vegetables.

JUJUBE, the fruit of the *Zizyphus vulgaris*, and *jujuba*, which nearly resembles a small plum, and is sweet and mealy; the former are brought into this country from the South of Europe, in a half dried state, and were formerly much used in pectoral decoctions. The bark and root are used medicinally in the East. The term jujube is, however, very generally applied by chemists and confectioners to a thickened mucilaginous lozenge.

JUK, **JUX**, a name in Constantinople for the sum of 100,000 aspers.

JULE, a name for the paul, a Roman coin worth about 2d.

JULEP, an American drink, consisting of a solution of sugar in an aromatic water, with a seasoning of mint, &c.

JULIENNE, a kind of light, thin, vegetable soup.

JULLALYA, an Indian name for hard wheat.

JUMALGOTA. See JAMALHOTTA.

JUMBA, a Malayan land-measure, 12 feet square, or 144 feet superficial; in Prince of Wales Island, the jumba is the 20th part of the orlong, which is 1½ acre.

JUMBOO, a brass drinking cup for wine, used in India.

JUMLAT (French), a mare; a mould for casting money. (then)

JUMENTO (Spanish), an ass; a beast of burden.

JUMFREE, a liquid measure in Lapland, equal to about three-quarters of an English pint.

JUMPER, chief pe

blasting

cheese-

JUNGLE, a

thick co

land cov

JUNIFER,

JUNIFER-

Juniper-

cinne; bu

favouri

JUNIFER-G

oilbannu

the *Jun-*

darac, th

See ARAB

JUNIFER-O

the berry

white or

hot and

strong a

scale in

with turp

JUNK, har

old and

cordage,

for makin

a Chinese

JUNK-DEAL

who ven

JUNKERITE

logists to

JUNKET, a

milk.

JUNK-RING,

the pistol

JUPE, a sor

merly we

flannel sh

JUPON (Fre

KABAB,

KABAN,

Molucca I

KABANI, an

KABBELLOW,

few days;

a mess of

KABOB, a T

KABONG, a

palm, the

there chie

of coarse

strong fib

KABOOK, a

decompos

tive reddi

KABOOKA, a

neighbour

neighbour

KACHEL, a

KACHEL, a

KADI-KANI,

Panicum

KADUKAY, a

KAPA, a na

met ma

...imating ex-
...ines; a civil
... or, preside
... offices of a
...
...posed to be
... numbers, in
... action admits
... to be due by
... takes to pay
... action, in the
... cified on the
... ee; the sen-
... by a judge.
... bnt, legalized
... h the creditor
... tion against
... etels. These
... claim for pay-
... state, before
... ts.
... it for eating,
... e round zedo-
... which resem-
... h less pun-
... [meg,
... stan for nut-
... for hide.
... f about half an
... o pieces, and
... r flavourings.
... part of meat;
... of vegetables.
... *Opis vulgaris*,
... r resembles a
... and mealy; the
... this country
... in a half dried
... much used in
... bark and root
... e East. The
... very generally
... onctioners to
... dzenge.
... ntinople for the
... a Roman coin
... consisting of a
... romatic water,
... cc.
... thin, vegetable
... or hard wheat.
... ea.
... measure, 12 feet
... al: in Prince
... ba is the 20th
... 13 acre.
... or wine, use^d
... ; a mould for
... then
... a beast of bur-
... in Lapland,
... ers of an Eng-

JUMPER, an iron punch, with a steel-like chisel point, used for boring rocks before blasting; a name for the maggots of the cheese-fly, *Propheta casei*.
JUNGLE, a general name in the tropics for thick brushwood, or very high grass; land covered with forest trees.
JUNIPER, a name for gin.
JUNIPER-BERRIES, the fleshy galbules of *Juniperus communis*, employed in medicine; but their chief consumption is for favouring the spirit called gin.
JUNIPER-GUM, a name for African incense, or oilbanum resin, commonly attributed to the *Juniperus Lycia*; also for gum sandarac, the produce of *Thuja articulata*. See ARAR.
JUNIPER-OIL, a volatile oil, obtained from the berries of *Juniperus communis*. It is white or yellowish, light, very liquid, of hot and acrid juniper taste, and very strong smell. It is prepared on a large scale in Holland, and often adulterated with turpentine.
JUNK, hard salted beef supplied to ships; old and condemned pieces of rope and cordage, cut into short lengths, and used for making mats, swabs, and oakum &c.; a Chinese vessel, from the Malay "ajong."
JUNK-DEALER, a marine store-dealer; one who deals old rope.
JUNKERITE, a name given by some mineralogists to spathic iron.
JUNKET, a dish of curdled cream and milk.
JUNK-RING, a steam-tight packing round the piston of a steam engine.
JUPE, a sort of petticoat or short mantle, formerly worn by women and children; a flannel shirt or jacket.
JUPON (French), an under-petticoat.

JUREE, a land measure in Cabul, half an English acre.
JUREMA-BARK, an astringent bark, said to be obtained from the *Acacia Jurema*, a native of Brazil.
JUROR, a member of a jury; one of a body summoned to try a cause.
JURY, a body of men sworn to decide upon facts according to the evidence produced before them: a grand jury consists of 24, a special or petty jury of 12. [a jury.
JURYMAN, a person summoned to attend on JURY-MAST, a temporary spar rigged as a mast, in place of one lost or carried away by storm, &c.
JESI, a delicate fibre produced in Manila from some undescribed plant, and of which dresses, &c. are made. [coat.
JUSTICAO, a waistcoat with sleeves; a close
JUSTINE, an Italian coin worth about 5s.
JUTE, an annual plant common in Bengal, the *Corchorus olitorius*. There are two varieties of the plant, the green and the reddish, known by the local names of pat and bun-pat. A coarse kind of cloth is woven from the jute, and affords the materials of the well-known gunny-bags of India. See GUNNY-BAGS.
JUVANEE, a name in India for the *Psychotris ajowan*. See AJOWAN.
JUVA, a South American name for the Brazil nut (*Bertholletia excelsa*).
JUWANSA, a name for the cactus' thorn (*Alhagi maurorum*), a thorny shrub used for making tatees or screens, to hang at windows and doors to keep out the heat and dust. It also furnishes the inanna of the desert.
JYNTEE, a name, in India, for the *Eschynomene Sesban*, which yields an excellent charcoal used for making gunpowder.

K.

KABAB, an inn in Russia.
KABAN, a weight of Ternate, one of the Molucca islands. See CABAN.
KABANI, an attorney in the Levant.
KABELLOW, codfish salted and hung for a few days; a name in parts of Scotland for a mess of cabbage and potatoes.
KABOB, a Turkish dish.
KABONG, a name in Malacca for the Gomuto palm, the *Arenga saccharifera*, cultivated there chiefly for its sap, to make jaggery or coarse sugar; but which also yields a strong fibre. See EJOO-FIBRE.
KABOOK, a name for clay iron-stone, the decomposition of which forms a productive reddish loam in Ceylon.
KABOOKA, an African caravan of slaves and merchandise in the Congo, Loango, and neighbouring districts.
KACHAI, the Malay name for glass.
KACHEL, a Dutch tile; an earthen vessel.
KADI-KANE, an Indian name for millet, *Panicum mitiacium*.
KADUKAY, in India, powdered myrabolams.
KAFA, a name in the Friendly Islands for a snuff made from coco-nut oil.

KAFFAK, a Turkish shoe merchant or dealer in slippers.
KAFILAH, an African caravan consisting of from 1800 to 2000 camels.
KAGNE, a kind of vermicelli.
KAHAWON, See CAHUN.
KAHOO, an East Indian name for the lettuce.
KAI, a Malay grain measure. See COYAN.
KAEN (German), a boat.
KAIL-BROSE. See KALE.
KAIL-YARD, a common term in Scotland for a kitchen-garden.
KAIMESTER (German), a wharfinger.
KAIN-BANI, the Malay name for linen; kain-kalambu, being gauze; kain-layer, canvas; kain-kipt, diaper; kain-panas, flannel.
KAJAWENS, painters for a camel in which women ride in Persia.
KAKAZALI, a common wood of Demerara, which is very durable in salt water, possessing the quality of resisting the depredations of the sea-worm and barnacle. It may be had from 6 to 14 inches square.
KAKOON, one of the Hindoo names for *Panicum Italicum*.

KALAMKARI, the Malay name for calico.
KALANDE, a native goldsmith's weight in Ceylon, almost obsolete, equal to 24 of a large red seed used for its subdivisions. The kalande represents about 73½ grains.
KALARY, the eighth part of a paw or seer in the southern Mahratta country, the paw being 15-16ths quart.
KALDEI, the Malay name for the ass.
KALE, **KAIL**, the generic name for colewort, a kitchen plant; a kind of pottage made with greens.
KALEIDOSCOPE, a highly ingenious optical instrument, showing, by the change of position of small pieces of coloured glass, a great variety of beautiful designs, which have been found very useful to pattern-drawers. It was invented by Sir David Brewster of Edinburgh.
KALFATERER (German), one who caulks seams.
KALLINGEE, a weight in Ceylon used for pearls, supposed, like the chow, to contain 320 fractional parts. One kallingee is equal to 20 manjadies, each containing 7½ grains troy.
KALMUCK, a kind of shaggy cloth or bear-skin; a coarse cotton fabric made of various colours in Prussia.
KAMBAING, the Malay name for a sheep or goat.
KAMBOU, a name in the Kurile islands for the *Fucus saccharinus*, called by the Russians sea-cabbage; a favourite article of food among all classes in the Japanese empire.
KAMISOL (German), a waistcoat or jacket.
KAMMEREK (German), a chamberlain or treasurer.
KAN, a liquid measure in Batavia of 91 cubic inches: 33 are equal to about 10½ gallons; 388 Batavia kams make one leaguer or 160 English gallons.
KANASTERE, a rush basket.
KANGAN. See CANGAN.
KANGAROO, a marsupial animal peculiar to Australia, which is hunted for its flesh and its skin. The tail makes excellent soup, and the skin when tanned forms a soft and durable shoe leather.
KANINCHIEN (German), a rabbit.
KANNA, a dry and liquid measure of Sweden, 4½ pint; 100 being equal to 57-60 gallons.
KANNE, the unit for liquid measure in the Netherlands, corresponding to the French litre, and equal to 1½ imperial pint; about 4½ go to the imperial gallon.
KAO-LIN, a porcelain earth derived from the decomposition of the felspathic granites, and much used for fine pottery. This earth is met with in Assam, Bangalore, Madras, China, and other parts of Asia, whence the name is derived.
KAPAK, the Malay name for a hatchet or axe.
KAPAS, a name in the East for cotton in the seed, and for the herbaceous cotton plant.
KAPER, **CAPER**, a name, in Scotland, for an out-cake buttered, with a slice of cheese on it.
KAPITIA, a resin or lacquer obtained in Ceylon from the sap of the *Croton lacciferum*.

KAPOK, a name, in the Eastern archipelago for the cotton down enveloping the seeds of the silk cotton-tree, *Bombax pentandrum*. It is used by the poor inhabitants for stuffing chairs, pillows, &c., but is seldom or never used for beds, it being thought unwholesome to sleep upon.
KAPP, a dry measure used in Sweden, equal to an English gallon, but in some places rather more.
KAPULAGA, the Malay name for cardamom.
KAPUR-BARUS, the name for the best camphor in the East.
KAPUR-TONOR, the Malay name for lime; kapur-tonak being fine or stiel lime.
KARBI, a Hindoo name for the *Sorghum vulgare*.
KARCH, an Austrian weight of 493·89 lbs. avoirdupois. See CHANGE.
KARMAN. See BUCK-WAX.
KARMESSIS, fairs held in Belgium and Holland.
KAROCAWN, a term applied to a species of money on some parts of the West coast of Africa, consisting of gold drawn out into a fine wire, and cut afterwards into small pieces.
KAROH, another name for the coss, an Indian itinerary measure.
KAROO-VALIUM GUM, an Indian name (at Madura) for the gum of *Acacia Arabica*.
KAROSS, a skin cloak very neatly made by the Kafirs, and which are much esteemed for driving wrappers, railway and carriage rugs, &c.; they are made of the wild cat, silver and red jackal, mixed jackal, antelope, and weasel.
KAS, a horse-hair sieve; a negro drum.
KASSA, a kind of fine castile in cakes, made in India from the nuts or seeds of the *Areca catechu*.
KATCHUNG-OIL, an Eastern name for groundnut oil, expressed from the seeds of *Arachis hypogaea*.
KATUMBAR, the Malay name for coriander.
KAUF (German), a purchase or bargain.
KAUFMANN, a merchant or tradesman in Germany.
KAVA, **KAWA**. See CAVA.
KAVAROO, the Tamil name for *Eleusine coracana*, a species of millet.
KAVEL-MELL, a large sledge-hammer used in Scotland for breaking stones.
KAYLA, the Hindoo name for the banana.
KAYU-MANIS, the Malay name for cinnamon.
KEATIB, a Turkish scribe, who writes letters, petitions, contracts, &c.
KEAVES, **CUVES**, chemical vessels employed to contain salts.
KER, a term in Scotland for a premature birth in animals; a silk lamb, &c.
KEBABS, small pieces of roasted meat, dressed with fresh parsley and celery, sold in the Turkish bazaars for dinner.
KEBBUCK, a common name for cheese in Scotland.
KECKLING, a sailor's name for old rope wound round cables to keep them from chafing.
KECKLING-PINS, a name in Scotland for wires or needles used in knitting stockings.

KEDEE, used or riv
KEEL, t
 vessel
 port
 or ba
 the T
 contr
 15½ L
 bit is
 3 quat
KEELAG
 port o
KEELMA
 and k
KEELFA
 cool.
KEELING
 codfil
KEELSON
 the flo
KEEN, sl
KEEPER,
 has the
 person
 or oth
 beasts
 males,
KEEPSIP,
 of the
 also for
 used as
KEEVIE, a
 district
 in brew
KEFFER, a
 silver,
KEG, a s
 taining
 beer, o
 will ve
KEHUL, p
 which t
 lds and
KEILING
KEIR, a ki
KEITE, in
 or strea
KELINGOO
 toes, of v
 velly ke
 kelingoo
KEKEL, a
KELLA, an
 part of t
KEELACH,
 used in
KELLAT, a
 the 15th
KELET, a
 Euphrat
KELLOW, a
KELOMTER,
KELP, the
 obtained
 sea-weed
 on the r
 about th
 of the se
 unprofita
KELOM, A

KEDGE, a small anchor with an iron stock, used for warping, or for riding in a harbour or river.

KEEL, the lowest and principal timber of a vessel, running the whole length and supporting the frames and hull. A lighter or barge, a flat-bottomed vessel used in the Tyne for carrying coals to colliers, it contains about 8 Newcastle chaldrons = 15½ London chaldrons or 21 tons 4 cwt; but is commonly taken at 21 tons 1 cwt. 3 quarters; the keel of coke is 11 tons.

KEELAGE, dues paid for a ship entering the port of Hartlepool, &c.

KEELMAN, one who manages coal-barges and keels.

KEELFAT, a vessel in which liquor is set to cool.

KEELING, a name in some places for the codfish, *Morhua vulgaris*.

KEELSON, a timber placed over the keel on the floor timbers, and running parallel.

KEEN, sharp; having a fine edge.

KEEPER, a preserver; a defender; one who has the custody of prisoners, or of deranged persons; one who has the care of a park or other enclosure, or the custody of beasts; a guard ring worn by married females, above the wedding ring.

KEEPSAKE, a remembrance or gift-token.

KEESLIP, a name in Scotland for the stomach of the calf used in curdling milk for cheese; also for the *Galium* plant or cheese rennet, used as a substitute. *See* KESLOR.

KEEVE, a large vat used in the mining districts; a mash-tub or vessel employed in brewing; to tilt a cart, to unload it.

KEFER, the Turkish name for a purse of silver, = 500 piastres.

KEG, a small wooden cask or barrel containing 4 or 5 gallons: pint, lard, Dantzic beer, oysters, &c. are packed in kegs, and will weigh about 28 lbs.

KEHUL, powdered antimony and rosin, with which the Arab women darken their eyelids and eyebrows.

KEHLING (German), fresh cod-fish.

KEIR, a kind of boiler used in a bleachery.

KRITH, in Scotland, a bar laid across a river or stream to prevent the ascent of salmon.

KELINGOO, an Indian name for sweet potatoes, of which there are many varieties; as velly kelingoo, saruy kelingoo, alvally kelingoo, linevully kelingoo, &c.

KELKEL, a slice of sole dried and salted.

KELLA, an Arabian dry measure, the fourth part of the toman; and equal to 4 1-5th lbs.

KELLACH, a kind of sledge or wicker cart used in Scotland.

KELLAT, a weight at Suez, of four grains, the 15th part of a dram.

KELLEZ, a kind of raft used on the river Euphrates.

KELLOW, a name for black-lead.

KELONTER, a Persian magistrate.

KELP, the commercial name for the ash obtained by the incineration of various sea-weeds. Kelp was largely manufactured on the northern shores of Scotland until about the year 1817, when the removal of the salt-duty made the manufacture unprofitable.

KELFON. *See* KRELSOM.

KELT, a name in Scotland for cloth with the nap, generally made with native black wool; a spawning salmon.

KELTER, a wine-press in Germany.

KEMELIN, a brewer's vessel.

KEMENGHE, an Arab violincello with two strings.

KEMESTER, the name in Scotland for a wool-comber.

KEMO SHELLS, an eastern name for the large heavy shells of *Tridacna gigas*. *See* CLAM.

KEMP, KEMPT, the coarse rough hairs of wool, which is avoided by the manufacturer in his purchases of wool, deteriorating, as it does, the appearance of even common fabrics by its inferiority and harshness, and not taking dye readily. The Kemp of Cashmere goats' wool is now, however, made into coarse cloth.

KEMPER, a well-known name in Scotland for a competitor among reapers; one who strives to outrun the others in the quantity of work done.

KEMPLE, in Scotland, 40 wisps or bottles of straw or hay.

KEMP-SEEDS, a Scotch term for the sifting or refuse of oats, in making oatmeal.

KEN, a long measure of Siam, the half of the vohai, and equal to 37½ inches.

KENDOO, a vernacular name in Bengal for Indian ebony, the *Diospyros Melanozyton*. The bark is astringent.

KENQUZEL, the seeds of *Gundelta Tournefortia*, which are roasted and used as coites in parts of Asia Minor and Sicily.

KENNEL, a watch-dog's house; a building for a pack of hounds; the channel or water-course in a street.

KENNEL-COAL. *See* CANNEL-COAL.

KENNEL-BAKER, a rag-gatierer; a bonnet-maker.

KENNETS, a coarse cloth made in Wales.

KENT, a long shepherd's staff or leaping pole. [*shlp*].

KENTLEDGE, pigs of iron used for ballast in a KEORA-OIL, KETGEE-OIL, an essential oil obtained in the East from the *Pandanus odoratissimus*.

KEPER, KOPER, a name in Germany for niarsella, a kind of twilled linen.

KEPOOR, a Hindoo name for amber.

KEPPING, a division of the Spanish dollar in Sumatra, which is divided into 400 keppings; eight therefore are worth about 1*l*.

KEBAN, a Persian silver coin worth about 1*l*.

KERAT, the Egyptian name for the carat.

KERBSTONE, the edge flag-stones of a paved footway or causeway. *See* CURBS.

KERCHIEF. *See* HANDKERCHIEF.

KERE, a notch or slit made in wood by cutting.

KERIEH, a Turkish gold coin of 21 plasters under the old coinage, but the kerieh of the reigns of the sultans Mahmood and Abdul Mejid is worth only 18 plasters, or the 6th of a pound sterling.

KERMES, an insect, produced on the *Quercus coccifera*, which furnishes a red colouring matter. Also the name for a brick-red mineral powder, a factitious sulphuret of antimony, for dyeing, and formerly used, in medicine.

KEARNED-LETTER, those letters of printing-type which hang over the shank.

KEBNEL, the edible substance contained in the shell of a nut.

KEROSENE, a liquid hydro-carbon obtained from a species of bituminous shale in New Brunswick.

KERBA, a name in Cambry for a large package.

KERSEY, a very coarse stuff usually ribbed, woven from long wool; chiefly manufactured in the North of England.

KERSEYMER, a thin fabric generally woven plain from the finest wools, and made chiefly in the West of England.

KESHOR, the Bengalee name for *Rottleria tinctoria*.

KESLOP, a name for rennet, the substance used in curdling milk. See **KEESLIP**.

KESME, a name in Berber, Nubia, for the sum of 2 dollars.

KESSEL-BIER, home-brewed beer in Germany.

KESSELER, a German brazier or tinker.

KESTING, KESLING, a small green plum; a bullace.

KEUCH, a two-masted vessel with the main mast placed amidships, and a mizen-mast, ranging from 100 to 250 tons burden.

KETCHUP. See **CATSUP**.

KETTEL (German), a little chain.

KETTPEIDE (German), thrown-silk.

KETTLE, a metal boiler, saucepan, stewpan, or other cooking vessel for heating and boiling water for domestic purposes.

KETTLE-DRUM, a musical instrument used in military bands, consisting of two basins of copper or brass with goatskin, or vellum stretched over them.

KETTLE-DRUMMER, the musician who plays on the kettle-drum.

KEUTTER, a paste made from raisins exported from Turkey.

KEVEL, a strong piece of wood bolted to a stanchion for belaying ropes to; a frame for spreading the main-sail.

KEVINS, a term in Scotland for the refuse separated from grain.

KEY, an instrument by which the bolt of a lock is pushed backward or forward, or clock-work machinery is wound up; an index; that which serves to explain any thing difficult to be understood; in flooring, the board last laid down.

KEY-BUGLE, a brass horn or musical instrument.

KEY-HOLE, the perforation in a door or lock for receiving a key.

KEYL, a local name in Scotland for a bag or sack.

KEYS, small shoals or uninhabited islets; the stops of a musical wind instrument; the fingering notes of a piano-forte.

KEY-SCREW, a lever for turning screws.

KEY-STONE, the middle voussoir, or centre-stone of an arch.

KHALSAH, a government rent-roll in India.

KHAM, a name in Turkey for cotton cloth not dyed.

KHANCHIA, an Indian weight, ranging from 204 to 225 grains.

KHANSAMAH, an Indian butler.

KHEL-BOST a boat in Assam, the roof of

which is covered with the leaves of the *Livistona Jenkinsiana*, a palm.

KHESNA, a Persian dye for the hair, used in the baths of Constantinople.

KHISMIS, the Malay name for raisins; also a preserve or sweetmeat. See **KISEMISA**.

KHORMA, a Malay name for the date.

KHUNDEE. See **KUNDEE**.

KIUS-KIUS. See **CUSCUS**.

KHUSREH SURVEY, a private or native survey of land in India.

KIWAY, a Burmese measure of capacity, equal to about one gallon.

KIABOOCA-WOOD. See **KYABOOCA**.

KIAT, a name in Rangoon for the teal, a piece of silver money weighing 10 dwts. 10½ grs.

KIBBAR, a small currency of Abyssinia, consisting of 3 borjookes, or glass beads.

KIBBLE, a bucket, usually of iron, for raising ore to the surface from a mine-shaft.

KIBBLING-MILL, a hand-mill of steel, attached to a post, for crushing or grinding beans, pease, malt, &c.

KIBRTZKA, a one-horse vehicle on two wheels, used in Siberia.

KIP, a young goat; a fagot or bundle of hoth and turze.

KIDDER, an engine-ser of corn or other merchandise. See **FORESTALLING**.

KINDERMINSTER, an ingrain carpeting, originally named from the town where it was principally made, but the largest quantity is now manufactured in Scotland. Kinderminster is composed of two webs, each consisting of a separate warped woof; the two are interwoven at intervals, to produce the figures, as the two webs are passed at intervals through each other, each part being at one time above, and at the other below. When different colours are used, the figure will be the same on both sides, but the colours will be reversed: these are made entirely of wool. Jug fish.

KIDDLE, a kind of weir in a river, for catching.

KIDNAPPING, enticing away persons to enter the army or navy, &c.

KIDNEY-BEAN, the common name of plants of the genus *Phaseolus*, much used as a vegetable.

KIDNEYS, glands lying in the lumbar regions of animals: ox and sheep kidneys are often sold separately by butchers.

KIDS, a technical name for bundles of sticks and bushes planted on a sea beach, around which collect the waifs and strays of the ocean, sand, and other matters.

KIEN, a German name for the fir or pine, and rosin obtained from it.

KIERA, a name in India for the seeds of *Amaranthus frumentaceus*, which are ground into flour. The leaves and tender tops of another species are much esteemed by the natives, and eaten by them in their curries, or as a substitute for asparagus.

KIFFEKEL, a name for meerschaum.

KIANG, a Malay name for the roe or hart.

KIKUEL OIL, the produce of the solid part of the seeds of *Salvadora Persica*, imported into Bombay from Gujerat, for local consumption.

KILDERK
kins, of

KILLARE,
119,004
acres.

KILL, Kc
and for

KILLAS,
KILLOW,
very v
locality
Winche
okes, I
4984 f
bushels
bushels

KILL-PAT
medicin

KILN, an
grain, i
furnace
ware.

KILOGON
KILOGRA
sure of
about 4
exactly
quintal
gramm
To con
gramm
by 2-204

KILOLITH
sure, th

KILOMET
nearly 1
tenth of
and mi
4 furlong

KILOSTER
cubic fe

KILT, a
dress e;

KIMDIN,
basket.

KIMMEL,
archipel
seed.

KIMMEN,
a milk
brewer

KIN, ano
weight.

KINCON,
KINE, an
KING, the
men.

KING-FISH
fishes;
drt, an
East I

KING-PO
KING-WO
hard-w
from B
luches P
derived
It is als
in viole
in the
pally u
work, l
and the

leaves of the
n.
hair, used in

raints; also
see KISSMISSE
e date.

or native sur-
of capacity,

OCA.
or the tical, a
sling 10 dwts.

of Abyssinia,
glass beads,
iron, for rais-
allic-shaft,
teel, attached
inding beams,

ucle on two
or bundle of

or other mer-
g.

arpeling, ori-
own where it
the ingre-
ared in Scot-
posed of two
ntrate warped
ven at inter-
s, as the two
vals through
at one time
elow. When
the figure will
ut the colours
made entirely

ng fish.
r, for catch-
rsons to enter

ame of plants
ich used as a

ambar regions
neys are often

bles of sticks
beach, around
strays of the
ers.

he fir or pine,
the seeds of
which grows
es and tender
uch estemee'
y them ir
lute for as-

uum.
roe or hart.
e solid part of
ica, imported
or local con-

KILDERKIN, a beer cask, containing 2 fir-
kins, or 18 gallons.

KILGARE, a measure of 1000 area, equal to
119,604.6 square yards, or 24.71 imperial
acres.

KILL, KULL, the Turkish word for bristle,
and for the coarse hair on goat skins.

KILLAS, a miner's name for clay slate.

KILLOW, KILO, a Turkish dry measure of
very variable dimensions in different
localities; in Constantinople equal to the
Winchester bushel, and divided into 22
okes. In Alexandria, however, it is about
4.0034 bushels; in Bucharest nearly 11
bushels; and in Ibrail as much as 17½
bushels.

KILL-PAIN, an American specific or quack
medicine, so called.

KILN, an oven for roasting or drying malt and
grain, burning bricks, tiles, lime, &c.; a
furnace for annealing glass and pottery
ware. [1000 sides.]

KLOGONE, a geometrical figure, having
KILOGRAMME, the French pound, a mea-
sure of weight of 1000 grammes, equal to
about 2.20463 lbs.; 100 kilogrammes, or a
quintal, is equal to 1.9686 cwt., 1000 kilo-
grammes, or the tonneau, to 19.686 cwt.
To convert pounds avoirdupois into kilo-
grammes, or *vice versa*, divide or multiply
by 2.20463.

KILOLITRE, a French dry and grain mea-
sure, the muid = 35.3171 cubic feet.

KILOMETRE, a French itinerary measure,
nearly 5 furlongs; also called a mille, the
tenth of the league, containing one thou-
sand metres, equal to 1003.6389 yards, or
4 furlongs, 213 yards, 1 foot, 11 inches.

KILOSTERE, one thousand stères, = 35,317.41
cubic feet.

KILT, a Highlander's petticoat; a loose
dress extending to the knee.

KIMDIN, a name in Cambay for a bamboo
basket.

KIMMEL, a name in Java and the Eastern
archipelago, for a liqueur made from an-
iseed.

KIMMEN, KYMMOND, a name in Scotland for
a milk pail, and for a large shallow
brewer's tub.

KIN, another name for the catty, a Chinese
weight. See **CATY**.

KINCOB, an Indian laced satin.

KINE, an ancient collective name for cows.
KING, the principal piece of a set of chess-
men.

KING-FISH, a common name given to several
fishes; for instance, to the *Cybium Solan-
dri*, and the *Polynemus plebeius* in the
East Indies.

KING-POST, the middle post of a roof.

KING-WOOD, one of the most beautiful of the
hard-woods imported; which reaches us
from Brazil in trimmed logs, from 2 to 7
inches in diameter. It is believed to be
derived from a species of *Triptolomea*.
It is also called violet-wood, being streaked
in violet tints of different intensities, finer
in the grain than rosewood, and is princi-
pally used in turning and small cabinet-
work, being generally hollow in the heart,
and therefore too unsound for upholstery.

KINK, a twist or bend in a rope.

KINO, an astringent substance obtained from
various Australian and Indian trees, and
containing a large proportion of tannic
acid. It occurs in shining grains of a rich
ruby red colour. In India, kino is used for
dyeing cotton a nankeen colour, and is
also employed in medicine.

KINRO, baidoline, made in India of the
mucilaginous seeds of *Salvia plebeia*, L.
Brown, which, moistened with water, is
used to plaster back women's hair, and to
keep it glossy and in its place.

KINSIL, a lever or bar for quarrying or ris-
ing stones.

KINTAL. See **QUINTAL** and **CWT**.

KIP, a weight for tin in Malacca, of 15 be-
doors or 30 tampangs, and containing 40
lbs. 11 oz. avoirdupois.

KIPAS, the Malay name for a fan.

KIPPE, a basket for catching fish.

KIPPERED FISH, salmon or other fish, salted,
peppered, and dried.

KIPS, a name among tanners for the skins
of young animals, though many kips be-
long to full grown cattle of small breed.

KIPSIAR, the Chinese name for a pipkin, also
used by the Malays.

KIRK, the Scotch name for their Presbyterian
or National church.

KIRLACHE, a kind of Turkish lighter, navigat-
ing the Danube, ranging from 30 to 100
tons.

KIRLANOHISH, a small Turkish vessel; a
tender to the Admiral's ship.

KIRN, a churn; the last handful of grain cut
down on the harvest-field in Scotland.

KIRN-MILK, a Scotch name for butter-milk.

KIRSCH, KIRSCHENWASSER, cherry-brandy, a
spirit distilled from cherries in Germany.

KISSMISSE, a small kind of grape, from which
the Shiraz wine is made in Persia. When
dried in the form of raisins, it constitutes
a large article of commerce in the Indian
markets.

KIST (Hindustani), a stated or asse-
yment or instalment; a portion of a tax
paid by the ryot.

KISTBUNDER, an Indian contract or agree-
ment for payments of rent, duties, debts,
&c. by instalments.

KISTLER, a trunk-maker in Germany.

KISTNARAZ-BULLAH, a grain-measure in
Bangalore, of 2 pucca acers, or 4 lb. 3 oz. 5½
drams.

KIT, a small fiddle; a large bottle; a milk-
pail or churn; the tools, &c. of a work-
man; an outfit, as the chest of clothes of a
seaman, the knapsack of a soldier; a small
keg or wooden vessel, in which fish is
occasionally sold.

KITCHEN, the cooking-room or servants'
room in a house.

KITCHEN-DRESSER, a frame with shelves and
drawers, for keeping crockery ware, &c.
for ready use.

KITCHEN-MAID, a cook or servant.

KITCHEN-RANGE, a fire-grate and stove with
oven and boiler, &c. for cooking.

KITCHEN-STUFF, a name for the fat and
grease or dripping, collected and sold by
servants, and forming an ingredient in the
common kinds of soap.

- KITE**, a boy's plaything for flying, with a string; sometimes used to carry a line over rivers, or elevated heights for engineering purposes; a name given to an accommodation bill.
- KITKUTGAR**, a table-servant in India.
- KITTYHOLLA**, paper parasols made in China, which are exported to India and the Straits settlements, packed in boxes of 100 each.
- KITZE**, the Turkish name for a purse of gold of 30,000 piastres.
- KLACK**, in Scotland, fishing-ground near the shore, as opposed to the half or deep-sea fishing.
- KLAFTER**, an Austrian measure of length, containing 6 Vienna feet, and equal to 6.23 imperial feet, used also for timber.
- KLAPA**, the Malay name for the coco-nut.
- KLEIN-SCHMIED** (German), a white-smith.
- KLEIN-WAARE**, **KLINGEN-WAARE** (German), hardware.
- KLEMPNER**, a German tinker or thman.
- KLINGENSCHMIED**, a German sword-cutter.
- KLINGEN-WAARE**. See **KLEIN-WAARE**.
- KLIPPHUNOER**, a Dutch name in the Cape colony for the *Antelope oreotragus*.
- KLIFF-FISCH** (German), lull-fish, dried-cod.
- KLIFF-SWEET**, a species of bitumen oozing from the rocks of the Winterberger in the Cape colony, used by the natives to cure convulsions, &c.
- KLOPFER** (German), a lace-maker.
- KNACKER'S YARD**, a horse-killer's yard; a place where dead carcasses are taken to be cut up for their commercial uses.
- KNAG**, the shoot of a deer's horns.
- KNAPPING-HAMMER**, a stone-breaker's hammer in Scotland.
- KNEAD**, to work off a soft mass, as of dough or clay.
- KNEADING-MACHINE**, an apparatus for working dough by means of a revolving spiral.
- KNEADING-TROUGH**, a deep tray in which dough is mixed by bakers, and bread-makers.
- KNECHT** (German), a man-servant; a workman or journeyman.
- KNEE**, to elbow or bend in the middle; a crank; a bent piece of timber or metal.
- KNEE-CAP**, a cover or protection for the knee of a stumbling-horse.
- KNIFE**. See **KNIVES**.
- KNIFE-BASKET**, a tray for holding table-knives. [the knife]
- KNIFE-BLADE**, the metal or cutting part of knife-board, a piece of wood, plain, or cased with leather for cleaning and polishing table-knives.
- KNIFE-BOX**, a box with partitions for keeping superior table or dessert-knives.
- KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINE**, a labour-saving machine for polishing knives. It consists of a series of brushes or leather pads which are made to revolve vertically. The knives are arranged in slots on the circumference of the case, and are subjected on each side to the revolving brushes.
- KNIFE-HANDLE**, the holding part of the knife; that to which the blade is affixed.
- KNIFE-REST**, a metal or glass article for a dinner table to rest carving-knives on.
- KNIFE-SHARPENER**, a steel or tool for giving a cutting edge to knives.
- KNIFE-TRAY**, a servant's tray for depositing knives in.
- KNIGHT**, a mounted horseman; one of the pieces used in playing the game of chess.
- KNISTIR-GOLD**, a German name for gold leaf or tinsel.
- KNIT**, to weave by the hand.
- KNITTING-MACHINE**, a machine for weaving and making knitted work, as nets, open curtains, &c.
- KNITTING-NEEDLE**, **KNITTING-PIN**, a metal, wooden, or bone pin for knitting.
- KNIVES**, cutting instruments for table use, and for various trades, &c. as clasp, drawing, putty, and palette knives, pocket, or spring knives, desk knives, sportsmen's and gardeners' knives, pen-knives, fruit, ham, oyster, bread, butter, cooks', shoe, prunling, paring, plough knives, and other kinds; all of which differ in form or shape.
- KNOB**, a boss or protuberance; the handle for a door or drawer, &c. made of wood, brass, glass, slate, or some other material.
- KNOCKER**, an iron rapper or instrument for summoning at a door; a piece of wood to denote the recoil of a wheel.
- KNOLES**, a German name for lead ore separated from the smaller parts as they are raised from the shafts.
- KNOPF-MACKER** (German), a button-maker.
- KNOT**, a mark or division of the log-line, and name for the nautical mile of 2208 yards, 3 knots making a marine league, and 60 knots a degree. The line knots are placed at distances of 50 feet from each other. Now, as 120 times half a minute make an hour, and 120 times 50 feet make almost a geographical mile, so many knots will run from the reel in one experiment, as the vessel sails miles in an hour. The knot is used for ascertaining the speed of a ship's sailing, and answers to half a minute by the sand-glass, as the log-line runs out, as a mile does to an hour; that is, it is the 120th part of a mile; hence we say the ship is going nine knots, equivalent to nine nautical miles per hour. See **LOG-LINE**. Knot is also a fastening in a rope. See **HYCRET** and **BEND**.
- KNOPF-GRASS**, the *Polygonum aviculare*, the small rugose nuts of which are reported to be emetic and purgative.
- KNOPT**, the ball or piece of wood that is struck in the game of shinty; a kind of Russian leather whip.
- KNUTS**, a name for the offal or waste silk, in winding off from the cocoon. A large quantity is imported under the names of "knubs and husks," which is carded and spun up into various common silk stuffs.
- KOARK**, a name in the interior of Persia for the shawl wool obtained from the double-coated goat of Angora.
- KOARY**, a fine kind of Indian grass, used for making mats.
- KOB**, **KORA**, a species of African antelope, the *Antelope Senegalensis*.
- KOBANG**, a gold coin of Japan worth 6s. At the opening of the ports very large ones were in circulation, but are now called in. There are half-pieces of corresponding value.
- KOBER** (German), a basket or dorse. [the

KOBIL,
KODA,
 27 lin.
KODAM,
 round
 trade,
 indivi
KODEE,
 specie
 and th
KODIE,
 bahar
 kinds,
 and tr
KOFF-B
INOFFER
 the fl
 specie
 Manila
KOHL,
 colow
KOHL-B
 with a
 sica ol
KOJANG
 equal
KOKF,
 bngs o
KOKIA -
KOKUM -
 from t
 purea.
 and as
KOLAS,
 in the
 maker
KOLA-SU
Stercu
 picon
 teemed
 sucked,
 flavour
 and als
KOLE, a
 equal t
KOMMOD
KOMPOW
 made o
 curren
 islands.
KOMET (C
KONGPU,
 foot me
 more th
KOODO,
 malis s
 horns,
KOOL, a
Zizyph
KOOLINJA
 Galang
KOOLTOO
 buekwi
KOONGCO
 fan mil
KOONOOF
 flowers
 dyeing.
KOONKEE
 chitack
KOORA, a
 Mahrat

for depositing

one of the
me of chess.
e for gold leaf

e for weaving
as nets, open

PIN, a metal,
tting.

for table use,
etc. as clasp,
lette knives,
desk knives,
knives, pen-
bread, butter,
ring, plough
of which differ

; the handle
ade of wood,
ther material.
nstrument for
ce of wood to

ead ore sepa-
s as they are

ntton-maker.
f the log-line.
mle of 2208
arine league,
line knots are
et from each
half a minute

50 feet make
so many knots
e experiment,
n hour. The
g the speed of
ers to half a
s the log-line
n hour; that
le; hence we
knots, equiv-
n hour. See
astering in a

atcular, the
are reported

wood that is
y; a kind of

waste silk, in
2). A large
the names of
s carded and
n silk stuffs.
of Persia for
n the double-

grass, used for

an antelope,

an worth 6s.
ry large ones
ow called in
sponding va-
orser. (See

KOBIL, a small boat. See COBLE.

KODA, a grain measure of Georgia, about 27 lbs.

KODAMA, a money of Japan, consisting of a round, thick lump of silver, passing in trade, and weighed in payment from one individual to another.

KODEK, a name in Sindo for various species of cowry; the shells are calcined, and the powder sprinkled over sores.

KODIA, a name in Java for the candy or baha, a weight, of which there are two kinds, the large — to 610 lbs. avoirdupois, and the small to 407 lbs. [sel.]

KOFF-BOAT, a small two-masted Dutch vessel. **KOFFER-MACKER**, a trunk maker in Germany. **KOFFO-HEMP**, a name in the Moluccas for the fibres of the *Musa textilis*, a wild species of plantain, which yields the Manila hemp cordage of commerce.

KOHL, the German name for cabbage or colewort.

KOHL-BALI, a curious variety of cabbage, with a bulbous stalk, the rapeseed (*Brassica oleracea*, var. *gongyloides*).

KOIJANG, a name in Java for the coyan, equal to about 60 imperial bushels.

KOKA, a revenue measure of Japan, of 3 000 bins or bales of rice. [wood.]

KOKRA—**WOOD**, another name for cocum. **KOKUM-OIL**, a concrete oil, obtained in India from the dried fruit of the *Garcinia pumila*. It is used as an article of food, and as a medicine. See COCUM BUTTER.

KOLAS, glazed earthenware pans, used in the East by sugar-boilers and sweetmeat-makers.

KOLA-NUTS, **COLAS**, the brown seed of the *Sterculia acuminata*, about the size of a pikeon's egg, which are very highly esteemed in Africa. When chewed or sucked, they are said to enhance the flavour of any thing eaten afterwards, and also to purify putrid water.

KOLE, a Malabar long measure for timber, equal to 28½ English inches.

KOMPODE (German), a chest of drawers.

KOMPOW, a strong white Chinese linen made of flax, passing as a medium of currency in some of the Philippine Islands.

KOMET (German), curdled milk.

KONGFU, **CONGFU**, a name for the 1000s' foot measure in China, about ¾ of an inch more than the English foot.

KOODO, a large African antelope, the *Dama strepsiceros*, which has fine long horns, with three elongated spiral turns.

KOOL, a Bengalee name for the fruit of the *Zizyphus jujuba*. See JUJUBE.

KOOLJAN, a name in Hindustan for the Galanga root. See GALANGAL.

KOOLTOO, a name in Bengal for a species of buckwheat, *Fagopyrum esculentum*

KOONGOONTE, a name in Bellary for the Italian millet, *Panicum Italicum*.

KOONGOO-TARO, an Indian name for the flowers of a species of *Tamarix*, used in dyeing.

KOONKEE, a grain-measure of India, of 5 chittacks. See CHITAK.

KOORA, a measure of capacity, in the South Malhatta country, of 3¼ gallons.

KOORINGA-FIBRE, a good substitute for flax, prepared in Tanjore from the *Tylophora asthmatica*.

KOOROOMBA, a name in Ceylon for the young of green coco-nut.

KOOSUM, **KOOSUMBA**, a name in India for sunflower; also for the *Schleichera trypana*, a tree on which the best lac resin is formed.

KOOT, **KOOTH**, a name in Lahore and the Bengal bazaars for putchuk or costus root.

KOP, the Dutch unit of measures for dry wares, and the cube of the palm, answering to the French litre.

KOPPEK, See COPPEK.

KOPPEN, an Austrian liquid measure, 70 of which make up the wine elmer. See EIMER.

KOPP-STUCK, a silver coin of Bavaria, worth 8½; also called a steiter; in Brandenburg it passes for 24 kreuzers.

KOPRA. See COPPERAII.

KOQUERETTE-BALLI, a native wood of Demerara, which forms excellent rafters and beams for cottages, growing from 20 to 30 feet long, and from 4 to 6 inches in diameter.

KORB (German), a basket or hamper.

KOBETZ, a Gallican measure equal to 3½ bushels.

KORBEL, a Flemish weight corresponding to the French decigramme, or rather more than ¼ grain (1.543).

KORZEC, **KORZEC**, a Polish weight equal to nearly 2 cwt.; also a corn-measure of about 3½ to 3¾ bushels.

KOSKOSOO, in Tunis, a dry preparation of semola, or coarse meal.

KOSANG, a petty money of account in the Malay peninsula; the fourth part of the mace.

KOST (German), board, food, or diet; hence the compound words kostganger, a boarder; kosthaus, a boarding-house; kostschule, a boarding-school, &c.

KOTAR, an eastern weight of 15½ lbs.

KOU, an ancient Chinese measure about 17½ gallons. [Russia.]

KOUBANKA, a kind of wheat grown in KOUKAN, an ornamented silver bracelet.

KOU-KOU, a Tartar name for the *St. Ignatius* bean, the seeds of a species of *Strychnos* (*S. Sancti Ignatii*, the *Ignatia amara* of some authors), which enjoys a high reputation in the Chinese Materia Medica. It is bitter, and believed to be a good vermifuge, but is dangerous from the quantity of strychnine it contains.

KOUMIS, a liquor made in Tartary, from mares' and camels' milk, which has undergone a certain degree of vinous fermentation.

KOURIE, **KOWRIE**. See COWDIE PINE.

KOUSO, a medicinal plant, the *Brauera anthelmintica*, a native of Abyssinia;

which is reported to be a very effectual vermifuge.

KOVIGEE, an Indian agrarian measure equal to 4 acres.

KOYAN, a variable weight for dry goods in the East; at Lombok it is equal to 83 piculs, at Batavia to 23, at Samarang, to 30, and at Singapore to 40. See COY.N.

KOYFUL, an Indian name for wild nutmegs.
KRALAL, an enclosure for cattle in the Cape colony; also applied to the huts of the natives.
KRAMA, a woman's wooden clog or sandal.
KRAMER, a German shopkeeper; a merchant trader.
KRAMERGEWICHT (German), avoirdupois weight.
KRAMERMEISTER, an alderman of the Grocers' guild in Germany.
KRAMMES (German), retail wares; commodities; articles of trade.
KRAMPLER, a German wool-carder.
KRANG, a name given by fishermen to the fleshy part of the whale after the blubber has been taken off.
KRAUT (German), colowort or cabbage.
KRAUTER-TABAK (German), herb tobacco.
KRAUTER-THREE, herb tea.
KREAT, **CREAT**, an infusion of the root of *Andropogon paniculata*, which is much esteemed as a tonic and stomachic bitter. In the Peninsula of India, and also used in cholera and dysentery.
KREIDSCHNUR (German), a chalk-line or plumb-line.
KREISAMTMANN, the bailiff of a circle in Germany.
KREMEERWEISS, a pure carbonate of lead, of remarkably bright colour, made in Germany.
KREOSOTE. See **CREASOTE**.
KREUZER, **KREUTZER**, a German coin of variable value, in some places worth about the seventh part of a penny, in others, 30 kreuzers are equal to one shilling. In Frankfurt, and the southern part of Germany, 4 pfennings make a kreuzer, and 3 kreuzers are equal to 1 penny sterling; and 35 to one shilling. In Bale, the kreuzer passes for 5 deniers, in the canton of Bern, for 6. The Austrian paper, marked zechin (10) kreuzers passes for 12 kreuzers. The larger kreuzer is worth 1 kreuzer and 1 pfennig.
KRIS, the Malay name for a dagger.
KRON - **TRALER**, a German money; the crown-piece.
KROO, **KROU**, a measure of capacity on the west coast of Africa, varying from 4 to 12½ imperial gallons, in different localities; for palm oil it is 4 gallons, and weighs about 30 lbs.; in Accra and other parts, 50 lbs. A krou of rice weighs from 25 to 30 lbs.
KROOMEN, labourers employed at Sierra Leone, chiefly in boats and vessels; originally natives of the Kroo country, 150 miles to the southward and westward, whence their name.
KROSSAH, another name for the coas, an Indian itinerary measure of two miles.
KRUSE. See **CRUSE**.
KUCHEN (German), a cake or tart; a kitchen.
KUCHEN-WEISTER, the steward of a kitchen in Germany.
KUCHEN-ZETTEL, a German bill of fare.
KUCHOO, a name in Bengal for the large tuberous roots of *Aram Colocasia*, in the West Indies known as cocos or eddoes.
KUCZOORA, a name in Hindustan for the

long zedoary, the root of *Curcuma Zerumbet*.
KUDA, a Malay name for the horse.
KUDAKUDA, the Malay name for spars.
KUDDIAKHAR, a local name in India for botax.
KUDEI, the Malay name for shop.
KUEPIUL, a name, in Hindustan, for the aromatic and stimulant bark of *Myrica sapida*, a favourite native medicine.
KUGEL-TREE (German), imperial tea.
KUJOOR, an Indian name for dates.
KULACK, **COULACK**, a Chinese grain-measure, in use in Java, = 7½ catties, of 46 measures, each of 5 gantangs, or about 988 lbs. avoirdupois. It is also another name for the bamboo.
KULIT, the Malay name for skin or leather.
KULLANGE, **CULLINGEY**, an Eastern weight of about 78 grains, but in the Carnatic a little more. See **CULLINGEY**.
KULMET, a dry measure of Riga: 84 kulmets = 3½ English gallons.
KUMERA, the Maori name in New Zealand for the sweet potato.
KUMKUMA, an aromatic drug and perfume, obtained from *Didymocarpus aromaticus*; also the Malay name for saffron.
KUMLA, a name in Bengal for the sweet orange.
KUMMEL (German), cumin, or caraway seed.
KUMMEL-WASSER, brandy flavoured with cumin seeds.
KUMNYAN, the name among the Malays for frankincense, or gum olibanum.
KUMMOON, an Indian name for cumin seed.
KUMPF, a German dry measure of 1½ to 1½ gallon.
KUMUT, a kind of bark cloth, made in the Eastern archipelago, from the fibre of a species of *Artocarpus*.
KUNCHOORA, **KUNKHOORA**, Indian names for the China-grass cloth.
KUNDALOO, a large kind of nettle growing in the Himalayas, from the fibres of which the natives make rope for tying up their cattle, and snow-sandals.
KUNDE (German), a customer; a chapman.
KUNDEE, **KHUNDEE**, an Indian dry measure for salt, grain, and some other goods, equal to 611 pounds avoirdupois.
KUNDEL, a name in Hindustan for the fetid gum-resin sagapenum.
KUNGOO, a name in Bengal for the seeds of the *Panicum Italicum*.
KUNJOO, a red powder made by steeping turmeric-root in an alkali, used in India for the forehead marks of the Hindoos.
KUNKUR, a variety of nodular limestone found in India, which is not easily calcined, and forms but a poor cement.
KUPFER (German), copper.
KUPOE, a Malayan grain measure. See **COYAN**.
KUPPOON, the Hindustani name for camphor.
KUPPAS, a name in India for cotton in the seed.
KURA-KURA, the Malay name for a land-tortoise.
KURBAH, the Malay name for the buffalo.
KURDEH, **CURDEE**, Indian names for safflower.

KURKEE, the hill downys of plants
KURSCHEIN
KURTAU, t
KURTAU, t
KURUNDA,
Carissa
 fruits of
 favourite
KURUNTO
 of the Pa
 dia exte
 authorit
 duce of
KISHIMUT,
Costus
 colombo
KUSHINEEZ
KURUS, a
 sold in a
KUSTENFA
KUTCHOOR
 roots of
KUTEERA,
Sterculia
 use, the
 unaultab
 solubility
 gums for
 gum, ca
Cochlosa
 Bussora
 de Drogu
KUTKARAN
 for the se
 which ar
 able febr
KUTRAN, a
 a Rom
LA, a
 of a cano
 made of
LABANDUM
 resin, of
 leaves of
 is used in
 tiles, and
LABELS, n
 &c. for v
 cially for
LABERDAN
 fish.
LABOR, a M
 work of
LABORATO
 mental c
LABOURER
 journey
 toll and i
 not a cr
LABOUR-S
 economi
LABRADOR

Curcuma Ze-
ese.
 spars.
 in India for
 an, for the
 of *Myrica*
 icine.
 l tea.
 ces.
 grain-mea-
 tattles, of 46
 s, or about
 so another

o leather.
 ern weight
 e Carnatic

84 kulmets

ew Zealand

and perfume,
 aromatics;
 u.

the sweet

r caraway

oured with

the Malaya

num.

min seed.

of 1½ to 1½

made in the

of fibre of a

man names

le growing

es of which

ng up their

a chapman.

dry mea-

so other

ardupols.

for the fid

the seeds of

leeping tur-

India for

loos.

limestone

easily cal-

ment.

sure. See

our campior.

for a land-

buffalo.

es for saf-

KURKEE, a coarse kind of blanket, made by the hill people of India, from a curious downy substance, obtained from the leaves of plants.

KURSCHNER (German), a furrier; a skinner.

KURTAAS, the Malay name for paper.

KURTAU, a Malay name for the mulberry.

KURUNDA, the Hindustani name for the *Carissa carandas*, an Indian plant, the acid fruits of which afford the well-known and favourite caranda-jelly.

KURUNJ-OIL, an oil expressed from the nut of the *Pongamia glabra*, and used in India externally as a stimulant; by some authorities this oil is said to be the produce of *Dalbergia arborea*.

KUSHMUT, an Indian name for the root of *Costus speciosus*, used to adulterate Colombo root. [seed.]

KUSHNEZ, the Persian name for coriander **KURUPS**, an Eastern name for celery seed, sold in all the bazars as a stimulant.

KUSTENFAHRER (German), a coasting vessel.

KUTCHOORA, a general Indian name for the roots of the genus *Curcuma*.

KUTEERA, a gum obtained in India from the *Stereulia urana*, which has but a limited use, the want of adhesiveness rendering it unsuitable for the arts, while its difficult solubility renders it inferior to most of the gums for medicinal purposes. A similar gum, called kutira, is afforded by the *Cochlospermum gossypium*. This is the Bussora gum of Guilbourn, in his *Histoire de Drogues*.

KUTKARANGA, **KUTKULEGA**, Indian names for the seeds of the *Cesalpinia Bonducella*, which are a powerful tonic, and a valuable febrifuge.

KUTRAN, an Indian name for pitch.

KUX (German), a share in a mine.

KWAN, **KOUAN**, the Cochinchina name for a string of about 800 "cash," the popular coin. Each kwan makes 10 heaps, or "tiens," each of 60 cash. The Spanish dollar averages about 4 kwan; in Upper Cochinchina being worth 3 to 4 kwan, and in Lower Cochinchina, 5 or 6 kwan. As a weight, 500 kwan or catties, of 1½ ounce each, make one kwan.

KWART, **KWARTI**, a measure of capacity in Poland and Galicia, ranging from 1½ to 1½ pint.

KWARTTEL, **KWABDEEL**, a Dutch liquid measure, by which whale and seal oil is vendid; ranging from 51 to 88 gallons.

KWATERK, a Polish liquid measure, the fourth of the kwartl.

KYABOOCA, an ornamental fancy wood obtained in the Eastern archipelago, from the knotty excrescences or burrs of *Pterospermum Indicum*. It is also called amboyna wood. It is much esteemed in China and India, where it is made into small boxes and writing-desks, and other ornamental works.

KYANIZING, a process of preserving vegetable fibre, by forcing a solution of corrosive sublimate into the pores of the timber. Several other processes have been carried into successful practice since that of the late Mr. Kyan of New York.

KYAR. See **COIR**.

KYAT, another name in Burmah for the teical, = 252 grains Troy.

KYLOES, a name in Scotland for highland cattle, which are usually of small size and black.

KYPOO, an astringent extract made in Ceylon, resembling catechu.

L.

L, a Roman numeral denoting 50.

LA, a name in the Pacific for the sail of a canoe, or other vessel, which is usually made of leaves sewed together.

LABANUM, a soft and expensive medicinal resin, obtained from the surface of the leaves of *Cistus Creticus* in Candia, &c. It is used in plasters, in perfumery, for pastiles, and as an expectorant.

LABELA, narrow slips of parchment, paper, &c. for writing names for articles, especially for chemists' preparations.

LABERDAN, a German name for salted cod-fish.

LABOR, a Mexican land-measure of 177 acres; work of any kind; a handicraft or trade.

LABORATORY, the workshop of an experimental chemist.

LABOURER, **LABOURING-MAN**, a workman, a journeyman, one who earns his living by toil and the use of his hands at some work; not a craftsman or artisan.

LABOUR-SAVING MACHINES, inventions which economize or diminish human toil.

LABRADOR-STONE, a kind of feldspar, exhi-

biting a play of colours, supposed to be produced by microscopic crystals of quartz included in the labradorite. It receives a good polish, and is valued for ornamental purposes on account of its beautiful colours.

LABRADOR TEA, a popular name for the leaves of the *Ledum latifolium*, which, from their narcotic properties are used medicinally, and to render beer heady.

L. A. C., an abbreviation used by the dispensing surgeon or chemist, implying that he is a "licentiate of the Apothecaries Company."

LAC, in Hindoo numeration, 100,000; a lac of rupees is therefore £10,000; a crore is 100 lacs; a resinous incrustation produced on the boughs of trees by the punctures of the *Coccus lacca* insect; and which forms the basis of dyes, varnishes, and sealing-wax, entering largely into commerce. Our imports of crude lac, and lac dye, amount to about 1500 tons a year, worth about £38,000.

LAC-DYE, small square cakes of lac, for dyeing red colours.

LAMP-PAPERS, writing papers with a ribbed surface, which are either cream-laid, blue-laid, &c.

LAMB, a covered shed for cattle.

LAMBEZ (French), a width of manufactured stuff.

LAKE, a pigment of a fine crimson red colour, of which there are several kinds. Common lake is obtained from Brazil wood, which affords a very fugitive colour. Superior red lakes are prepared from lac, cochineal, or kermes, and the best from madder root. See **GARANCINE**.

LAKHRAJ, lands held rent-free in India, or of which the dues are assigned or appropriated to some public or private object.

LAMANEUR (French), a coasting pilot.

LAMANTIN, the manatee or sea-cow. See **DUALAMB**, the young of the sheep kind. [GONG.]

LAMBSKINS, the skins of the lamb, which with the fleece on are extensively used for clothing, for door-mats, &c.; the grey and black Russian lambs are mostly used for coat and cloak linings, collars, caps, &c.

The Astracan lamb is a rich glossy, black skin, with short fur, having the appearance of watered silk. The Hungarian lamb is produced in that country in immense numbers; of it is made the national coat; the woolly part is worn outside in summer, inside in winter; they are often highly decorated. The Spanish lamb furnishes the well-known short jacket of that country. About a million of lambskins a year are imported from abroad, chiefly for glove-making.

LAMBS-WOOL, the fleece of the lamb; a kind of woollen stuff; a name for a beverage composed of ale with the pulp of roasted apples added.

LAME-DUCK, a slang term applied to a member of the Stock Exchange who fails to meet his engagements.

LAME-MAKER, a foil maker.

LAMETTA, brass, silver, or gold foil or wire.

LAMEY, LAMYEY, a small Burmese measure of capacity, about half a pint.

LAMINATED, disposed in layers or plates.

LAMP, a utensil or apparatus for giving light, of which there are many kinds, as the argand lamp, the sperm oil lamp, the moderator for vegetable oil, the camphine lamp, the spirit lamp for chemical operations; the reflecting lamp for light-houses, the miner's safety-lamp, &c.

LAMP-BLACK, the carbon or smoke formed by burning vegetable substances in confined air. It constitutes the basis of lithographic and printing inks, and also of an oil paint.

LAMP-COTTON MANUFACTURER, a maker of cotton wicks for lamps. These are chiefly made in London.

LAMPERN. See **LAMPREY**.

LAMP-GLASS, the upright glass tube, or chimney for a lamp; the circular glass shade for a lamp, or gas-burner.

LAMP-LIGHTER, an itinerant employed by gas companies or individuals to light lamps. [kinds of lamps.]

LAMP-MAKER, a manufacturer of various **LAMP-POST**, the iron column or pillar for carrying a lamp.

LAMPREY, a small eel-like fish, the freshwater species of which, *Petromyzon fluviatilis*, was formerly of great importance as a delicacy, and also largely used as bait by fishermen. In Germany they are taken in large quantities, fried, packed in barrels by layers, with bay leaves and spices, and sprinkled with vinegar; and thus exported to other countries.

LAMP-SELLER, a vender of lamps, often combined with the trade of gas-fitter.

LAN, the Burmese name for the fathom.

LANA, a close-grained wood obtained in Demerara from *Genipa Americana*, which is not liable to split. The tree will frequently square from 14 to 18 inches. The fruit yields the pigment known as LANA dye, with which the Indians stain their faces and persons. Lana is also the Italian for wool; and a Russian weight of 52½ grains.

LANA-DYE, a bluish-black colour used by the Indians of Guiana for staining their persons. See **CARUTO**.

LANAIUOLO (Italian), a clothier.

LANCASTER-GUN, a gun with a very long range named after the inventor. The bore is slightly oval, and some of these guns in use will throw a conoidal projectile, weighing 100 lbs., to an enormous distance.

LANCE, a long spear, or sharp-pointed offensive weapon.

LANCE-CORPORAL, a soldier from the ranks, fulfilling the duties of a corporal, with temporary rank as such.

LANCER, a horse soldier armed with a spear or lance.

LANCEY, a surgeon's instrument for letting blood.

LANCEY-CASE, a case for keeping lancets in.

LANCEWOOD, a slender tree, the *Duguetia quitarensis*, of Lindley, the *Guatteria virgata* of others; found in tolerable abundance in the interior of Guiana, and also imported from Cuba and Jamaica. The wood possesses much toughness and elasticity, and is used for gig shafts, archery bows, billiard cues, and other purposes. Its native name is yarri-yarri.

LAND, ground; soil; real estate; also to disembark.

LAND-AGENT, a bailiff or assistant to the steward of an estate; a manager of landed property.

LANDAU, a carriage which may be opened.

LANDAULET, a small landau.

LAND-CHAIN. See **CHAIN**, and **GUNTER'S-CHAIN**.

LANDED-ESTATE, property in land.

LANDED-PROPRIETOR, an owner of houses or land.

LANDER, a miner who attends at the mouth of a shaft to receive the kibble or bucket with ore, &c.

LAND-FALL, the first land seen after a voyage.

LANDIER (French), a large kitchen-grate or range; a kitchen andiron.

LANDING, a quay or steps, &c. for disembarking from a boat; the level space on a staircase at the top of a flight of stairs; a platform at a railway station.

LANDING-PIER, LANDING-STAGE, a jetty or wharf for landing passengers or goods.

LANDING-SURVEYOR, a customs-officer; one who has the superintendence of landing-waiters, or of the discharging of vessels in docks.

LANDING-WAITER, a custom-house officer, or searcher who examines and registers the articles of a ship's cargo discharged in the docks or harbour.

LAND-JOBBER, a dealer in land; one who buys to sell again at an enhanced price.

LAND-MARK, a boundary stone; some object seen from the sea which guides a navigator. In large landed estates.

LAND-REEVE, an assistant to the steward on board.

LAND-ROLL, a cold-crusher and seam-presser.

LAND-SALES FUND, the money accruing in the colonies from the sale of Crown lands, a large portion of which is usually applied to the introduction of labourers and useful settlers.

LANDSCAPE, a picture representing the scenery of nature.

LANDSCAPE-GARDENER, an artistic gardener; one who plots and lays out flower-gardens, shrubberies, park-grounds, &c.

LANDSCAPE-PAINTER, one who practises the art of landscape-painting.

LANDSMAN, a new hand at sea; not an able seaman, or conversant with the routine of ship's work.

LAND-STEWARD, the agent of a land-owner.

LAND-SURVEYING CHAIN-MAKER, a manufacturer of the chain-links used by surveyors.

LAND-SURVEYOR, one who measures and draws plans of landed estates, parishes, &c.

LAND-TAX, a government impost on rent. See PROPERTY-TAX.

LAND-TORTOISE, a tortoise that lives on land, several species of which are sought for as food, or for their shell, which is used for inlaying work, while others form excellent scavengers in wells.

LAND-WARRANT, a title to a lot of public land; an American security or official document for entering or settling upon government land, much dealt in among jobbers.

LANGUSTINS (French), prawns.

LANGRAGE, LANGREL, pieces of iron of any kind used as shot for great guns; chain-shot.

LANIFICIO (Italian), woollen manufactures.

LANTERN, LANTHORN, a circular case or frame for holding a light; a light-house frame.

LANTHORN-LEAF AND HORN-PLATE MANUFACTURE, a horn-presser.

LANYARD, a piece of small line or rope used for fastening tackle, &c.

LANZO, a German foot-soldier.

LAP, a roll or silver of cotton for feeding the cards of a spinning-machine; a wooden disk or metal wheel, on which leather, &c. is secured, used for grinding, burnishing, or polishing by the turner.

LAPEL, a facing; the part of a man's coat turned over.

LAPIDARY, a jeweller; a gem cutter; one who shapes and smoothes precious stones.

LAPIS-LAZULI, a valuable deep-blue ornamental stone. It was formerly the only source of ultramarine, but this beautiful pigment is now artificially manufactured.

LAPPA, a kind of Indian brocade.

LAPPET, a broad string to a lady's cap or head-dress.

LAPPET-MUSLIN, a white or coloured, sprigged or striped, muslin for dresses, &c.

LAPPET-WHEEL-CUTTER, a machine for making welds.

LAPPING, a kind of machine blanket or wrapping material, used by calico-printers &c. and made either plain, twilled, or fine.

LAPPING-ENGINE, a doubling machine; an engine for making folds or welds.

LAPPIOR, a miner who dresses the refuse ores which are left.

LAPMUDE, a dress made of reindeer's skin.

LAPSTONE, a shoemaker's stone for hammering his leather on.

LARBOARD, the left hand side of a ship, looking forward.

LARCENY, theft; the stealing any thing below the value of a shilling is termed petty larceny.

LARCH, a tree of the fir tribe, (*Abies Larix*), which has been introduced and largely cultivated in Scotland, where its timber is useful for many purposes, and the bark is employed in tanning. From the inner bark very excellent soft gloves are made in Russia. The tree also yields Venice turpentine, Orenburgh gum, and larch manna.

LARD, the fat of the omentum and mesentery of the pig, which enters extensively into commerce, being used in pharmacy and for culinary purposes: our imports from the United States in some years exceed 11,000 tons.

LARD AND GREASE MANUFACTURE, a melter and purifier of animal fats.

LARDER, a pantry; a room where victuals are kept.

LARD-OIL, the oleine from lard, after the stearine has been removed, which is used for burning, and for lubricating machinery.

LARIN, a money of silver wire, formerly current in several Eastern countries, and worth about 6d. In Arabia and Persia it was the eighteenth part of the toman, and in Goa passed for about 94 bazarani.

LARK, a singing bird, sometimes kept as a cage bird, and often caught and spitted by the dozen, and sold for eating.

LARRY, LORRY, a coal truck on a railway; a long wagon set on low wheels.

LASCAR, a Hindoo seaman, employed on board vessels trading to the East Indian ports; merials employed to do the dirty work of the artillery, and the arsenals in India. The term is derived from *luskur*, literally, an army man.

LASE, a land-measure of 324 square feet, used in Cornwall.

LASHES, the thongs of whips, made of cord, or twisted strips of hide. [packages.]

LASHING, baling cord; rope for binding.

LASSO, a strong rope of leather thongs with a running noose, carried by the gauchos or mounted herdsmen, in Patagonia and Buenos Ayres, for catching wild cattle.

LASSUN, L and one

LAST, a n a load: to vary as 12 codfish, of flax barrels, of 364 lb England imperial For whe nt 2 loa thment it parts be last of bus. Th the last feet.

LAST AND wooden shoes.

LASTING, t leather making; women's

LASTING-M woollen A

LATAKIA, taking it

LATCH, a d

LATCHET, A

LATCH-KEY

LATHEN-SA long hoo

LATH, a b

LATHERIE, stance us and grou in hydrat

LATH, a ti house-bu to support

LATH-BRICK by 6, usee laths or r

LATHE, a r ing, drill

LATHERING

LATHING, f in; bed

LATH-BENT wood int

LATH-WOOL outside splitting the fathc 8 feet: 4 ported.

LATH-WOR sides of f ceiving f

LATITUDE, the equa

LATTA (Ita

LATTE (Ita

LATTEN, st of mixed milled s zinc, us into wir

LASSUN, LUSHOONA, Indian names for garlic and onions.

LAST, a metrical term of German origin for a load: hence in commerce it is applied to various quantities of merchandise: as 12 barrels of tar or pitch, ashes, codfish, white herrings or meal. A last of flax is 17 cwt.; of gunpowder, 24 barrels, or 100 lbs. each; of wool, 12 sacks of 964 lbs. each. As a grain-measure in England, the last usually consists of 10½ imperial quarters; 12 sacks, or 4363 lbs. For wheat and rape-seed, it is calculated at 2 loads or 10 quarters. On the Continent it varies, the last of grain in several parts being as much as 14 quarters. The last of ballast in Amsterdam is but 2000 lbs. The Prussian ship last is 4124 lbs.; the last of timber at Dantzic, 80 cubic feet.

LAST AND BOOT-TREE MAKER, a maker of wooden moulds, or shapes, for boots and shoes.

LASTING, the process of drawing the upper leather smooth and straight in shoemaking; a worsted fabric, used in making women's shoes.

LASTING-MANUFACTURER, a maker of the woollen fabric termed lasting.

LATAKIA, a fine kind of Turkish tobacco taking its name from the port of shipment.

LATCH, a door catch or fastening.

LATCHET, a shoe-buckle. [door.]

LATCH-KEY, a small private key for a street.

LATEEN-SAIL, a triangular main-sail with a long inclined yard.

LATER, a brick or tile.

LATERITE, a conglomerate mineral substance used for road-making in Madras, and ground up to form a chief ingredient in hydraulic cements.

LATH, a thin cleft strip of wood, used in house-building; a runner nailed to a roof to support tiles.

LATH-BRICK, a long kind of brick, 22 inches by 6, used in hopoasts or kilns instead of laths or spars.

LATHING, a revolving machine used for turning, drilling, or burnishing.

LATHERKIN, a glazier's tool; a tringlette.

LATHING, small wooden bars to fix mortar in; bed staves for the centre-frame of a bedstead, to rest the bedding on.

LATH-BENDER, LATH-SPLITTER, a cutter of wood into laths.

LATH-WOOD, straight-grained wood, the outside cuttings of fir-trees, used for splitting into laths. Lathwood is sold by the fathom, and varies in length from 3 to 8 feet: 4000 to 6000 tons are annually imported.

LATH-WORK, thin battened work at the sides of rooms, or at the ceilings, for receiving plaster.

LATITUDE, in navigation, the distance from the equator north or south.

LATTA (Italian), tinned iron; tin.

LATTE (Italian), milk.

LATTEN, sheet or plate brass, or thin plates of mixed metal; black latten is brass in milled sheets, composed of copper and zinc, used by braziers, and for drawing into wire. Shaven latten is a thinner

article: roll latten is polished on both sides ready for use.

LATTEN-WIRE, wire made from the plates.

LATTICE, a trellis or cross-barr'd work; a net-work window.

LATTICE-MAKER, a maker of light cross-barr'd wooden frames for training creeping plants to, for the sides of walls or footpaths, or of windows for dairies, &c.

LAUDANUM, a preparation of opium; a soporific and anodyne tincture used medicinally. [LAUNCE.]

LAUNCE, a fish. See **HORN-PIKE** and **SAND-LAUNCE**, the long-boat, or large boat of a ship; the sending of a new vessel into the water, which is usually attended with some ceremony.

LAUNDERS, in the mining districts, wooden tubes or gutters for the conveyance of water; a long shallow trough to receive the powdered ore from the stamping-mill.

LAUNDRESS, a washervoman.

LAUNDRY, the place where washing is carried on; an ironing-room.

LAUNDRY-MAID, a servant who attends to the laundry.

LAUOK, the Malay name for a curry, stew, &c.

LAUREATE (Scotch), to confer a literary degree.

LAUREL, a handsome and interesting genus of trees, furnishing many important articles of commerce, as benzoin, sassafras, &c. See also **BAY-BERRIES** and **BAY-LEAVES**.

LAUREL-WATER, the leaves of the *Cerasus Lauro-cerasus*, distilled with water, which is used medicinally, as a substitute for hydrocyanic acid, in palpitation of the heart, &c.

LAVA, the scoria from active volcanoes, which is used for several purposes.

LAVA-MILSTONES, hard and coarse basaltic millstones, obtained from quarries near Andernach on the Rhine.

LAVANDARA (Italian), a washerwoman.

LAVAREE, a species of salmon.

LAVATORY, a washing-place.

LAVENDER, the floral leaves of the *Lavandula vera*, which are very fragrant. The compound spirit or tincture of lavender, is given in faintness or lowness of spirits, as a stimulant cordial. It is known as red lavender drops.

LAVENDER, FRENCH. From the floral leaves of *Lavandula spica*, the oil of spike is obtained, which is used by painters on porcelain, and by artists in the preparation of varnish.

LAVENDER-OIL, a yellow essential oil, distilled from the leaves and flowers of various species of lavender.

LAYER, the name for an edible sea-weed. See **SLOKE**.

LAVUNCHA, an Indian name for *Andropogon muricatum*, which is esteemed for its medicinal properties.

LAWEK, a Polish long measure, equal to 1·7 inch.

LAWN, a species of very fine linen, approaching cambric in texture; a grass-plot in a garden, or in front of a dwelling-house; an open green space between trees.

LAW-BOOKSELLER, a vender of books relating to jurisprudence; often also a publisher of legal works.

LAW-STATIONER, a shopkeeper who keeps on sale the articles required by lawyers, such as parchment, tape, pounce, foolscap and brief paper, &c.; one who takes in drafts or writings to be fairly copied for lawyers.

LAW-WIG-MAKER, a manufacturer of the horse-hair powdered wigs worn by barristers and judges, &c.

LAW-WRITER, an engrosser: a clerk employed by a law-stationer to make copies of briefs, cases, deeds, &c. in a round legible hand.

LAWYER, a name indiscriminately applied to any one practising law, whether attorney or solicitor, barrister or judge.

LAWYER'S-CLERK, an assistant engaged in a lawyer's office, to write or attend to out-door business.

LAWYER'S-OFFICE, the business rooms of a solicitor; the chambers of a barrister.

LAX, a name in Aberdeen for salmon.

LAXAR, LUXUR, LOKAR, a weight used on the coast of Pedir, Acheen, by which betel nuts are sold. It weighs about 168 lbs., and consists of ten thousand nuts, with from 10 to 25 per cent. added, according to the bargain previously made, for nuts which may be worm-eaten or otherwise damaged.

LAY, to produce eggs; a share of the freight of a ship; land in the state of grass or sward; a Scotch term for to sinear sheep with a mixture of tar and grease in winter.

LAY-DAYS, a certain number of days allowed to the merchant or charterer to load or unload cargo.

LAYERING, in gardening, binding down the shoots of shrubs, in order that they may strike roots.

LAY-FIGURE, an artist's model to hang drapery on; a figure made of wood or cloth in imitation of the human body.

LAYING, the process of twisting the strands of hemp into a rope; producing eggs; sinearing sheep. See **LAY**.

LAYING-ON-TOOL, a bookbinder's tool; a tip.

LAY-STALL, a place where milch cows are kept in London. *

LAZARETTO, a pest-house or building, in which quarantine has to be performed in the Mediterranean; where passengers and goods have to be landed; an hospital ship.

LAZULETE, a blue spar, found in crystals, and in masses in Europe and the Brazils.

LAZZARONI, a class of beggars and idlers in the Italian States.

LB., the abbreviation for the pound weight.

LE (French), the breadth of cloth between the two lists or edge borders.

LEA, a meadow; a yarn measure, sometimes called a rap, containing in cotton yarn 80 threads, or 4,320 inches; for linen yarn 120 threads, or 10,800 inches; for worsted yarn 80 threads, or 2,880 inches. The lea, as applied to foreign linen yarn, contains 3,420 Ermland inches, and 40 threads; 7,200 Hamburg inches, and 90 threads; 7 German skeins, 100 threads in a skein.

LEACH, the border or side edge of a sail; to form lye from ashes.

LEACH-LINE, a rope used for hauling up the leach of a sail.

LEAD, a poisonous bluish-white metal, principally obtained from galena. Lead occurs in commerce under the several names of pig, sheet, or rolled lead, and shot; besides which there are red and white lead, chromate of lead, and litharge.

On shipboard the "lead" is a cone or pyramid of this metal, with a small hole at the base, attached to a line for taking soundings at sea. The hand lead for shallow depths weighs about 7 lbs.; the deep-sea lead two or three times that weight.

LEAD-ASH SMELTER, a purifier of the slag of lead.

LEADER, a principal or editorial article in a newspaper; a branch of ore leading to the lode.

LEAD-LINE, the line attached to a sounding-weight used in ships, which is marked or divided into fathoms.

LEAD-MILL, a circular plate of lead, used by the lapidary for roughing or grinding.

LEAD-PENCIL, a pencil containing black-lead, or compressed plumbago.

LEAD-PIPE MAKER, a manufacturer of lead tubes of various thicknesses, for conveying water or gas, &c.

LEADS, shaped pieces of metal used by the compositor for spacing and arranging lines of printing-type; a flat roof covered with lead.

LEAD-SHOT, shot for fire-arms, for sportsmen's use.

LEAD-SPAR, a sulphate of lead.

LEADWORK, the common name for several species of plants, belonging to the genus *Plumbago*, which have extremely acrid properties; the roots and leaves are used for raising blisters, and as a stimulating wash for ulcers.

LEAF, the green blade of plants. A large commerce is carried on in many kinds of prepared leaves, as of tea, tobacco, and senia; for forage, as in hay; for culinary purposes, as cabbage; and for fibrous use, as many palms. The term leaf is also applied to any thing foliated, as the flap of a table, the side of a folding door, the double page of a book; a thin plate of metal or horn. The leaf of a fan is the surface which is cut in the shape of the segment of a circle.

LEAF-METAL. There are four different kinds of Dutch bronze leaf; common, which is soft, and of a reddish cast, made of one part of zinc to three of copper; French, which contains more zinc, is therefore harder, less ductile, and has a purer yellow colour; Florence, which contains a large proportion of zinc, and is of a greenish gold colour; and lastly, white leaf, composed of tin. Leaf metal is chiefly used for giving a cheap and brilliant metallic surface to metal and other substances.

LEAF-LARD, lard from the flaky animal fat of the hog.

LEAD
dis
is
Th
yar
lea
lea
is
lea
463
for
law
LEAG
for
colo
gall
LEAK
the
LEAK
&c.
LEAK
TRIC
LEANG
wig
LEAN-
ing.
LEASE
LEASE
held
LEASEH
under
LEASH
by;
a
mala
LEASON
LEAT, a
LEATH
been
tannin
foreign
about
the h
tured
of the
Leath
of hid
leathe
leathe
embos
boots,
LEATH
and e
used
couche
LEATH
person
but of
LEATH
of lead
LEATH
used,
and of
LEATH
semi-si
leathe
LEATH
in the
menes
LEATH
LEATH
various
LEATH
parcs

a nail; to
ing up the
metal prin-
several
lead, and
red and
and lith-
is a cone
a small hole
for taking
and lead for
7 lbs.; the
times that
of the slag of
article in a
adding to the
a sounding-
marked or
of lead, used
ing or grind-
ning black-
urer of lead
for convey-
used by the
l arranging
roof covered
s, for sports-
e for several
to the genus
remely acrid
leaves are
d as a stimu-
nts. A large
many kinds of
tobacco, and
; for culinary
or fibrous use,
in leaf is also
d, as the flap
ing door, the
thin plate of
of a fan is the
shape of this
four different
; common,
ish cast, made
of copper;
more zinc, is
ductile, and
ur; Florence,
portion of zinc,
colour; and
d of tin. Leaf
iving a cheap
face to metal
laky animal fat

LEAGUE, an itinary measure, varying in different countries. The English league is three geographical miles, or 6076 yards. The French astronomical league is 4860 yards; but the French legal or posting league is 4263 yards; and the marine league 6076 yards. The Portuguese league is 6751 yards. The Spanish common league 7419 yards; and the judicial league 4637 yards. Also a confederacy or union for some specific object, as the anti-corn-law league.

LEAGUR, LEGGER, an old Dutch measure for liquids still used in the Dutch eastern colonies; at Amsterdam it was about 126 gallons; in Batavia it is about 133 gallons.

LEAK, a hole or breach in a vessel at which the water comes in, or goes out.

LEAKAGE, an allowance made in the docks, &c. for waste or loss in liquors.

LEAM, an artificial cut or drain in a fen district.

LEANG, another name for the tael, a Chinese weight.

LEAN-TO, a shed attached to another building.

LEASE, to let for a term upon rental. *

LEASEHOLD, a house, a landed estate, &c. held for a term of years at a rent.

LEASEHOLDER, one who holds property under a lease.

LEASH, a leather thong to hold birds or dogs by; among sportsmen three birds or animals, as pheasants, partridges, and hares.

LEASON, a pasture.

LEAT, an artificial water-course or channel.

LEATHER, the skins of animals, which have been prepared for commercial use by tanning, tawing, or other processes. The foreign imports of leather are valued at about 3 million sterling per annum, while the home production and the manufac-

tured products bring up the annual value of the leather trade to nearly 18 millions. Leather enters into commerce in the form of hides, stummed leather, oiled or chamolla leather, rough tanned leather, curried leather, enamelled leather, dyed leather, embossed or stamped leather, shoes and boots, saddlery and harness, &c.

LEATHER, AMERICAN, a kind of japanned and enamelled cloth imitating leather, used as a seating material for chairs, couches, &c. See AMERICAN-LEATHER.

LEATHER-APRON, an apron used by different persons, as blacksmiths, freemasons, &c., but of different texture.

LEATHER-BREECHEES, men's strong garments of leather for riding or for hard service.

LEATHER-BUCKET, a bucket made of leather, used, for irrigation in India, by firemen and others.

LEATHER-CAP MAKER, a manufacturer of sea-skin caps and other coverings of leather for the head.

LEATHER-COAT, a popular name for a fish in the West Indies, a species of *Chorizemus*; a tough-skinned apple.

LEATHER-CUTTER, a worker in leather.

LEATHER-DEALER, a vender of leather of various kinds.

LEATHER-DRESSER, a currier; one who prepares leather for use in various ways.

LEATHER-DYER, a stainer of leather; one who colours the outer surface.

LEATHER-EMBOSSEUR, one who stamps leather in patterns for bookbinding, covering furniture or room hangings.

LEATHER-ENAMELLER, a varnisher of leather; the workman who gives the glossy surface for which patent leather is remarkable.

LEATHER-GLIDER, an ornament of leather.

LEATHER-JAPANER. See LEATHER-ENAMELLER.

LEATHER-MERCHANT AND CURRIER, a wholesale dealer in leather, sometimes combined with the business of tanning or currying.

LEATHER-PIPE-AND-RACKET MAKER, a manufacturer of leather hose and palls.

LEATHER-SELLERS' COMPANY, one of the livery companies of London, whose hall is in St. Helen's Place.

LEATHER-SPLITTER, a mechanic, who divides the skin, splitting it into thin sections by a machine-cutting knife.

LEATHER-STAINER, one who dyes leather.

LEATHER-STRAP MAKER, a cutter of leather into strips, for straps of different kinds.

LEATHER-STRIPER, a workman who marks leather with coloured lines for the use of shoe-binders and others.

LEAVEN, dough in a state of ferment; yeast.

LEMAN, a fermented liquor, or milk-beer, similar to the koumiss made by the Arabs.

LEBO, in the Pacific islands, leaves of the bread-fruit tree sewed together, for the purpose of covering food in cooking to keep in the steam.

LECTURER, a professor; one who instructs or amuses a public audience by a discourse.

LEDGER, the principal account-book kept by tradesmen, banks, or companies, for entering the debit and credit transactions of individuals; a large flat tombstone; horizontal timber used in scaffolding.

LEE, in navigation, the side of the ship under shelter, and opposite to that from which the wind blows.

LEE-BOARD, a board fitted to the lee side of flat-bottomed boats, to prevent their drifting to leeward.

LEECH, a worm used for: drawing blood, the *Hirudo medicinis*; eleven or twelve millions a-year are annually imported into France, and fully as many into this country.

LEECH, ARTIFICIAL, a mechanical contrivance for drawing blood in place of the worm usually employed.

LEECH-ROPE, that part of the bolt-rope at the side of the sails.

LEEFANCE, an iron bar upon which the sheets of fore and aft sails traverse.

LEEK, a well-known pot-herb, the *Allium porrum*, used in soups.

LEER, an annealing furnace in a glass-house; a long arched building, in which glass articles are placed to assume hardness and temper.

LEER-BOOM, a Dutch name in the Cape colony for the tops of the masts of a wagon.

LEET, one portion of many; a court-leet is an assemblage of persons to nominate for an election to some office; a jurisdiction for a township; a petty inquest for local police.

LEEWARD, the side towards which the wind blows. *See* **LEE**.

LEEWAY, a deviation from the course laid down on the chart; a drifting with the current and wind to leeward.

LEGACY-DUTY, a government tax on bequests, or the transfer of property; which varies in amount, according to the consanguinity of the receiver.

LEGALIZATION, an authoritative document issued from the office of the chief secretary in Malta.

LEGAL-TENDER, the authorized coins or payment that can be lawfully offered and received in a country; which varies. In 1816 gold coins were declared to be the only legal tender for Great Britain in all payments of more than 40s.; silver is therefore now a merely subsidiary currency below that sum, and a legal tender up to 40s., and no higher. Copper coins are only a legal tender to the extent of a shilling in any one payment. Bank of England notes are a legal tender without limit, except for payments due by the bank itself. In France silver is the legal tender.

LEGATEE, one to whom a legacy is left.

LEGATION, an embassy; a deputation.

LEGGERS, large casks. *See* **LEAGUER**.

LEGGINS, long gaiters reaching to the knees.

LEGHORN, one of the names for a Tuscan plait for bonnets and hats, obtained from the straw of a variety of bearded wheat, cut when green, and bleached.

LEGHORN-HAT PRESSEER, a cleaner and presser of hats made of straw plait.

LEGHORN-PLAIT DEALER, one who sells straw chip and plait for hats.

LEGISTA (Italian), a lawyer.

LEGUMINOUS, pertaining to pulse; plants that produce pods, as peas, beans, &c.

LEISTER, **LISTER**, a pronged fish spear.

LEMON, a fruit. *See* **LEMONS** and **LIMES**.

LEMONADE, a cooling drink made from the juice of lemons, or some acidulated compound.

LEMONADE-MAKER, a manufacturer of aerated waters, who makes a pleasant beverage with citric acid, or tartaric acid, and essence of lemon, &c.

LEMON-GRASS, a name for the *Andropogon citratus* of Decandolle. From its fragrant smell and pleasant taste, it is in common use in the West Indies as a substitute for Chinese tea, and is frequently employed as a sudorific in febrile diseases. The white succulent centre or pith of the leaves is used in India to give an agreeable flavour to curries. It is largely cultivated in Ceylon and the Moluccas, and the otto obtained by distillation, and known in commerce as citronella oil, is employed for perfuming soaps and grease, and making artificial essence of verberna.

LEMON-JUICE, the expressed juice of limes and lemons, justly esteemed as a valuable

antiscorbutic remedy, and which is therefore required to be included in all ships' stores in regulated quantities.

LEMON-KALI, a drink made from citric and tartaric acid.

LEMON-PEEL, the rind of the lemon sold either dried or preserved and candied. The rind of the *Citrus Bergamia* is forced by violent pressure in the shape of proper moulds into small boxes.

LEMONS and **LIMES**, acid fruits, the produce of *Citrus Limonum* and *C. acida*. The rind is aromatic, and the pulp or juice refrigerant and antiscorbutic.

LENDING-LIBRARY, one which gives books out to be read.

LENTIVE-ELECTUARY, an agreeable confection, prescribed as a mild laxative.

LENO, a kind of cotton gauze, used for window-blinds, which is thinner and clearer than buke muslin, and is made bordered and figured for long curtains.

LENSES, glasses for conveying light to a focus in telescopes, &c.

LENTIL, a pulse, the *Ervum lens*, the seeds of which are amyaceous and nutritious, but difficult of digestion. It is much used as food in southern countries, and the meal forms the base of a popular substance vended under the name of *Revallenta Arabica*.

LEOPARD-WOOD, a fancy wood obtained from one of the palm tribe.

LEPTA, **LEPTON**, a small Greek copper coin, and money of account, the hundredth part of the drachma. There are pieces of one, two, five and ten lepta. *See* **LIPTA**.

LESH-PUND, a weight used in Orkney, containing 30 lbs. Scots Troy, = 32 6308 lbs. avoirdupois.

LESSEE, one to whom a lease is given.

LESSON, a piece of instruction.

LET, to lease; to put to hire.

LETTER, a type; an epistle; the transmitted correspondence through the post is very large. *See* **GENERAL POST-OFFICE**.

LETTER-BOX, a post-office box for receiving letters; a box in a street-door for depositing letters.

LETTER-CARRIER, a post-office distributor; a postman who delivers letters.

LETTER-CASE, a box for holding letters; a compositor's case of type.

LETTER-CLASP, **LETTER-CLIP**, a kind of spring-file or hold-fast, for letters or papers.

LETTER-COPYING-MACHINE MAKER, a manufacturer of copying machines.

LETTER-CUTTER, a die-sinker; a type-cutter; a maker of projecting letters in brass, glass, porcelain, or wood.

LETTER-FOUNDER, a founder who casts printing-type. Letters, &c.

LETTERING, marking books or pages with **LETTER OF ADVICE**, a letter giving notice of any transaction.

LETTER OF ATTORNEY, a power or legal authority to act for another, and to proceed with his affairs. The power may be special for a particular purpose, or general.

LETTER OF CREDIT, an order or circular note from a bank or mercantile firm, on some foreign correspondent, given to a

traveller to advance to the usually security

LETTERS a specie

LETTER of permission or to use property, to a person by his payment business

LETTER of licence, granted of private

LETTER-P writing

LETTER-P from type

LETTER-P in printing

LETTER-P copper-plate

LETTERS E right.

LETTER-SO a local or general p

LETTER-W flying letter

LETTER-W yard, for the postage malle

rate of postage for foreign letters

United Kingdom an ounce

half an ounce every further

being 2188 Colonies.

The following—about 120 grains; 2 grains; the 20 dips of 4 grains—drop of water letter six minutes.

LETTER-W which Gu

Paratiner a beautiful which has

phics. The wood, which inches in cabinet w

neering or

LETTER-W other letter

respondent countries, ral, this is

LETTER of which the cosa is

traveller (who requires to be identified); to advance money to a specified amount, to the bearer or a third party named; usually in return for money deposited, or security lodged.

LETTERS OF HORNING, a Scotch law term for a species of outlawry.

LETTER OF LICENCE, a customs permit; a permission from a patentee to make goods, or to use an invention, of which he has the property or right; an instrument granted to a person in embarrassed circumstances by his creditors, granting him time for payment, or permission to continue his business.

LETTER OF MARQUE, a public or private licence, or extraordinary permission granted to subjects for reprisals; a kind of privateering.

LETTER-PAPER, foolscap or post paper, for writing letters on.

LETTER-PRESS, print or impression taken from type.

LETTER-PRESS PRINTER, one who uses type in printing, contradistinguished from a copper-plate or lithographic printer.

LETTERS PATENT, a royal grant; a patent right.

LETTER-SORTER, a subordinate employed in a local or colonial post-office, or at the general post-office, looking out and classifying letters for despatch or delivery.

LETTER-WEIGHER, a poising scale or steelyard, for weighing letters, to ascertain the postage they will be subject to on being mailed; a balance for calculating the rate of postage chargeable on English and foreign letters. The rate is uniform in the United Kingdom at 3d. for letters under half an ounce; and so on in proportion for every further half-ounce, the weight allowed by the post-office for a single rate, being 21½ grains. The sea-postage to the Colonies is also now pretty general at 6d. The following facts may be borne in mind:—a sheet of common 4to letter paper weighs about 120 grains; a sheet of thick 4to, 180 grains; a sheet of small foreign post, 65 grains; the usual quantity of wax, 6 grains; 20 dips of ink from a steel pen, when wet, 4 grains—reduced when dry to 1 grain; a drop of water will add another grain. A letter exposed to a slight rain for 5 minutes, will gain in weight 15 grains.

LETTER-WOOD, one of the costliest woods which Guiana possesses, obtained from *Piratinera guianensis*. It is very hard, of a beautiful brown colour, with black spots, which have been compared to hieroglyphics. The spotted part is only the heart-wood, which is seldom more than 12 or 15 inches in circumference. It is adapted for cabinet work of small size, and for veneering only.

LETTER-WRITER, one who writes official or other letters, for persons less skilled in correspondence. In India, Turkey, and other countries, where education is less general, this is a recognised profession.

LETTUCE, the *Lactuca sativa*, a cooling and agreeable vegetable, used as a salad plant, of which there are two principal varieties, the coss lettuce, and the cabbage lettuce.

LEVER, a public assemblage, or official gathering; in the United States an artificial embankment near rivers or the sea, for the convenience of commerce.

LEVER-DUES, shipping or landing dues paid at a levee.

LEVEL, a gallery in a coal mine, named in fathoms according to its depth below the surface; a workman's tool with a plumb-line or a plummet; a surveyor's instrument for determining the height of one place with another. The spirit-level is a more accurate mode of determining the plane of the sensible horizon.

LEVELLING, removing the inequalities of the surface for roads, railways, &c.

LEVELLING INSTRUMENTS, the spirit-level, theodolite, staves, and other instruments used by the surveyor.

LEVER, a bar for raising a weight; a footmat; a basket.

LEVERET, the young of the hare, during the first year of its age.

LEVER-WATCH, a watch with a lever balance.

LEVIGATION, the process of grinding or reducing hard bodies to an unpalpable powder.

LEVY, a name in Pennsylvania for the eighth part of a dollar, about 6d.; it is called in New York a shilling; a distraint; an assessment; raising recruits for military service.

LEWEE, a local name in Scotland for a lever; a batter's name for a smoothing pad of silk, properly vellour from the French.

LEWIS, a mechanical appliance for raising stone; thin wedges of iron indented into the stone forming a dove-tail.

LEX, a detergent wash composed of urine, soap, &c. for freeing wool from the animal grease; a standard of metal; grass sward or herbage for cattle.

LI, another name for the Chinese copper cash, ten of which make a candareen, 100 a mas, and 1000 a tael worth about 6s. See CASH. Also a Chinese linear measure equal 0.360 mile, sometimes called Le.

LIARD, the French farthing, a copper coin; the quarter of a sou, 3 deniers, and equal to half an English farthing.

LIAS, a division of the bank of cambric yarn spun by hand; a hank of 30 to the pound contains 360 lias; hydraulic lime used for making cement.

LIBBRA-GROSSA, the Italian name for the avoirdupois pound used in the Ionian islands and other localities; libbra-stottle being the troy pound.

LIBDAH, a brown felt-cap worn by the poorer class of Arabs.

LIBEL, a malicious publication reflecting on character, &c.

LIBI-DIBI, a name for Divi-divi. See DIVI-DIVI.

LIBRA, the best kind of tobacco grown in the western part of Cuba, selected for its good colour, flavour, elasticity, and the entireness of the leaves; a Continental name for a pound weight, a balance or pair of scales; also a money of account, varying in different provinces. In medicine when the abbreviation for libra is preceded by

- Arabic figures, avoirdupois weight is meant, but when succeeded by Roman numerals, troy weight or pint measure is intended.
- LIBRA-PICCOLO**, the silk measure of Austria.
- LIBRARIAN**, the custodian of a public or private library; the owner of a circulating library who lets out books on hire to subscribers.
- LIBRARY**, a collection of books; one or more rooms appropriated to books, arranged or classified.
- LIBRETTO**, the words of an opera; a small book.
- LICENCE**, a grant; an official authority to act; a permission to sell excisable articles, or to keep a public-house.
- LICENSED VICTUALLER**, an innkeeper who sells wines and spirits.
- LICENSED VICTUALLERS' SOCIETY**, an association supported by the subscriptions of the licensed victuallers of London and the Provinces, which supports a metropolitan daily paper, the *Morning Advertiser*, and large schools for the children of its members, as well as almshouses for decayed victuallers, &c.
- LICENSER**, one authorized to grant licences or permits; an officer appointed by the Crown to read plays, and who, if they contain nothing immoral or objectionable, permits them to be publicly represented.
- LICENSING-DAY**, the annual day on which the county magistrates sit to grant spirit licences to publicans.
- LICENTIATE**, a graduate; one authorized to follow a profession; a medical man; a barrister.
- LICHENINE**, a starch prepared from lichens.
- LICHENS**, cryptogamous plants, several of which enter into commerce, as the Iceland moss, liverwort and the orchella weeds.
- LICHNITE**, a transparent and brilliant white marble obtained in the Island of Paros; it is sometimes found flesh-coloured.
- LICHTER** (French), to sell a house or an estate by auction.
- LICIORIE**. See **LICORICE**.
- LIENCHELLO**, the name in Venezuela for a striped cotton handkerchief.
- LIEUE**, the French league; a measure of length. See **LEAGUE**.
- LIEUTENANT**, a deputy; as Lieutenant-colonel; Lieutenant-governor; Lieutenant-general; a commissioned officer in the army or navy next to a captain.
- LIE**, **LIEF**, **LOOF**, a name for the fibre by which the petioles of the date palm are bound together. All sorts of cordage is made of it, and it serves for a rubber or drying towel after the bath.
- LIFE-ANNUITY**, a pension receivable during life.
- LIFE-ASSURANCE**, a money payment secured to relatives or creditors, after a person's death, by a yearly premium paid during life to an assurance office, varying in percentage amount according to age, health, or risk of accidental death.
- LIFE-BELT**, an air-inflated or cork belt for floating in the sea. See **LIFE-PRESERVER**.
- LIFE-BOAT**, a boat constructed to float in a stormy sea, and many of which are kept at certain parts of the coast to proceed to the assistance of vessels in distress.
- LIFE-BUOY**, an apparatus thrown overboard from a ship to a person in the water, consisting of a pair of hollow copper cylinders with an erect pole, bearing a flag by day and a light at night; and on which a person can rest till released by a boat.
- LIFE-GUARD**, a heavy mounted soldier; the Queen's household cavalry-guard.
- LIFE-LINES**, ropes carried along yards, booms, &c., or any part of a vessel, for men to hold on by.
- LIFE-PRESERVER**, a cork or other floating buoy; an air jacket or belt, to be worn on the person as a protection at sea; a loaded weapon; a sword-stick.
- LIFT**, a hoist; a support or tackle running from the yard-arms to the mast-head; an elevator for sending dishes, &c. up or down from a kitchen.
- LIFT-HAMMER**, a large hammer.
- LIFTING-BRIDGE**, a swing or draw-bridge over a dock entrance, moat, or canal.
- LIFT-PUMP**, a pump acting by the pressure of the atmosphere on the external body of water.
- LIGAN**, goods cast into the sea, from a ship in stress of weather, and sunk, but having a float or buoy attached by a line, in order that they may be subsequently found and recovered. See **LIGAN-GOODS**.
- LIGATURE**, a bandage.
- LIGHT-DUES**, passing tolls levied on ships navigating certain waters, towards the maintenance of the lights, shown for their guidance or warning.
- LIGHTER**, a small licensed vessel or large barge, employed in the transshipment of goods; a taper.
- LIGHTERAGE**, the charges paid for conveying goods in a lighter.
- LIGHTERMAN**, the owner of a lighter, or a sailor employed in one.
- LIGHTHOUSE-BUILDER**, an engineer; a maker of iron structures for transport to rocks, capes, &c. for erection.
- LIGHTHOUSE-KEEPER**, the resident in a lighthouse, who attends to the lamps.
- LIGHTHOUSE-LAMP MANUFACTURER**, a constructor of the reflecting plates, lantern, and other apparatus necessary for the brilliant light required in a lighthouse.
- LIGHT INFANTRY**, sharpshooters; soldiers not heavily armed.
- LIGHTING-RATE**, a public rate for maintaining the lamps or gas-lights in a parish.
- LIGHTNING-CONDUCTOR**, a rod or wire from the top of a chimney-stack, steeple, or mast-head, to carry off the electric fluid.
- LIGHTS**, the lungs of animals, some of which are cooked and eaten as food.
- LIGHT-SHIP**, a vessel bearing a light at night, anchored by moorings on a bank, or in the proximity of shoals, to guide navigators.
- LIGNITE**, fossil wood carbonised. It is found in various parts of England, and on the Continent, and supplies, in the districts in which it occurs, a bad substitute for coal.

LIGNUM-VITÆ, a very hard and heavy wood, the produce of two species of *Guaiacum*, obtained in the West Indies. It is much used in machinery, for rollers, presses, mills, pestles and mortars, sheaves for ship-blocks, skittle-balls, and a great variety of other works requiring hardness and strength.

LILLE LACE, **LISLE LACE**, a light, fine, and transparent white thread hand-made lace, sometimes called "clear foundation," taking its name from the French town where it is made. It has a diamond-shaped mesh, formed by two threads plaited to a perpendicular line.

LIMA-BEAN, the *Phaseolus Limensis*, an esteemed kind of pulse cultivated in the tropics; the perennial kidney-bean, *P. perennis*.

LIMAN, a shallow narrow lagoon, at the mouth of rivers, where salt is made.

LIMA-WOOD, the finest description of Nicaragua wood, produced in South America.

LIMBELLO, **LIMBELLUCCIO** (Italian), the shavings of leather.

LIMBER, a two-wheeled carriage, bearing boxes of ammunition, fastened to a field-piece, which can be "unlimbered," or detached, when in action.

LIME-TAR, the bilge-water, or refuse found in the hold of a ship that imports tar, which has drained from the casks during the voyage.

LIME, cement; calcined chalk or limestone, also called quicklime; a fruit so called. See **LEMONS** and **LIMES**.

LIME-BURNER, one who prepares lime for cement, &c., in a kiln.

LIME-JUICE. See **LEMON-JUICE**.

LIME-KILN, a furnace of different kinds, but usually a funnel-shaped chamber, in which limestone is mixed with coal or wood, and ignited, to prepare lime for mortar and manure, by driving off the carbonic acid and water which it contains.

LIME-MERCHANT, a wholesale dealer in lime.

LIME-QUARRY, a pit or quarry where limestone is dug.

LIME-STONE, calcareous spar, chalk, or other mineral substance, used for making lime.

LIME-TREE, **LINDEN-TREE**, the *Tilia Europea*, an ornamental lofty tree. The white soft wood is fine and close-grained, and is used for harps and piano-fortes, &c., and is particularly suitable for carving. The charcoal is not inferior to that of the alder and willow, for making gunpowder. The bark, when stripped off, is made into shoes, coriages, sacks for corn, matting, &c. See **LASS**.

LIME-WASH, a coating given with lime water; whitewash.

LIME-WATER, water impregnated with lime, used as a steep for skins in tan-yards, for whitewashing, and for various other purposes.

LIMONADIÈRE, a barmaid at a French coffee-house; a maker or seller of lemonade.

LIMONITE, a name for bog iron ore; the hydrous oxide of iron, which, containing upwards of 66 per cent of metal, is much worked in France, and makes excellent iron.

LIMOO, a name in some of the Pacific Islands for sea-weed.

LIMPET, a marine edible mollusc, the common species of which, *Patella vulgaris*, is well known on the British coasts.

LINCH, a boundary wall; an unploughed ridge of land.

LINCH-PIN, a small iron pin put into the end of the axle-tree, to confine the wheels on carts, &c.

LINDEN TREE. See **LIME**.

LINE, the tenth or twelfth part of an inch; a row of type, or of soldiers, &c.; a railway track.

LINEAR MEASURES, the measures of length used in a country. See **INCH**, **FOOT**, **MILE**, &c.

LINED GOLD, gold lined with copper, used for jewellery and ornamental articles. It consists of a standard gold leaf, affixed to a leaf of some other metal, either by means of pressure when hot, or by a chemical process.

LINE-MAKER, a manufacturer of rope, sash-lines, clothes-lines, &c.

LINE-MEN, men employed on a railway; persons carrying the measuring line for a surveyor.

LINEN, under clothing; a woven fabric made of flax. Our exports of linen are now large. The shipments in 1856, reached about 146 million yards, besides about 47 million yards of thread for sewing, and lace thread.

LINEN-AGENT, a factor or agent for Irish linen manufacturers.

LINEN-DRAPER, a retail dealer in linen, calico, and other articles usually purchased by females.

LINEN-YARN, spun flax. Besides our large home consumption, we exported, in 1856, about 25 million pounds of linen yarn.

LINEN-YARN-MEASURE. See **YARN-MEASURE**.

LINE-OF-BATTLE-SHIP, a vessel of war large enough to have a place in the line of battle; a vessel with two or more gun decks, and carrying, at the lowest, 64 guns.

LINER, a person who measures land, or marks out intended roads, railways, or plots of land for digging trenches for sugar cane, or for planting; one of a line of ocean traders; a vessel of war.

LINES, small cordage or large twine, used for various purposes.

LING, a valuable fish of the cod tribe, the *Lota lotva*, Cuv.; besides those consumed fresh, considerable quantities are cured for exportation. The name ling is also applied to the hake, when cured.

LINGAN, **LINGEL**, a name for shoemakers' thread in Scotland.

LINGEBIA (Italian), liner.

LINGOT (Spanish), an ingot.

LINIMENT, an ointment, a balsamic lotion.

LINING, any covering for an interior surface, as to garments, &c.

LINK, a torch; a ring or connection; a portion of a chain; each link of Gunter's surveying chain with the connecting ring measures exactly 7.92 inches. See **CHAIN** and **GUNTER'S CHAIN**.

LINK-BOY, the bearer of a light or torch in foggy weather or dark nights.

LINK-MOTION, an apparatus for reversing steam engines.

LINSEED, the seed of the flax-plant which is largely imported for sowing, and for crushing into oil for painters' use, the refuse cake is employed to feed cattle and sheep. Our imports have been largely increasing of late years. See **FLAX-SEED**.

LINSEED-MEAL, the meal of flax-seed which is used for poultices.

LINSEED-OIL, a well-known commercial yellow oil obtained from the seed of the flax-plant (*Linum usitatissimum*).

LINSEED TEA, a mucilaginous drink; an infusion of linseed sweetened with liquorice root, and sometimes with honey.

LINSEY, **LINSEY WOOLSEY**, a material made from flax and wool, formerly much used by the middle classes for aprons and petticoats; now chiefly worn in union work-houses and charitable institutions. Linseys are made either plain blue, or plain white, or striped blue and white.

LINSTOCK, a gunner's match.

LINT, linen cloth scraped so as to raise a nap or pile, in order to make a soft and smooth surface suited for bandages for wounds. It is usually prepared by hand, but has sometimes been done by machine.

LINTSEL, **LINTOL**, a horizontal piece of timber or stone, placed over a doorway, to bear the superincumbent weight.

LINT-MANUFACTURER, one who gets lint scraped for supplying large quantities to hospitals and army surgeons, &c.

LIPP, a delicate fish, the *Labrus*, of which there are eight or nine species, much esteemed about the Crimea.

LIPPT, a term in Scotland for the fourth part of a peck, also called a forpet, = 137-334 cubic inches.

LIPSALVE, glycerine or cold cream; some softening solution applied to chapped lips.

LIPTA, a Greek copper coin, the hundredth part of the silver phoinix; which is worth eightpence halfpenny. See **LEPTA**.

LIQUEUR-MANUFACTURER, a maker of cordials or sweet liquors, compounded of alcohol, water, sugar, and different aromatic flavouring substances.

LIQUEUR-STAND, a metal frame for holding spirit bottles.

LIQUIDATION, an arrangement or settlement of the affairs of a merchant or company; the clearing up or paying off accounts.

LIQUID-MANURE, urine; a solution of guano or some other fertilizer to be applied to land.

LIQUID-MANURE CART, a watering cart to diffuse liquid manure over a field.

LIQUR, strong drink; a name among workmen for dyes or solutions used; any thing flowing.

LIQURICE, the roots of *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, a perennial plant common to the south of Europe, considerable quantities of which are imported. Liquorice is much used in the Levant in making a decoction which is drunk cold in summer, and liquorice water is a favourite beverage in this country with children. See **GOONCE**.

LIQURICE-JUICE, the inspissated juice of the liquorice root, boiled to a consistency

for rolling into paste, and used for confectionery purposes. It is often termed Spanish Juice. [pounder of liquorice]

LIQUORISTE, **LIQUEURISTE** (French), a **COMLIRA**, a Venetian coin worth about 10d.

LISBONNINE, another name for the moldore, a Portuguese coin, and worth about 27s.

LISLE-GLOVES, fine thread gloves for summer wear.

LISLE-LACE. See **LILLE-LACE**.

LISPFUND, **LISPOND**, a Dutch weight, also used in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, varying from 14 to 18 lbs.; in Hamburg, the eighth part of the centner, which is equal to 112 lbs.

LISSE' (French), silk; boiled sugar; "amandes lissées" is sugared almonds, almond comfits.

LIST, an inventory; detailed particulars; a narrow selvage strip torn from the edge of cloth, used for various purposes.

LIST-DEALER, a piece-dealer, also called a fent dealer; one who vends strips of cloth.

LIST-SHOES, a kind of easy slippers made of strips of cloth woven together.

LITCHI, an elegant scarlet fruit, the produce of *Euphoria* (*Dimocarpus*) *Litchi*.

LYTER, a name for the rotello in Abyssinia, rather more than 10 ounces.

LITHARGE, semi-crystalline or fused protoxide of lead, obtained in separating silver from lead ore, which enters largely into the composition of flint glass.

LITHOGRAPHER, a writer or designer on stone; a workman who takes impressions from lithographic stones.

LITHOGRAPHIC-PAPER, gelatinous or sized paper, tinted with gamboge and rolled very smooth.

LITHOGRAPHIC-PRESS MAKER, a manufacturer of the presses for lithographic work.

LITHOGRAPHIC-PRINTER, a workman who takes impressions on paper, from drawings, maps, plans, and writings previously traced upon stone.

LITHOGRAPHIC-ROLLER, an inking roller for a lithographic press.

LITHOGRAPHIC-STONE, a fine coltite or granular limestone used in lithography; good stone should be of a uniform yellowish gray hue, free from veins and spots, cut by a steel point with difficulty, and in splintering it should show a conchoidal fracture. The best stone was long obtained exclusively from Germany, but it is now found in other quarters.

LITHOGRAPHIC-STONE IMPORTER, a merchant who receives for sale the fine yellowish gray limestones suited for the purpose of the lithographer.

LITHOSTROLE, a sort of mosaic pavement.

LITHOTINT, a tint obtained by a brush used on the lithographic stone instead of a crayon.

LITMUS, cakes of blue dye prepared in Holland from the *Lecanora tartarea* and other lichens, and chiefly used for chemical tests.

LITMUS-PAPER, unsized paper stained with litmus, used as a delicate test of acidity.

LITRAMETER, an instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of liquids.

LITRE
sure
sys.

LITRO
part

LITRE
of w
by f
or b

sm
care

LITRO
sho

LIVA,
dict

LITRE
tail

LITRE
whi
cal

LITRE
wor

LITRE
hou
hig
me

LITRE
par

LITRE
lac
var

LITRE
wh
in

LITRE
den
the
clu

LITRE
dis
gar
cle

LITRE
car

LITRE
sh

LITRE
liv
tic

LITRE
nu
lis
co

LITRE
go
re

LITRE
sy
A

LITRE
de
th

LITRE
li
it

LITRE
Liv
n

LITRE
Liz
n
v
w
n

LITRE
L
C
v
1

LITRE, a cubic decimètre, the unit of measures of capacity in the French metrical system; about $\frac{1}{4}$ pint (1.760).

LITRON, a French dry measure, the sixteenth part of the old French bushel.

LITTER, a carriage with a bed for an invalid or wounded person, conveyed by hand or by horse; scattered straw, &c., as a couch or bed for beasts; the young produced by small animals at one birth; confusion or a careless arrangement.

LITTORAL, belonging to or growing on the shore of the sea; extending along a coast.

LIVA, a Turkish province, under the jurisdiction of a Mirirman or Paeha with two talas.

LIVER, an organ of the body of animals, which is eaten as food; as the liver of calves, of lambs, of codfish, &c.

LIVERY, the particular dress or uniform worn by male servants in a gentleman's household; the garb worn by citizens of high rank, or officers; the body of liverymen or superior freemen of a city.

LIVERY COMPANY, any incorporated company of London having the right of livery. **LIVERY-FACE MAKER**, a manufacturer of the lace for state liveries, and for official servants, &c.

LIVERY-STABLE KEEPER, a job-master; one who lets out horses and carriages, or takes in horses at livery and bait.

LIVE-STOCK, animals kept for use, to be dealt in, or vendid, or for their produce; the term chiefly applies to cattle, but includes poultry, and even rabbits, in some districts; while in many countries, fish, game, bees, silk-worms, &c., are of sufficient importance to be included in the category of live stock.

LIVE-STOCK DEALER, a dealer in cattle, sheep, and other animals vendid for food.

LIVING, maintenance; a clergyman's benefice. **LIVRAISON** (French), a serial issue; the number or part of a literary work published and delivered periodically; the commercial name for a partial transfer of goods, in contradistinction to the actual receipt and acceptance by the purchaser, which constitutes a delivery.

LIVRE, the litéger of account in the old system of France, equivalent to 94d. nearly. At first the livre was divided into 20 solidos, afterwards into 10 sous. The revolution changed the name into franc. Also the name for a pound weight. The French livre usuelle, was equal to 717 grains, but it was prohibited to be used after 1st January, 1840.

LIVRE TOURNOIS, a money of Tours, formerly in use, which was one-fifth less than that of Paris.

LIZARD-STONE, a name for the serpentine marble stone obtained in Cornwall, in the vicinity of the Lizard Point, which is worked up into chimney-pieces, ornaments, &c.

LOYDS, an establishment in London for the classification and certifying of British merchant ships; also a place where underwriters and merchants, engaged in marine insurance, &c. assemble.

LOYDS' AGENT, an agent acting for the committee of underwriters at Lloyds, who transmits all kinds of maritime information; reports upon accidents, and performs other duties.

LOYDS' REGISTER, a society formed from among the underwriters, shipowners, and others, established in London for the purpose of obtaining a faithful and accurate classification of the mercantile marine of the United Kingdom, and of the foreign vessels trading thereto. They publish a corrected register-book annually, for the use of subscribers, containing ample details, respecting the character of ships, and these books are periodically posted up, with the necessary alterations and changes. The affairs of the society are managed by a committee of 24 members.

LOYDS' SURVEYOR, a skilled shipwright, or person having a thorough knowledge of ship-building, employed by the committee of Lloyds' Register to survey ships, or superintend their construction.

LOYDS, THE COMMITTEE OF, the managing body elected from among the shipowners, underwriters, and subscribers to Lloyds, to manage in conjunction with a secretary, clerks, and outlying agents at sea-ports, the general business affairs of the mercantile marine. They receive notice of, and register in their books, all movements of vessels, arrivals, departures, accidents, &c.; and publish these each evening in a daily sheet, termed "Lloyds' List," for the information of subscribers and the public. The business affairs of Lloyds occupy the upper part of the Royal Exchange, and include a reading-room, underwriters'-room, captains'-room, and suites of offices.

LOAD, the charge of a gun; a burthen or freight; a defined quantity of different commodities or bulky merchandise; namely, 5 quarters, or 40 bushels of corn; 36 trusses of hay or straw; 18 cwt. of old hay; 19 cwt. 32 lbs. of new hay; 11 cwt. 64 lbs. of straw; 500 bricks; 1000 tiles; 9 dishes, or nearly 3 cwt. of lead ore; 63 bundles of bulrushes; 27 feet of mortar. In the North American colonies, a load of coals is half a chaldron; of grain, 15 bushels; of coffee in bags, 12 cwt. of flour, 8 barrels; of rice, half a ton; of dried fish, a hoghead, or 15 cwt. In Massachusetts, 3 loads are equal to two English quarters. All timber is bought and sold by the load, and a load or quarter of a cord, is estimated at 40 cubic feet of un-hewn or rough timber, and 50 feet of hewn or squared timber, which is supposed to weigh a ton. A load of 1 inch plank is 600 square feet; of $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, 400; of 2 inch, 300; of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, 240; of 3 inch, 200; of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, 170; and of 4 inch, 150 square feet.

In the Cape colony, two loads of wagon wood; 50 planks of yellow-wood, and 10 planks of stink-wood; each make a load. See **CART-LOAD**.

LOADED CUSHION, a lady's table pincushion, for fastening work to, and which is loaded with lead.

LOADING TURN, the successive rotation for ships to approach the quays, to take in cargo.

LOADSTONE, a magnet.

LOAF, a thick mass of any thing; a large cake of shape of bread, of different weights and kinds; as the quarter, or 4 lb. loaf; the half-quarter; the cottage loaf; tin loaves; bricks, &c.

LOAFER, an American term for an idler or vagrant.

LOAF-SUGAR, solid white or refined bleached sugar, which has been run into long moulds or shapes, and purified from the molasses.

LOAM, a clay containing a large proportion of silex, and occasionally used for polishing common articles by manufacturers.

LOAN, a national debt; money lent at interest; any thing lent.

LOAN-OFFICE, an office, of which there are many now established in town and country for lending sums of money to individuals, at high rates of interest, to be repaid by weekly or other instalments, guaranteed by the security of one or more sureties.

LOBBY, a small hall or waiting-room; the entrance into a principal apartment.

LOBELIA, a handsome genus of plants, some of the American species of which, although dangerous in their properties, are used medicinally, especially *L. cardinalis* and *L. siphilitica*; spirit or ethereal tinctures of the Indian tobacco herb (*L. inflata*) are medicinally prescribed in spasmodic and asthmatic attacks, as an expectorant, and as an emetic; but should only be given in very small doses, or may else prove fatal.

LOBSTER, a crustaceous animal, the *Astacus gammarus* (*A. marinus* of Fabr.), in the capture and sale of which a large trade is carried on, from 2½ to 3 millions being brought to London annually.

LOCANDIERE (Italian), one who lets furnished lodgings.

LOCATION, a colonial name for surveyed land; a settlement; leasing on rent.

LOCH, the name in Scotland for a lake; a French ship-building wood; also a French sea-term for the log.

LOCK, part of a gun; an instrument to secure doors, &c.; a tuft of hair or wool; part of a canal between a sluice and a flood-gate to confine water, and to facilitate the ascent or descent of barges.

LOCK AND HINGE MANUFACTURER, a maker of mechanical metal contrivances for fastening and hanging doors.

LOCK-CHAMBER, the space of a canal between two lock-gates.

LOCKER, a small fixed chest or closet to stow any thing away in on board ship; a custom-house officer of the water-aid.

LOCKER'S-ORDER, a customs order, the counterpart or slip of which is delivered to a warehouse-keeper, being his authority to deliver goods to a searcher. There are two kinds of these orders, one for wet goods, and the other for dry.

LOCKET, a small neck ornament worn by a lady, to keep a lock of hair or small miniature or other memento in.

LOCK-GATE, the entrance into a lock-chamber on a canal, for the admission, &c. of boats or vessels.

LOCK-KEEPER, one who opens a canal lock.

LOCK-MAKER, a constructor of patent or ordinary locks.

LOCK-SAW. See SAW.

LOCK-SMITH, a fixer and repaler of locks, who usually combines with it the business of bell-hanger.

LOCOMOTIVE, a self-moving travelling steam-engine, running by inward machinery on land; one that propels or draws a train of railway carriages, or ballast vans, &c.

LOCOMOTIVE-ENGINE BUILDER, a mechanical engineer; a constructor of steam-engines.

LOCUST, a predatory insect, the *Gryllus migratorius*, which, in many countries, commits great devastation on crops, devouring every green herb that it comes across. In Africa locusts are largely consumed in many districts for food, either roasted, or pounded and baked into bread. They are also salted. A common West-Indian tree, the *Hymenaea Courbaril*, which often attains a height of from 60 to 80 feet, with a trunk from 7 to 8 feet in diameter. The wood is hard and compact, and its durability recommends it for mill-rollers and similar purposes. Also a name for the *Robinia pseud-acacia*.

LOCUST-BEANS, a name for the sweet pods of the carob tree. See CAROB-BEAN.

LODE, a mining term for a regular vein producing or yielding ore or metal.

LODGE, a porter's room; a cottage at the entrance-gate of a park; a small dwelling-house. [ated near the lodge.

LODGE-GATE, a park or entrance-gate, situated, one who occupies an apartment, and lives in another person's house; a tenant of part of a house.

LODGING-HOUSE, a house let out by the owner or tenant in apartments.

LODGING-HOUSE KEEPER, the tenant of a house who makes a profit or living by letting lodgings, casual or permanent.

LODGINGS, rooms which are for hire in a house, and are let either furnished or unfurnished.

LOF, LOOF, a Russian weight and dry-measure: as a weight in Russia it is 92·17 lbs.; as a measure it ranges in different localities from one to 1½ bushel. It is also called a looper in some districts.

LOFT, a storehouse on an elevated story; a room immediately under the roof.

LOG, a large shapeless junk of wood; a journal kept on board ship, in which the situation of the vessel, weather, and every thing of importance is noted down; a flat piece of wood loaded with lead at one of its edges to make it float upright, to which is attached a line about 150 fathoms long, divided into equal lengths by little pieces of knotted twine rove into it. The line is wound upon a reel, and cast into the sea, for ascertaining the ship's rate of sailing by the time a certain quantity takes in running off the reel. See KNOT. [Log.

LOG-BOOK, a journal of proceedings. See LOGGERS, a local name in Scotland for stockings without feet.

LOGGERS

LOG-GL

board

by the

time.

LOG-HU

woods

LOG-IP

ship w

rate, a

line is

190th

by a

of kno

the nu

hour.

LOG-RE

a ship

LOGWO

printer

Hemo

afford

black

increa

ceived

LOHER

(

LOHNAR

LOLO, th

for coc

LOMBAR

money

LOMBAR

tablish

LOMBAR

discon

the Co

mark

LONGAN

Nephe

(and vi

LONG-BE

epiphy

See BA

LONG-BO

LONG-BO

LONG-BO

of the

London

no hall

LONG-CL

or cot

and ph

LONG-DO

LONG-DO

LONG-ITU

LONGITU

place o

from

Observ

many

ture th

French

LONG-ME

country

LONG-FE

in size

LONG-RO

don Cu

ness is

LONG-SH

to a lar

class, v

cribes

LOGGER-HEAD, an iron for heating tar.

LOG-GLASS, a half-minute sandglass, used on board ship in timing the speed of sailing, by the quantity of line run out in a given time.

LOG-BUT, a settler's rude cabin in the back-woods, &c.; a lime burner's shanty.

LOG-LINE, a line thrown over the stern of a ship with a float attached, to measure the rate at which she is proceeding. The line is usually marked with a knot at each 120th part of a mile, and when measured by a half-minute sandglass, the number of knots carried off during that time shows the number of miles the vessel runs in an hour. See **LOG** and **KNOT**.

LOG-REEL, the reel on which the log-line of a ship is wound.

LOGWOOD, a dye-wood used by the calico printer and others, obtained from the *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*, which affords the most durable deep red and black dye. Our imports have been on the increase of late years, and in 1856 we received about 39,000 tons.

LOHER (German), a tanner.

LOHNARBEITER, a labourer in Germany.

LOLO, the name in some parts of the Pacific for coco-nut oil.

LOMBARD, or the Continent a banker or money-lender.

LOMBARD-HOUSE, a public pawnbroking establishment; a *mont de piété*.

LOMBARD-STREET, the chief street of banks, discount-brokers, and bullion-dealers, in the City of London; a term for the money-market.

LONGAN, an agreeable fruit, the produce of *Nephelium Longan*, sometimes imported from China for the sake of the sweet sub-acid viscid pulp which covers the seed.

LONG-BEARD, a name for a kind of moss or epiphyte brought down the Mississippi. See **BARBA HISPANICA**. [ship.]

LONG-BEAT, the largest boat of a merchant LONG-BOW, an archery bow for shooting.

LONG-BOW-STRING MAKERS' COMPANY, one of the minor incorporated companies of London, not on the livery, and which has no hall.

LONG-CLOTH, a peculiar kind of fine calico or cotton fabric, which is made milled and plain.

LONG-DOZEN, thirteen articles to the dozen.

LONG-HUNDRED, six score, or 120.

LONGITUDE, in navigation the distance of a place on the earth's surface east or west from a meridional point. The Royal Observatory at Greenwich has been for many years taken as the point of departure in English maps and charts. The French take theirs from Paris.

LONG-MEASURE, the measure of length of a country.

LONG-PRIMER, a printing-type intermediate in size between small pica and bourgeois.

LONG-ROOM, the principal room in the London Custom-House, where shipping business is transacted.

LONG-SHOREMEN, a name given in London to a large body of liverymen, of the lower class, who have the reputation of taking bribes to vote at civic elections.

LONG-TOM, a cradle used for washing out gold by miners at the gold fields.

LONG-VACATION, in law the intervening period between Trinity and Michaelmas term.

LONGAR, one of the names of the palmira *LONGAR SUGAR*, sugar made from the sap of the Palmira palm (*Borassus raphis flabelliformis*).

LOOPS, thin slime or sludge containing ore.

LOOF, a Russian corn-measure nearly equal to the chetwert, which is now generally used instead; 48 loof are equal to 1½ imperial quarters.

LOOFIES, a name in Scotland for mittens for the hands.

LOOKING-GLASS MANUFACTURER, a maker of looking-glasses and mirrors, &c. for bedroom or parlour use.

LOOKING-GLASS MOUNTER, a frame maker and glider.

LOOKING-GLASS SILVERER, a workman who covers the back of glass with quicksilver for mirrors, &c.

LOOL, a vessel used in the mining districts to receive the washings of the ore.

LOOM, one of the most useful of machines, employed by weavers for crossing and weaving threads. There are various kinds of looms according to the pattern and fabric to be worked; some are still worked by hand, although the larger number are now moved by water or steam power; the part of an oar held in the hand and within the boat, contradistinguished from the blade.

LOOM-CARDS, perforated cards with patterns for Jacquard weaving.

LOOM-MAKER, a manufacturer of frames for weaving, worked either by hand or by steam-power, &c.

LOONGHIE, an Indian waist cloth; a mixed fabric of rich-coloured silk and cotton, made in Sindh, about four yards long by two feet wide.

LOOP, a noose; a double or fold of string; a dry measure of Riga—48 going to the last—80 loops being equal to 14 imperial quarters; part of a row of cast iron; in the Cape colony sufficient wood to make a wagon out of, two loops going to a load.

LOOP-LINE, a connecting line of railway, with each end joining the trunk line.

LOOT, an Indian name for theft or plunder.

LOO-TABLE, a round table for a sitting-room; originally so named from its convenient adaptation for a circle of persons playing the game of loo.

LOOTAH, a brass water vessel used in India of variable dimensions, holding from a pint to half a gallon.

LOP, the cuttings or branches from a tree; thus in a sale of standing timber trees they are advertised with their "lop, top, and bark."

LOPATNY, a description of Russian tallow, known as second candle tallow.

LORCHA, a peculiar class of trading vessel in the Eastern seas.

LORD MAYOR, the chief magistrate of the cities of London, Dublin, and York, each of whom has the title of lord.

LUMP-SUGAR, white or loaf sugar broken into small pieces.

LUNAR CAUSTIC, a name for nitrate of silver, used medicinally outwardly and inwardly.

LUNATIO ASTRUM, a house for the insane.

LUNATIO ASTRUM PROPRIETOR, the keeper of a licensed house for the care of insane persons.

LUNCHBOX, a mid-day meal; a refreshment taken between breakfast and dinner.

LUNETTE, the rim of a watch glass; a small opening in the roof of a house; an eyeglass.

LUNETTIER, a spectacle-maker. [Guns.]

LUNT (German), a match-cord for firing

LUPINE, a leguminous plant, the seeds of which are eaten in Turkey.

LUPPE (German), a microscope or magnifying glass.

LURCH, the sudden heavy rolling of a vessel at sea to one side.

LURCHER, a hunting dog that lies in wait, or watches for his game.

LUSTRE, a sounce or chandelier.

LUSTRE SEAL, a furrier's name for a dyed and prepared skin of the fur seal.

LUSTRE MANUFACTURER, a lamp-maker.

LUSTRE, a shining silk; often corruptly written and pronounced luteating. See **LUTEATING**.

LUSTROUS, having a shining or glossy appearance, like silk. [Fyacht.]

LUST-SCHIFF (German), a pleasure-boat or

LUTE, a cement; a pasty or loamy and fatty matter, used to keep the joints of tubes and chemical apparatus, &c. tight.

It is made either with pipe-clay and linseed-oil, or chalk, flour, and water; but

the material varies with the substance to be cemented; a musical instrument so named.

LUTEATING, often but very erroneously so spelled for lustring, a shining silk; the string of a lute.

LUTEATING-MAKER, a silk manufacturer; a maker of strings for lutes or harps.

LY, a Chinese land-measure, about the third part of an English mile.

LYANG, another name for the Chinese tael.

LYCEUM, a theatre; a grammar-school; a literary institution.

LYCOPODIUM, a species of cryptogamous plants; a decoction is used in Sweden to destroy vermin in cattle. It is also employed for dyeing purposes, to fix the colour of woollen cloth, and also by pyrotechnists.

LYDIAN-STONE, a name for the blood stones, and jaspery varieties of quartz, used by jewellers as burnishing stones, and also as a touchstone, to determine the amount of alloy in jewellers' gold. The best pebbles are obtained from Lydia. See **BASANITE**.

LYE, LAY, water alkaliized with wood ashes.

LYNX, the skin of this animal is of a greyish white, with dark spots. Being very soft, warm, and light, it is much used by the Chinese, Greeks, Persians, and others, for cloaks, linings, facings, &c. When dyed and prepared, the skins of the lynx and lynx cat, are exported in large numbers to the United States.

LYRE, a musical instrument.

LYSPUND, SETTEE, an Orkney weight. See **LYSH-PUND**.

M.

MAAFEE, a term in Bengal for land exempt from revenue duty.

MAANAE, an Eastern grain-measure, about 34 lbs. 8 oz.

MAAP, a liquid measure used in Baden, rather more than a gallon.

MAAS, a division of the wine-measure in Bavaria, 48 making a muid of 1808, and 60 a wine elmer, of 812 Imperial gallons. In Frankfurt and the South of Germany, the maas, or geschied, is a little more than 3 pints. A Persian name for curds of milk dried in the sun, which are mixed with water, to make an acidulous beverage.

MAATJE, the Netherlandish name for the French declitre.

MACADAMIZED ROAD, a road prepared and made durable, level, and firm, by pounded granite, &c. which binds the earth into a solid mass: named after the Introducer.

MACCARONI, a paste of flour. See **MACCARONI**.

MACCAROONS, small sweet wine cakes.

MACAW-FAT, a West-Indian name for the oil palm, *Elais guineensis*.

MACAW - PALM, the *Acrocomia sclerocarpa*

of Martius, occurring in considerable abundance in some of the West-India islands, and the eastern parts of South America. The fruit yields an oil of a golden yellow hue, of the consistence of butter, which has an odour like violets, and a sweetish taste. It enters into the composition of toilet soaps. The nuts, which are susceptible of a high polish, are sometimes fancifully carved by the negroes. The tree is also called the grougrou palm by the negroes.

MACCARONI, a delicate food-product made from wheat flour, the dough of which is dried in the shape of pipes. It is often termed Genoese paste. We receive imports in small boxes of from 6 to 28 lbs. from the Mediterranean, for consumption at table, with cheese, in soup, and for puddings, &c. Vermicelli is the same substance, rolled smaller than macaroni.

MACCARONI AND VERMICELLI MAKER, a manufacturer of the dough paste in pipes so named.

MACCO, an Italian mess, which consists of beans boiled to a mash.

MACCOBOT, MACCUBAU, a kind of snuff.

- MAICE**, the arillus, or branching membrane covering the nutmeg, used as a spice; an ornamented staff borne before a magistrate, and some other functionaries. A Chinese money and weight; the former is the tenth part of the tael, nearly 74d., and consists of 100 to 140 copper cash; as a weight, it is about 58 grains; a fish measure, a mace or maize of herrings being 500 in number.
- MACELLARO**, an Italian butcher; macello being a slaughter-house or shambles.
- MACERATE**, to wear away by steeping in water; to make lean; to mortify or fret.
- MACHEAT**, **MACHETTE**, the negro name for a cutlass.
- MACHETA**, a kind of violin used in Brazil.
- MACHINE**, an engine, a piece of mechanism or contrivance for performing some work; of which there are numberless kinds employed for different purposes.
- MACHINE-MAKER AND MILL-WRIGHT**, an engineer; a constructive builder, who designs or supplies machines and engines to order.
- MACHINE-RULER**, a person who lines or rules paper, according to patterns.
- MACHINERY**, engines of all kinds, which are put into action to perform certain effective work which supersedes manual labour; such as for spinning and weaving, wire-drawing, making lace, rope, paper-making and printing, sawing, &c. There were stated to be, a few years ago, 15,000 stationary engines in the kingdom, working in mines, &c. valued at £25,000,000; 4000 wind, water, and steam mills, and 5000 horse, and other small mills. Besides what is used at home, we export machinery and mill-work, to the value of £2,500,000 a-year.
- MACHINE-STRAP MAKEE**, a manufacturer of leather and other connecting bands, &c. for the moving power of machinery.
- MACHINING**, working off newspaper or book sheets at a steam press, often contracted for at an agreed rate per thousand.
- MACHINIST**, one engaged in the manufacture of machines; an employé at a theatre, who attends to the working of the moveable scenery.
- MACHO**, a Spanish weight, equal to about 150 French pounds.
- MACHOOTI**, a name in Hindustan for the knot-grass.
- MACINATOIO**, an oil-mill in Italy.
- MACINTOSH**, a solution of caoutchouc in coal naphtha, applied to linen cloths and other substances, to render them waterproof; so called from the name of the patentee.
- MACK**, the Burmese name for a hand-breadth or measure of 4 inches. See **MAIK**.
- MACKEREL**, a well-known useful fish, the *Scomber scombrus*, which frequents the British coasts, and is either netted or caught by the hook; about 24,000,000, weighing nearly 10,500 tons, are brought to Billingsgate in a year.
- MACKEREL-BOAT**, a boat pursuing the mackerel fishery.
- MACKLE**, to sell weavers' goods to the shopkeepers.
- MACON**, a kind of wine.
- MACUQUINA**, a silver cut money of debased quality, circulating in Guatemala.
- MACUTO**, a money of account in Sierra Leone, equivalent to about 9d. There are silver coins current, circulating for 2 and 10 macutos.
- MADA**, an Indian weight of 1 drachm 20 grains.
- MADAPOLLAM**, a kind of fine long cloth, shipped to the Eastern markets.
- MADDER**, the root of *Rubia tinctoria*, which enters largely into commerce, furnishing a fine scarlet colour to dyers and calico-printers.
- MADEGA**, a Spanish name for a skeln or bank.
- MADERIA**, an esteemed dry light wine, produced in the Portuguese island from which it receives its name.
- MAD-HOUSE**, an asylum for the insane.
- MADHOUSE-KEEPER**, the licensed registered owner of a private lunatic asylum; a superintendent of insane persons.
- MADOOKA**, an Indian name for the *Bassia lctifolia*. See **MOWHA**.
- MADREPORE**, a petrification, or species of coral; a variety of limestone.
- MADRIERS** (French), thick boards or planks.
- MAGAZINE**, a warehouse or store-room; a secure place for keeping powder in, ashore or afloat; a periodical publication.
- MAGAZINE-DAY**, the publication-day for monthlies and serials when they are supplied to the trade; the last day of the month.
- MAGIC LANTERN**, an optical machine, with a lamp and lenses for reflecting magnified pictures on the wall from painted glass slides.
- MAGISTRATE**, a public civil officer who has legal jurisdiction in certain cases.
- MAGNANER** (French), the manager or proprietor of a nursery for silk worms.
- MAGNANO**, an Italian locksmith.
- MAGNESIA**, one of the primitive earths, having a metallic base. The sulphate is Epsom salts—the carbonate is compounded with carbonic acid gas. Magnesia is now generally prepared artificially, and is used to purify oils; in the manufacture of glass, and for medicinal purposes.
- MAGNET**, a kind of rich iron-stone, which has the property of attracting light pieces of iron towards it; a bar of iron made artificially magnetic by electricity.
- MAGNETIC-NEEDLE**. See **MAGNET**.
- MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH**. See **TELEGRAPH**.
- MAGNETOMETER**, a measurer of the force of magnetism.
- MAGNIFYING-GLASS**, a lens that magnifies or enlarges the object looked at.
- MAHALLAH**, a petty brass coin current in some parts of Arabia, the 66th part of a dollar.
- MAHARMAH**, a muslin wrapper worn over the head, and across the mouth and chin, by Turkish and Armenian ladies when they appear abroad.
- MAHARUNGA**, a name in the Himalayas for the *Onosma emodi*, which furnishes a dye-stuff like alkanet.

MAHA
the
MAHL
Cera
neck
the
Indi
MAHO
Ibre
Indi
mah
used
fee-
MAHO
woo
whe
tree
mah
ensit
Toot
gray
abol
gent
subs
alka
MAHO
port
MAHO
MAHO
MAHO
the
astro
Egy
MAIDA
MAID
at R
MAID-
MAIL-
cart
one
the
war
rom
MAIL
wh
MAIL
and
con
&c.
MAIN
clip
sall
che
pid
of
sho
MAIN
nia
MAIN
MAIN
MAH
sli
MAH
in
ex
MAI
con
MAH
pe
MAH
tw
in

MAHASEER, a delicious fresh-water fish of the Indian rivers.

MAHLE, MELUB, the fragrant kernels of *Cerualus Mahaleb* of Linnæus, strung as necklaces, which are much valued by the women of Sindh and other parts of India.

MAHON, an *Hibiscus* furnishing a useful fibre. The common mahoe of the West Indies is *H. elatus* of Swartz; the East Indian mahoe, *H. latifolia*; the sea-side mahoe, *H. tikaceus*. The strong fibre is used in the East for making cordage, coffee-bags, &c.

MAHOAGNY, a well-known valuable furniture wood, chiefly imported from Honduras, where it is obtained from a large forest tree, the *Sualetia Mahagony*. African mahogany is the wood of *Khaya senegalensis*. The wood of the Toon-tree (*Cedrela Toona*) is sometimes called Indian mahogany. Our imports of mahogany average about 38,000 tons per annum. The astringent bark is used in the West Indies as a substitute for cinchona, but contains no alkaline principle.

MAHOAGNY BROKER AND MERCHANT, an importer or dealer in mahogany.

MAHORE, a large Turkish boat.

MAHOREE, a name for aniseed in Bengal.

MAHOUL, MAHBOUR, a name in Tunis for the sequin, a small thin gold coin of 4½ astras, worth about 3s. 9d. sterling. In Egypt the mahoul passes for 90 paras.

MAIDAN, a market-place in the Levant.

MAID OF HONOUR, a kind of bun or cake sold at Richmond.

MAID-SERVANT, a female domestic.

MAIL-COACH, a travelling-carriage which carries the mails for the post-office from one town to another. The great bulk of the inland mails are now, however, forwarded by railway, except on a few by-roads to cross post towns or villages.

MAILLORE (French), a piece of marble on which bleachers beat the linen.

MAILS, a common term for communications and matter transmitted by the post-office, comprising letters, newspapers, books, &c.

MAIN (French), the hand; the chief or principal; hence a common prefix to some sails, yards, and parts of a ship; a great channel or ditch; a large cast-iron supply-pipe under ground for distributing water of gas over a town or district; a banker's shovel; the gross or bulk of any thing.

MAIN-ROOM, the stern of a small vessel's main-sail.

MAIN-CHAINS. See CHAIN-PLATES.

MAIN-HAMPER, a hand-basket for grapes.

MAIN-MAST, the chief or middle mast of a ship; the after-mast of a brig.

MAIN-SAIL, the lower course or largest sail in a ship; that set on the main-yard, and extending towards the deck.

MAIN-SHEET, the rope attached to the lower corners of the main-sail.

MAINTENANCE, support, as of seamen, paupers, prisoners, or apprentices.

MAIN-TOP, the resting-place or junction between the main-mast and the main-top-mast.

MAIN-YARD, the largest or principal yard in a ship; that on which the main-sail is extended.

MAIOLICA (Italian), earthenware.

MAISONNAGE (French), timber for building.

MAITRANCE (French), warrant-officers; non-commissioned-officers.

MAIZE, the general name for the seeds of Indian corn, (*Zea Mays*); the principal grain crop of the United States; a Scotch fish-measure of 500 herrings. See MAZE.

MAJON, a confection of hemp, being a compound of butter, sugar, flour, milk, and bhanga. It is largely consumed as an intoxicating drug by all classes of natives in the East.

MAJOR, a field-officer in the army above a captain.

MAJOR-DOMO, a house-steward.

MAKANA, a name in Bengal for the *Euryala Jeroa*, found in lakes and ponds. The seeds of the berry being farinaceous, are a favourite article of diet among the natives; they are deemed powerful tonics.

MALABOORONG, a small weight used in Borneo, equal to about 3 grains.

MALACCA-BEAN, a name in the East for the marking-nut.

MALACHITE, a valuable green ore or massive carbonate of copper, much prized by the lapidary in consequence of the beauty of its colour and marking, and the high polish it will take.

MALAGA, a kind of wine; also called mountain.

MALAGUETTA PEPPER. See GRAINS OF PARADISE.

MALAMBO-BARK, a bark found in Colombia, possessed of strong, bitter, and aromatic properties, the produce of *Croton Malambo*. It is also frequently called *Matus bark*.

MALEE, a gardener in India.

MALE-FERN, a wild plant, the *Aspidium filix mas* of Swartz, which has astringent and emetic properties, and is used as an antihelmintic; an oil is also prepared from it.

MALE-SCREW, a screw which has the spiral threads on the outside of the cylinder.

MAJET, a portmanteau.

MAL-ENT, a heavy tax levied on the export of wool some centuries ago.

MALGOZAREE, a name in India for land subject to assessment; unassessed land is termed *Minhaee*.

MALKUNGUNEE, an Indian name for the *Celastrus paniculatus*, from the seeds of which an empyreumatic black oily fluid is distilled, used beneficially in rheumatism. Large quantities would doubtless yield paraffine and creasote. [game.]

MALL, a public walk, named from an ancient MALLARD (French), a small grindstone; a drake.

MALLE-MOLE (French), mull-muslin; very thin muslin.

MALLET, a small maul made of wood, used for caulking, serving rope, &c.

MALLETER (French), a portmanteau-maker.

MALLIER (French), a sumpter horse; a pick-horse.

MALMS, MARL-STOCKS, a kind of brick. See CUTTERS.

MALMSEY, a luscious and high-flavoured wine made in Madeira and Tenerife from grapes in the last stage of ripeness.

MALT, prepared barley, which has been steeped in water and then kiln-dried. It is used for making malt-liquors. Malt is sold at the duty of 2s. 7d. per bushel and 5 per cent. The quantity made in 1856 was about 34½ million bushels.

MALT-DISTILLER, one who makes a decoction or preparation from malt.

MALT-DUST, small growing radicles of barley. **MALTER**, a German grain-measure, varying in different localities, but usually reckoned, in the southern parts of Germany, to be equal to 3 bushels and 1½ gallon.

MALTESE STONE, a soft stone quarried in Malta, used for carving, and for making large jars, &c.

MALT-FACTOR, a dealer in malt.

MALT-FLOOR, a perforated floor in the chamber of a malt-kiln, through which the heat ascends from the furnace below, and dries the barley laid upon it.

MALT-GRINDER, a machine for crushing or cutting malted barley.

MALTA, mineral pitch; thickened petroleum or rock oil.

MALT-LIQUORS, ale, beer, and porter, which are prepared with malt.

MALT-ROASTER MAKER, a manufacturer of machines for roasting barley on a small scale.

MALT-SHOVEL, a large flat wooden shovel for turning over malt.

MALTYSTER, a manufacturer of malt from barley; there are about 9000 maltsters in the kingdom.

MALT-VINEGAR, the ordinary kind of vinegar made for domestic use in this country.

MALVADA, a small Spanish coin, thirteen of which make an English farthing. [wine.]

MALVAGIA, the Italian name for Malmsey. **MALWA OPIUM**, one of the leading descriptions of Indian opium, which is inferior in quality to the Benares and Behar kinds.

MAMALIGA, a sort of hasty pudding or grout made from maize, on which the lower classes in the Danubian provinces almost exclusively subsist.

MAMMEE, a tropical fruit, the *Mammea Americana*, which has a sweet and very agreeable taste, accompanied with an aromatic pleasant odour.

MAMMODIS, a coarse muslin.

MAMMOTY, a road hoe, used in Ceylon.

MAN, a corrupted name for the Indian mandarin.

MANAGER, a director; a superintendent; the lessee or director of a theatre.

MANCHESTER AND GLASGOW WAREHOUSE, a sale depository for all kinds of cotton goods.

MANCHINEEL, a large tree, the *Hippomane Mancinella*, a native of the West Indies, the wood of which is hard and durable; very close, yellow-brown, and beautifully clouded. The sap is, however, a most deadly poison.

MANDANDOO, a mixture of the buds and roots of an aromatic plant, used in Ceylon in the preparation of betel.

MANDATAIRE, a French agent or attorney. **MANDATS**, a national paper-money, issued in the early part of the century, in France, to replace the assignats which had become wretchedly depreciated.

MANDAVALLI, an Indian name for the *Convolvulus reptans*, affording a milky juice, which, when dried, is equal to scammony in purgative effect. The tops and leaves are eaten in stews by the natives.

MANDEEL, a name in Turkey for black and coloured cotton handkerchiefs.

MANDEL, a term in Germany for 15 articles of any kind.

MANDILION, a loose garment; a sleeveless jacket.

MANDIOC, a Brazilian name for the root and starch of the cassava. See **CASSAVA**.

MANDOLA (Italian), a cithern, a musical instrument; an almond.

MANDOLINE, a sort of lute.

MANDORE, a four-stringed lute.

MANDRAKE, the root of *Mandragora officinarum*, an old ingredient in philtres, but of dangerous properties. See **MAY-APPLE**.

MANDEB, a pulley in a turker's lathie. *

MANEGE, a French riding school.

MANEH, a Scripture weight equal to 2 lbs. 3 ounces, 10 dwts., 3 grains; when applied to money it consisted of 60 shekels, and was worth £3 16s. 7d. [wax.]

MANEQUIN, an artist's model of wood or wax.

MANGAL, a kind of portable copper stove or brasier used in Turkey.

MANGANEESE, a black metallic ore, consumed to the amount of 4000 to 5000 tons per annum, being used in glass-making, for glazing black earthenware, giving colour to enamels, making chlorine for forming bleaching liquor, as a dryer for painters' colours, and preparations of it are used in medicine.

MANGEL WURZEL, one of the common names of a variety of the beet-root grown for feeding cattle; the *Beta vulgaris*, var. *macro-rhiza*.

MANGER, a trough or rack for feeding horses.

MANGLE, a machine or rolling-press for smoothing linen by pressure.

MANGLE AND PRESS MAKER, a manufacturer of machines so named.

MANGLE-KEEPER, the owner of a mangle; a smoother of linen.

MANGO, a tropical fruit, the produce of trees of the *Mangifera* family, of which there are many cultivated varieties, although only two distinct species of tree. The fruit of the finer kinds have a rich perfumed grateful flavour; while others are so stringy and unpalatable as not to be eatable. The fruit is pickled and preserved, and made into a chutney.

MANGO-FISH, a small fish eight or nine inches in length and two in depth, the *Polynemus longifilis* of Cuvier, the *P. paradiisus* of Linnæus, esteemed as a delicacy in India, where it is also called the Tupsee. Isinglass is made of the swimming-bladder.

MANGO-GINGER, an Indian name for the *Curcuma amada*, used as an article for seasoning food.

MANGO
produ
rind o
of gar
MANG
bordo
phera
for ta
ntack
in the
west
ship-h
MANGU
Chinc
MANGH
boiler
a pers
MANI, N
MANICH
MANIFE
tainin
of ea
and o
MANIFO
taking
ment
or tra
olled
MANIK
measu
MANILA
to the
textili
from w
is mad
MANILAL
made
the na
shipped
MANILL
shape,
native
coat;
on the
thick p
Africa
MANIOG
MANIVE
MANJAD
troy g
parts.
MANJEE
a boat
MANJRI
seeds
cum, u
MAN-MIL
milline
MANNA,
several
produce
the Fr
obtaine
Norifer
desert
is used
MANNA C
ported
semoli
MANNETT
MAN OF
a Gove

MANGOSTEEN, a delicious eastern fruit, the produce of *Garcinia Mangostana*. The rind of the fruit furnishes small quantities of gamboge.

MANGROVE, a tropical tree frequenting the borders of seas and swamps, the *Rhizophora Mangle*, the bark of which is used for tanning. The mangrove or tree-oyster attaches itself to the boughs which droop in the water. The wood of this tree is used for making sugar hogsheads, and for ship-building.

MANGUERA, a canvas shoot, used at the Chincha Islands for discharging guano into the holds of ships, or into boats.

MANHOLE, an opening in the top of the boiler of an engine or tun, made to admit a person to clean the interior.

MANI, MANIBILLA. See **BUCK-WAX**.

MANICRISTO, an Italian confection.

MANIFEST, the list of a ship's cargo, containing the mark, number, and description of each package of goods, the shipper's and consignee's name, &c.

MANIFOLD-WRITER, a writing apparatus, for taking several copies of a letter or document at once by a stylus, upon thin tissue or tracing paper interleaved with black oiled sheets.

MANIKA, MANNIKAH, an Indian grain measure of 2 seers or about 4½ pints.

MANILA-HEMP, a name given in commerce to the fibre of the wild plantain, *Musa textilis*, brought from the Philippines, and from which the white rope so much prized is made.

MANILAS, a name for a kind of cheroots made in the Philippines, so called from the name of the city from which they are shipped.

MANILLA, a piece of copper, of a horse-shoe shape, passing as money among the natives on parts of the West African coast; a metal ring worn as an ornament on the small part of the leg, or on the thick part of the arm above the elbow, by African chiefs and others.

MANIOO. See **CASSAVA**. [France for fish.

MANIVEAU, a small flat basket, used in **MANJADY**, a Ceylon weight for pearls, of 72 troy grains, and divided into 320 fractional parts.

MANJEE, the helmsman or superintendent of a boat in the river Ganges.

MANJREEA, an Indian name for the small seeds of the sweet basil, *Ocimum Basilicum*, used in disease of the kidneys, &c.

MAN-MILLINER, a man who makes or sells millinery.

MANNA, a sweet gummy exudation from several plants: the Calabrian manna is produced in tears from a species of ash, the *Fraxinus rotundifolia*, while some is obtained from another species, the *F. florifera*. The oriental manna of the desert is from *Athagi Maurorum*. Manna is used medicinally.

MANNA CROUF, a preparation of wheat imported from Russia to compete with semolina.

MANNETTE (French), a small hamper.

MAN OF WAR, an armed vessel belonging to a Government or State.

MANOMETER, an instrument intended to measure the rarefaction and condensation of elastic fluids in confined circumstances. It is also called a manoscope.

MANONIM, a name for wild rice in Minnesota, America.

MANOSCOPE. See **MANOMETER**.

MANOVALE, MANUALE, a bricklayer's labourer in Italy; a hodman.

MAN-ROPE, side rope to the gangway of a ship.

MANSANA, a division of land in some of the States of Central America, equal to 100 Spanish or 88-8-9th English square yards.

MANSARDE (French), an attic or garret with a curved roof, so called from Mansard, the architect who introduced them.

MANSE, a Scotch parsonage; a farm-house and land.

MANSION, a large dwelling; a manor-house.

MANSIONNAIRE, the porter to a Greek church.

MAN'S-MERCER, a vender of small articles of men's dress, such as braces, hose, gloves, handkerchiefs, &c.

MANTEL-PIECE, MANTEL-SHELF, a projecting beam or ledge in a room, resting on the jambs of a fire-place. Mantel-pieces are of wood, marble, slate, or iron.

MANTELLA, a small mantle.

MANTLE, a lady's wrapper or cloak.

MANTLE AND CLOAK WAREHOUSE, a show-room, or repository for ladies' wrapping garments, cloaks, shawls, and mantles.

MANTUA-MAKER, a sempstress, a maker of women's dresses and gowns.

MANUAL, a hand-book or instructive ulde; a book of reference.

MANUFACTORY, a building where a manufacture or trade is carried on.

MANUFACTURE, to make up goods; to work up raw material.

MANUFACTURERS, fabricators, or makers of goods by hand or with art; employers of workmen and machinery.

MANUFACTURING CHEMIST, a working chemist; one who has a laboratory and prepares chemicals, &c.

MANUGUDU, an Indian weight of 30 lbs.

MANURE, any thing applied to fertilize land.

In this and some European countries where the soil has been much exhausted by repeated cropping, a large trade is carried on in natural and artificial manures. Several of these, as guano, super-phosphate of lime, &c., are noticed under their separate heads.

MANURE MANUFACTURER, a maker of artificial manures, such as super-phosphate of lime and other compounds used as fertilizers.

MANURE MERCHANT, an agricultural agent; a vender of guano or artificial manures to farmers.

MANUSCRIPT, a letter or document written by the hand.

MANY-ROOT, a name for the *Ruellia tuberosa*, a native of Jamaica, the roots of which are emetic.

MANZANA, a Spanish term for a solid square of buildings formed by the intersection of streets and right angles. It varies in extent from 150 to 350 yards' frontage.

MAP, a delineation of the surface of the earth, or part of a country, with its position, boundaries, and geographical peculiarities defined.

MAP AND CHART SELLER AND PUBLISHER, a vender and preparer of maps, charts, and plans.

MAP AND PRINT COLOURER, a person who defines more clearly the boundaries, districts or states on a map by different colours; a tinter and colourer of black prints or engravings.

MAP-DISSECTER AND PUZZLE-MAKER, a manufacturer of maps and drawings, &c. in pieces, mounted, which can be united into one whole by children.

MAP-ENGRAVER AND PRINTER, a worker on copperplate, who draws or engraves maps and prints, &c.

MAP-MAKER, a constructor of maps from the information of travellers or of published works.

MAP-MOUNTER, a workman who backs maps with canvas, varnishes and fixes them on rollers, &c.

MAPLE, a family of trees, of which several have a commercial value. The common maple (*Acer campestre*) is much used in America for house carpentry and furniture. *A. saccharinum*, furnishes the bird's eye maple and curled maple. See **BIRD'S EYE MAPLE**. *A. pseudo-platanus* is used in making Tunbridge-ware, and for boxes, butter-prints, &c.

MAPLE-HONEY, a name in British North America, for the uncrystallizable portion of the sap of the sugar-maple, which is consumed in the form of molasses.

MAPLE-SUGAR, sugar prepared from the sap of the *Acer saccharinum*, which is largely made for home consumption by the settlers in parts of the United States and British North American Provinces: usually it is of a dark treacle colour, as it does not granulate readily; but it is occasionally refined and bleached.

MAQUILA, a term used in Mexico for red-cing ores for mine-owners who do not possess hacienda or mill power, and for which a certain sum, according to agreement, is paid by the mine-owner to the proprietors of the reduction establishment.

MARABOT-FEATHERS, the under tail-coverts of the *Ciconia argala* and *C. Marabou*; the former, the adjutant-crane of tropical India, furnishes the best; the latter inhabits Africa and Asia; both birds are very large, being sometimes six feet high. The feathers are very light, and are much worn for head-dresses, the white kinds being exceedingly valuable.

MARABOUT (French), a very large coffee-pot.

MARACAUBA, a furniture-wood imported from the Brazils, in appearance between mahogany and tulip-wood.

MARACHEE (French), a kitchen gardener.

MARAJAH, MAHARAJAH, a Hindoo sovereign prince.

MARANY NUTS, a name under which the marking-nut has been occasionally imported into Liverpool.

MARASCHINO, a liqueur prepared in Italy

and Dalmatia from a variety of cherry. The fruit and seed are crushed together, one part to the hundred of honey added, and the whole subjected to fermentation, and then distilled and rectified. Sugar and water are subsequently added to flavour it, and it is then stored for some months to free it of empyreumatic flavour.

MARAVEDI, a Spanish copper coin and petty money of account, the 6th of a penny and the 272nd part of the dollar: 34 maravedis make a real, which is the legal money of account.

MARBLE, a description of variegated limestone used for ornamental purposes by builders, sculptors, and others. Large quantities are imported in blocks or slabs, and consist of statuary, veined, and Sicilian. Some of the commercial varieties used are Stenna, Bardilla, black, and dove, St. Ann's, Emperor's red, and Sarplan, Brocatella, amber, verd antique, serpentine, rouge royal, black, and gold. In Spain three-fourths of the mountains are composed of beautiful marble and alabaster. In Catalonia alone there are 177 kinds. The green marble of Granada and the flesh-coloured, have a brilliancy to the eye, and a fineness to the touch, which rank them with the most recherché oriental substances.

MARBLE-CUTTER, a stone-mason, a worker in marble.

MARBLE-PAPER MANUFACTURER, a maker of veined or marbled paper for covering boxes, books, wall-hangings, &c.

MARBLER, one who veins paper, paint-work, or other material in imitation of marble.

MARBLES for Children, are made of clay baked and glazed, of alabaster, of glass, of marble, and of a hard stone found near Coburg in Saxony, which is broken into small pieces with a hammer, and then ground in a mill and reduced to accurate smooth spheres in about a quarter of an hour.

MARC, the cake or refuse after expressing the oil or juice from fruits or seeds, as of apples, olives, grapes, &c., mostly used for manure; the half pound of 8 ounces in the old weights of France.

MARCAL, an Indian dry-measure containing 8 measures or pyddies: 400 marcals make one sacre of 9239 lbs.

MARCELINE, a thin silk tissue called Perlan.

MARCELLA, a quilted cotton fabric.

MARCHAND, a French shopkeeper or dealer.

MARCHETTO, a current money of Venice, 124 making a ducat.

MARCITE MEADOWS, a name for irrigated fields in Italy.

MARCO, a weight for silver in South America of 8 ounces, or 64 oltavos.

MARCUS, a large iron-headed hammer.

MARE, the female of the horse.

MARENA, a kind of dry salt fish in Turkey.

MARENGO, a name for the 20 franc gold piece in Piedmont.

MARE'S-MILK. The milk of the mare is richer in sugar than that of the cow, and is usually employed by the Kaimucks and others for the manufacture of milk beer. By distillation, ardent spirits are obtained from this koumiss, and, when carefully

mad
ounc
only
East
from
hast
MAREY
mon
MARGI
unpri
MARGO
expro
Media
MARIO
MARIET
Napie
MARIEN
worth
MARIPI
tusk
MARGOY
MARGOU
MARGOY
well-
officin
wad b
tive, k
saffron
MARIGR
ing, in
the Ho
MARINA
salted
with s
MARINA
MARINE,
sing, a
ped, 4
martin
MARINE-
ships a
MARINE-
engine
MARINE-
turer v
of bott
MARINE-
MARINET
MARINES
The R
artiller
MARINE-
sea-wa
cocoon
MARINE-
materi
junk, in
MARINE-
vender
to deal
MARIONE
dolls.
MARINIA
is used
from 13
length.
MARITIM
MARJOR
a sea s
erh'ne
plant a
thyme
for too

made, a pint of liquor will yield half an ounce of spirit. To this milk-brandy, when only once distilled, they give the common Eastern name for spirit, of arnea, and from the residue in the still a kind of hasty-pudding is made.

MAREYER (French), a fish-carrier or fishmonger.

MARGIN, an edge or border; the blank unprinted sides of a book page.

MARGOSA-OIL, a native name for the oil expressed in India from the seeds of *Melia azadirachta*.

MARICHU, a Sanscrit name for pepper.

MARIELE, a kind of vessel employed at Naples in the coasting or foreign trade.

MARIEN-GROSCH, a coin of Hamburgh worth about 1d.

MARFIL (French, Italian), an elephant's tusks. [tagots.]

MARGOTIN (French), a small bundle of MARGUILLIER, a churchwarden in France.

MARGOLD, a genus of showy plants; the well-known common marigold, *Calendula officinalis*, was formerly used in soups and broths, and employed as a carminative, but is now chiefly used to adulterate saffron.

MARIGRAPH, a French machine for registering, in a permanent manner, the height of the tides, &c.

MARINADE (French), pickled meat fried; fish salted and prepared; or baked in vinegar with spices.

MARINARE (Italian), to pickle.

MARINE, frequenting or appertaining to the sea. A general collective term for shipping, as the mercantile marine, the Royal marine, &c.

MARINE-ENGINE, a steam-engine for use in ships at sea.

MARINE-ENGINE BUILDER, a mechanical engineer who makes engines for steamers.

MARINE-ENGINE BOILER-MAKER, a manufacturer who contracts for the construction of boilers made of iron plates.

MARINE-GLUE. See **GLUE**.

MARINER, a seaman.

MARINES, soldiers who serve on board ship. The Royal Marine corps has also an artillery branch.

MARINE-SOAP, soap suited for washing in sea-water, which is made chiefly with cocoa-nut oil.

MARINE-STORE, a place where old ships' materials are bought and sold, as canvas, junk, iron, &c.

MARINE-STORE DEALER, a purchaser and vendor of marine stores, who is permitted to deal in certain articles.

MARIONETTS, a puppet-show; dancing-dolls.

MARSHALLI, a South American tree, which is used chiefly for spars. It will square from 13 to 14 inches, from 30 to 40 feet in length.

MARITIME, naval; relating to the sea.

MARJORAM, the *Origanum vulgare*, used as a seasoning in cookery, the powder as an emetic, the tea for nervousness. This plant also yields what is called the oil of thyme in the shops, a common remedy for tooth-ache.

MARK, a stamp; a badge; a letter, number, or device, put upon boxes or packages shipped; in archery or gunnery a butt or point aimed at; a Spanish half-pound weight; a coin of 1s. 4d. in Germany.

MARKER, a counter; one who registers the score at a billiard-table.

MARKET, a public place in a city or town, where provisions and merchandise are sold: the right to hold a market was formerly a chartered right or privilege.

MARKETABLE, what may be readily sold.

MARKETAINE, a name in the Danubian Provinces for nails, locks, kettles, and other small wares. [to market.]

MARKET-BOAT, a boat which conveys goods

MARKET-CART, a cart travelling to a market with goods for sale.

MARKET-DAY, the fixed day on which a market is held in towns under a chartered privilege.

MARKET-GARDENER, one who raises vegetables, fruit, and flowers for sale. Flowers are usually, however, cultivated by nurserymen and florists.

MARKET-PLACE, an open square or ground, where stalls are pitched, or goods exposed for sale in a town.

MARKING-INK MAKER, a maker of indelible inks for linen, the basis of which is nitrate of silver, although there are various compounds and ingredients used.

MARKING-NUT, a name for the seed of the *Semecarpus Anacardium*, the pure black acid juice of the pulp is universally employed in the East, for marking cotton cloth, the colour being improved and prevented from running by its being mixed with lime water. The fleshy receptacle on which the seeds rest, is roasted and eaten, and tastes very like roasted apples.

MARL, an earthy carbonate of lime, forming a valuable addition to many soils; a term among sailors, to wind or twist a small line or rope round another.

MARLE-STOCKS, a builder's name for a kind of brick sometimes called firsts or cutters. See **CUTTERS**.

MARLI (French), Scotch gauze.

MARLINE, a fine kind of spun-yarn; small two-stranded stuff, used for twisting or winding round rope.

MARLINE-SPIKE, a pointed iron pin, suspended to a lanyard, used by sailors and others to make an opening in rope, &c.

MARLING-HITCH, a kind of hitch used by sailors in winding or twisting spun-yarn.

MARMALADE, a confection; preserved or sweetened fruit. Scotch marmalade is presumed to be of oranges, and there are also marmalades of lemon, quince, and shaddock.

MARMALADE-TREE, the *Lucuma mammosa*, which yields a delicious fruit, like marmalade. The hard tough wood is used for making pestles.

MARMALA-WATER, a fragrant liquid distilled in Ceylon, from the flowers of the Bengal quince, *Agle narmelos*, and much used as a perfume for sprinkling by the natives.

MARMORATUM, a cement of pounded marble.

MARONÉ, a brownish crimson or claret colour.

MAROOI, a name for the long fine fibre of the *Sansiveria zeylanica*.

MAROUCHIN (Freuch), an inferior sort of wood, a plant used by dyers.

MARQUEE-MAKER, a manufacturer of strong field booths or tents, of a long form, differing from the small circular tents.

MARQUETERIE-MANUFACTURE. See **BUNLCUTTEL**.

MARQUETRY, a general name applied to inlaid works of various materials, as billi, reinser, parquetry, mosaic, &c.; a kind of cabinet work, in which the surface of the wood is ornamented with inlaid pieces of gold, silver, pearl, tortoiseshell, ivory, horn, or rare woods.

MARQUETTE, a cake of bee's-wax.

MARQUIES, an Indian coin worth about 3s. 4d.

MARRON, a large chestnut; a work printed clandestinely. [In Italy.]

MARRONETO, an orchard of chestnut trees

MARROW, the fat in the long hollow bones of animals. Beef marrow is eaten as a culinary delicacy, and also considered useful as a pomatum for the hair.

MARROW-FAT, a choice but late variety of pea.

MARROW-PUDDING, a pudding made with beef marrow.

MARROW-SPOON, a long thin shaped bone or metal spoon, for scooping out marrow.

MARRYAT'S SIGNALS, a particular code of marine signals, very generally adopted by merchant vessels, as laid down in Marryat's Signal Book.

MARSALA, a Sicilian light wine.

MARSEILLES QUILT. See **COUNTERPANE**.

MARSEILLES SOAP. Marseilles is the chief seat of the soap manufacture in France, and olive oil is principally used in this manufacture.

MARSELLA, a kind of twilled linen.

MARSH-MALLOW; the leaves of the *Athaea officinalis*, being demulcent and pectoral, are used by herbalists, and like those of the common mallow, *Malva sylvestris*, made into poultices for use in external inflammation.

MARSIANE, a Venetian vessel.

MARTELO TOWERS, buildings formerly erected along the coast, within sight of each other, for observation and defence.

MARTINGALE, a perpendicular spar under the bowsprit end, for guying down the head-stays of a ship; part of a horse's bridle, a strap from the noseband to the girth, to prevent him tossing up his head and rearing. [Naples.]

MARTINGANE, a kind of vessel employed at MARVEL OF PERU, a very handsome flower, the *Mirabilis*. The roots of one species, *M. Jalapa*, are drastic and purgative, when old.

MARZUOTO, a kind of Tuscan spring corn, supplying straw for bonnets.

MAS, a money of account, by which calculations are made in Cochin China, equal to about 3d. In Indian numeration, the mas is 100 crores of rupees, the crore being one million pounds sterling. Mas is also the Malay name for gold; mas-urei being gold dust.

MASCULIT, a vessel used on shipboard in the East Indies.

MASDEU, a kind of red wine.

MASII, the Hindustani name for a species of pulse, *Phaseolus radiatus*; a mixed food for horses; malt and water.

MASHA, an Eastern weight of 15-375 troy grains, used for the precious metals by native goldsmiths.

MASH-TUN, one of the most important vessels in the brew-house, made of cast iron, in a circular shape, and provided with an inner pierced bottom.

MASK, a cover for the face in fencing, &c.

MASLIN. See **MESLIN**. [In stone or brick.]

MASON, a stone-cutter; a worker or builder

MASONS' COMPANY, one of the livery companies of London, whose hall is situated in Basinghall-street.

MASQUERADE AND FANCY-DRESSWAREHOUSE, a shop where dresses, masks, and disguises are sold for revels, fancy-dress balls, &c.

MASSICOT, a manufacturing name for a tolerably pure oxide of lead, the protoxide used by glass-makers.

MASROY BARK, a bark obtained from a lofty tree in New Guinea and Java, which has tonic properties, and is rich in essential oil.

MAST, a spar set upright from the deck to support yards, sails, and rigging. See **MASTS**. The fruit or nut of the beech-tree, on which swine are extensively fed in Europe and America, but the pork is not much esteemed.

MASTELLO (Italian), a bucket or pail; a liquid measure of Italy, in some places 12 gallons; in others 23.

MASTER, a manager or superintendent; as respects vessels, it applies to the person who has the permanent command or charge; a chief officer in many public departments, as master of the mint, master of the rolls, &c.; an employer of labourers; a chief teacher; the head of a shop or school; the commander of a trading vessel; a departmental superintendent in a theatre, as a property-master, chorus-master, ballet-master, &c.

MASTER-BAKER, **MASTER-BICKLAYER**, **MASTER-BUILDER**, &c., persons who carry on trades on their own account, and employ workmen.

MASTER-KEY, a key that opens many locks.

MASTER-MARINER, the commander of a merchant vessel; a skilled mariner holding a certificate of competency to take charge of a vessel.

MASTER-WORT, a common name for the *Imperatoria Ostruthium*, the root of which is acrid and bitter; it has been used for tooth-ache, and commended as a remedy for intermittent fever.

MAST-HOUSE, **MAST-LOFT**, a large roofed building, in which masts are shaped, bound, and fitted, which is usually situated near a mast-pond so that the masts can be easily floated in and out.

MASTIC, a choice and valuable white resin obtained from the *Pistacia lentiscus*, which forms the basis of a varnish for paper; a building cement made from Portland stone, sand, and a small quantity of litharge.

MAST
from
MAST
prep
wid
ship
MAST
whil
of m
one
of sh
it be
at th
faste
hoop
MASUR
MAT, a
or sh
rushi
from
and c
MATAD
MATAP
night
cross
the m
MATAR
MATER
leath
MATCH
match
thing
MATCH
floori
MATCH
MATCH
MATCH
match
of the
MATE, a
canti
mste
in the
has pa
an ass
swain
the be
MATELA
MATELO
to a la
MATELO
fishes.
MATERI
which
mater
impor
tion ar
MATERI
their
ing of
cutic
and m
MATHEM
manu
instru
tific in
and m
in the
part o
hands
lenses.

board in the

r a species of
a mixed food

f 15-375 troy
its metals by

important ves-
e of cast iron,
ided with an

encing, &c.
tone or brick.
ker or builder
a livery coun-
is situated!

WAREHOUSE,
sks, and dis-
fancy-dress

name for a
of the protoxide

d from a lofty
ra, which has
essential oil.

on the deck to
rigging. See
the beech-tree,
sively fed in
the pork is not

et or pall; in
some places 12

ndendant; as
to the person
command or
many public

he mint, mas-
employer of
the head of a
der of a trad-
uperintendent
aster, chorus-

KLAYER, MAS-
who carry on
, and employ

many locks.
number of a
rainer hold-
ency to take

ame for the
root of which
been used for
as a remedy

large roofed
are shaped,
usually situa-
at the masts

white resin
discus, which
for paper; a
rtland stone,
litharge.

MASTICOT, a light yellow pigment prepared from tin.

MAST-MAKER, one who shapes, joins, and prepares spars for masts; often combined with the manufacture of oars, sculls, and ships' blocks.

MASTS, the erect spars of a ship or boat on which the yards and sails are suspended, of which a vessel has one, two, three, or more, according to her rig; and large vessels have several tiers of masts, rising one above another. For the lower-masts of ships one spar is seldom thick enough; it has therefore to be padded or fitted at the sides with other pieces of timber fastened and banded together by iron hoops. [Cicer Lens.

MASUR, **MUSOOR**, the Hindoo name for the MAT, a floor-cloth for wiping the feet, of yarn, or sheep's skin, &c.; a texture of flags or rushes; a protection for yards and shrouds from chafing, made of strands of old rope and oakum. See MATS.

MATADORE, the officer in a Spanish bull-fight, who kills the animal when disabled.

MATAPI, the Indian name in Guiana for a cassava squeezer to press the juice from the root.

MATAR, **MUTTIE**, an Indian name for pease. **MATARA**, a Turkish water-bottle made of leather, often embroidered in gold.

MATCH, a game or contest; as a rowing-match, a cricket-match; a lucifer; something that will readily ignite.

MATCH-BOARDS, a kind of plank used for flooring.

MATCH-BOX, a box or case to hold matches.

MATCH CLOTH, a coarse kind of cloth.

MATCHLOCK, a long musket fired by a rope-match; still used by many of the natives of the East.

MATE, a helper or companion; in the mercantile marine an officer under the master as first-mate, second-mate, &c.; in the Royal Navy a midshipman who has passed his examination for lieutenant; an assistant, as a carpenter's mate, boat-swain's mate, gunner's mate; a name for the beverage made from the Paraguay tea.

MATELASSIER (French), a mattress-maker.

MATELOT (French), a seaman; the tender to a large vessel.

MATELOTE (French), a stew of different fishes.

MATERIALS, the substances or fabrics from which any thing is to be made up. Raw materials is a trade term for products imported or sold for subsequent preparation and use in manufactures.

MATERIA MEDICA, a knowledge of drugs and their uses; a dispensatory or work treating of the properties and uses of pharmaceutical preparations, animal or mineral, and medicinal plants.

MATHEMATICAL - INSTRUMENT MAKER, a manufacturer and vender of the various instruments and machines used by scientific men, in which there is a large trade, and much skill and precision is required in their construction. The manufacturing part of the trade is divided into different hands, some making only parts, as the lenses, brass-work, &c.; others mounting

and finishing, while other workmen merely make the cases.

MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, a collective trade name for a variety of instruments, including compasses, slide-rules, theodolites, chains, &c., and the sale of which is usually combined with philosophical instruments, or those used in the physical sciences.

MATTIAS-BARK. See MALAMBO-BARK.

MATICO, the leaves of a Peruvian plant, the *Artanthe elongata* of Miquel, used as a powerful styptic, and for other medicinal purposes.

MATTES, a name for the first quality of Scotch cured herrings, being those fish in which the roes and melts are perfectly but not largely developed.

MAT-MAKER, a weaver of mats; a worker in rope, yarn, or rushes. See MATS.

MATRIX, plural **MATRICES**, a mould for casting, used by type-founders and others; a cavity or shape in which any thing is formed.

MATRON, a female superintendent.

MATS, floor covers, of which various kinds are imported from Africa, India, and China. The grass mats from Africa are of all sizes, and very neatly made of fancy-coloured patterns. Rattan floor mats from China, are usually made 7 feet long by 5 broad. Those of rushes are of various sizes and colours, some beautifully checkered. Plain and coloured table mats to stand dishes on are made in sets of six, of three different sizes, both plain and coloured.

MATT, a name given to the bale of flax; the Russian matt is about 5 or 6 cwt, the Dutch matt is only 126 lbs.

MATTARO, an oil measure of Tripoli, considered equal to 47 lbs. weight.

MATTING AND HASSOCK MAKER, a manufacturer of the articles so named.

MATTOCK, a pickaxe with broad ends.

MATTONIERO, an Italian brickmaker.

MATRESS, a hard under-bed filled with flocks, horsehair, straw, or other stuffings.

MATRESS-MAKER, a manufacturer of mattresses.

MATY, a servant of all work in Southern India; usually a native servant is required for each special class of work.

MAUD, a species of wrapping plaid or shawl, made of undyed or natural brown wool, of different kinds and countries. Mauds are used as a wrapper for the shoulders in walking, or for the knees in driving; also, a gray striped plaid, worn by shepherds in the south of Scotland.

MAUL, a heavy wooden hammer; also an iron hammer used in driving bolts.

MAULSTICK, a writing-painter's stick to steady his hand.

MAUN, a Persian weight of about 7½ lbs.

MAUND, a hand basket; 8 bushels of apples; a variable Indian weight in different localities, but divided into 40 seers. The ordinary Indian bazaar-maund is 32 2-7th lbs. The Bengal factory-maund is 74 lbs. 10 oz. 10 drachms. The Madras-maund is only 25 lbs., the Bombay-maund is 28 lbs., while the Surat-maund is 41 lb.

MAUNDRIIL, a pick with two shanks.
MAUNDY MONEY, a name given to certain special small silver coins, distributed as alms by the sovereign on Maundy Thursday, or the day before Good Friday.
MAUNET, an Indian land-measure of 2400 square feet; the 24th part of a cawney; it is also called a ground.
MAURITUS WEEP, a name for the *Rocella fuciformis*, a dye-lichen.
MAW, the stomach of an animal; the stomach of the calf furnishes rennet; the stomach of fishes enter into commerce in the East, under the name of fishmaws.
MAXIMILIAN, a gold coin of Bavaria, worth about 13s. 6d.
MAY-DUKE, a kind of cherry.
MAY-FLIES, the *Ephemera vulgata*, which are used in some parts of Hungary and Carinthia as manure, many farmers in some seasons using more than thirty cart loads on their farms.
MAYO, a Brazilian dry measure of 15 fangs, and equal to 22½ bushels; as a liquid measure the Spanish mayo is 16 cantari.
MAY-POLE, a decorated pole, &c. carried about and danced round by chimney-sweepers on the first of May.
MAYOR, the chief magistrate of a town.
MAZAGAN, a kind of bean.
MAZARD, a small dark black cherry.
MAZARINE, a deep blue.
MAZE, a place made with many windings and turnings.
MAZER, a drinking cup made of maple-wood.
MAZI, the Turkish name for gulls.
MAZZACAVALLIO, an engine used in Italy to draw water.
M.C.P., the abbreviation for a "Member of the College of Preceptors," and for a "Member of a Colonial Parliament."
M.C.S., "Member of the Chemical Society."
M.D., "Doctor of Medicine;" also, in Roman numerals, 1500.
MEAD, a wine made with honey; metheglin.
MEADOW, a field under grass cultivation; grass land mown for hay.
MEADOW-SWEET, a wild plant, the *Spiraea Ulmaria*, or, queen of the meadows, the roots of which are astringent, and the flowers yield a fragrant distilled water, which is said to be used by wine-merchants to improve the flavour of home made wines.
MEAK, a hook with a long handle.
MEAL, the flour of corn or pulse, which has been ground for food. [or matze.]
MEALIES, an African name for Indian corn.
MEALMAN, a miller; a dealer in meal.
MEAR, a boundary.
MEASE, 500 herrings. See **MACE**.
MEASURE, a standard; an instrument for finding weight or length; the size of a suit of clothes, or shoes, hat, &c.; applied to strata or beds, as the coal measures; an Indian term for the puddy, a dry measure, but used also for oil and ghee; in Austria, two bushels.
MEASUREMENT-GOODS, light goods taken on freight by bulk or the cubic dimensions of the packages, in contradistinction to ponderous goods, which are usually charged by weight.

MEASUREE, one who computes dimensions; a surveyor.*
MEASURING-LINE, **MEASURING-TAPE**, measures of length, used for different purposes.
MEAT, food; the flesh of animals. Preserved meat is meat parboiled, prepared, or potted.
MEAT-HISCUIT, a portable or concentrated preparation of meat, pounded and dried, and mixed with meal and baked.
MEAT-DISH, a large dish of crockery-ware or metal, for serving meat at table.
MEAT-HOOK, a hook for hanging meat on.
MEAT-PIE, **MEAT-PUDDING**, meat covered or encased with dough.
MEAT-SALESMAN, an agent for cattle breeders; one who receives in towns carcasses from the provinces for sale, or vends them whole, or dissected, to retail-butchers.
MEAT-SCREEN, a metal screen placed behind meat roasting at the fire, to keep in the heat.
MECCA BALSAM, a choice oleo-resin, obtained from the *Balsamodendron Gileadense*.
MECHANIC, a skilled workman or artisan; a handicraftsman; one who plans or makes machinery.
MECHANICAL ENGINEER, a practical mechanist; an engineer who understands the construction and working of machinery.
MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, an institution for the instruction and amusement of working men, supported by small subscriptions from the members.
MECHLEN LACE, a beautiful light Belgian lace, which has a six-sided mesh, or three flax threads, twisted and plaited to a perpendicular line, the pattern being worked in the net, and the plait thread surrounding the flowers.
MEDAL, an ancient or imitation coin; an honorary reward given for scientific merit; a distinction granted for public service, to be worn on the breast.
MEDALLION, a small painting or carving; a medal of a large size.
MEDALLION-WAFER MAKER, a manufacturer of stamped adhesive wafers; imprinted from a die, with some fancy device.
MEDALIST, one skilled in the art of making medals; a seal engraver; a coin-dealer, &c.
MEDAL-MACHINE, a coining press, with dies for striking medals.
MEDICAL-AGENT, a person who makes a business of buying or selling the good-will, &c. of chemists and surgeons, keeping a register for reference of business transfers open for negotiation.
MEDICAL-BOOKSELLER, a vender or publisher of works on pharmacy and medicine.
MEDICAL-GALVANIST, a person who applies galvanism for the cure of diseased action.
MEDICAL GLASS-DEALER, a vender of glass jars, bottles, and other fittings for surgeries and chemists' shops.
MEDICAL-LABELLER, a maker of labels for bottles; a painter who writes the names on drawers, jars, and other surgeons' and chemists' fixtures.
MEDICAL-MAN, a physician or surgeon.

MEDIC
flax
arte
MEDIC
some
be in
MEDIC
take
MEDIC
cases
chen
MEDIC
churc
MEDIC
worth
MEDIC
parn,
Alexa
MEDIC
MEDIC
17 inel
MEDIC
mea;
for w
MEDIC
all wo
black
MEDIC
found
MEDIC
nefa, i
pipe b
pressed
with so
into pi
unguen
MEDIC
and a p
MEETING
of wors
MEDIC
mining
the staf
MEDIC
pr sent
MEDIC
stems a
used as
boilers,
MEDIC
MEIDEN
Spanish
MELARANC
MELASSES
MELATA, M
MELAYE, M
veil
MELT, the
MELICOTOO
stock or l
MELIDA, M
the cor
MELILOT, a
MELLAGHO
pepper.
MELLAROSA
the Citrus
the essent
MELLIFERO

MEDICAL-BUBBERA, a coarse unbleached flax towelling, used for drying the body after bathing. See **BADEN KUSHERS**.

MEDICATED-SPIRITS, alcohol flavoured with some strong ingredient, and permitted to be imported duty free.

MEDICINAL-WATERS. See **MINERAL-WATERS**.

MEDICINE, a drug or tincture prescribed, or taken, for ailments of the body.

MEDICINE-CHEST MAKER, a manufacturer of cases with bottles, &c. to hold drugs and chemicals, for ship or family use.

MEDIDA, a Portuguese wine measure, the *canada* = 703 of a wine gallon.

MEDINE, an old Turkish money of 3 aspers, worth 1/4d. See **MEDINEN**.

MEDINO, another name for the Egyptian *para*, 40 of which go to the *plastre* in Alexandria and 33 in Cairo.

MEDIO, a Spanish silver coin, worth about 6d.

MEDIUM-SIZED, a kind of paper 22 inches by 17 inches.

MEDLAR, the fruit of the *Mespilus Germanica*; the white soft wood of the tree is used for walking-sticks.

MEDLEY, a mixture.

MEDLEYS, a technical term which includes all wool-dyed colours, excepting blue and black.

MEDOC, a French red wine; a shining pebble found in France.

MERSCHAUM, a hydrated silicate of magnesia, largely used for making ornamental pipe bowls. When found it is usually pressed into moulds, dried by heat, boiled in milk, and afterwards rudely polished with soft leather. Before being moulded into pipe bowls, it is soaked in a liquefied unguent.

METEE, an appointed place for fox-hunters, and a pack of hounds, &c. to assemble.

MEETING-HOUSE, a dissenters' chapel or place of worship.

MEGAMETRE, a French instrument for determining the longitude by measurement of the stars.

MEGASCOPE, an optical instrument for representing objects on a large scale.

MEGASS, a name given to the dried cane stems after the juice has been expressed, used as fuel in the furnaces of sugar boilers, and also called *trash*. See **BAGAZO**.

MEISSIER, a French leather dresser.

MEDINEN, a former coin of Constantinople, consisting of 3 aspers, and 80 making a Spanish dollar. See **MEDINE**.

MELARANCIO (Italian), an orange-tree.

MELASSES. See **MOLASSES**.

MELATA, an apple marmalade made in Italy.

MELAYE, **MELAZE**, a Turkish woman's silk veil.

MELTE, the French name for the aprat.

MELICOTOON, a peach grafted on a quince stock or tree.

MELIGA, a name in Italy for millet or durrha, the corn grown in Turkey.

MELLILOT, a sweet-scented clover.

MELLAGOON, a common Indian name for pepper.

MELAROSA, a name for the bergamot orange, the *Citrus Bergamka* of Blaso, which yields the essential oil of bergamot.

MELLIFEROUS, producing honey.

MELODRON, a reed organ; the keys open valves, by which the wind from the bellows, worked by the feet of the performer, is allowed to act on the reeds. Seraphine, harmonicon, reed-organ, &c. are names for essentially the same instrument. The concertina is much on the same principle, with a different arrangement of details.

MELODRAMA, a play with songs, music, or pantomime.

MELOE, the Indian name for one of the blistering flies (*Mylabris cichorei*), the *Tellin* of the Hindus.

MELON, a grateful and delicious fruit, the *Cucumis Melo*, of which there are several cultivated varieties, as the water-melon, musk-melon, &c.

MELON-FRAME, a glazed frame for raising **MELT**, to make or become liquid; the soft roe of a fish; the spawn of an animal.

MELTED-BUTTER, boiling water with butter and flour added, used for sauce.

MELTER, a soap boiler; a purifier of land; a tallow-chandler.

MELTING-POT AND CRUCIBLE-MAKER, a manufacturer of the utensils so named. See **CRUCIBLE**.

MELTON, a kind of broad cloth.

MEMBER, one of a fellowship or society; the representative in Parliament for a borough or county.

MEMBRURE, a French frame for measuring cord-wood; a panel square; the rib or frame of a ship.

MEMOIR, a statement; a biographical notice.

MEMORANDUM, a rounder; a note to refresh the memory.

MEMORANDUM-BOOK, a note-book; a common-place book.

MEMORIAL, a statement of facts and petition.

MENDEE, an Indian name for heima. See **HENNA**.

MENDICANT, a beggar; one who solicits alms.

MENDICITY SOCIETY, a society established in London to suppress begging, and to put a stop to fraudulent impostors preying upon the charitable disposed.

MENDO, a wild sweet potato of North America.

MENIAL, a hireling; a domestic servant.

MENSURATION, the art of measuring.

MENUCOOL, an Indian name for *Trigonella Foenum Græcum*. See **FENUGREEK**.

MENUSIFER, a French joiner.

MERICAL, an Indian grain-measure. See **MERICAL**.

MERCANTILE, relating to trade.

MERCAFOR'S CHART, a chart where the earth is treated as a cylinder or long round body.

MERCER, a dealer in silks and cloths, laces and small wares.

MERCERIE, a French commercial Custom's classification for a variety of goods, not including merely small haberdashery wares, as hooks and eyes, knitting-needles, buckles, necklaces of berries, wooden beads, reels, &c. but comprising under common mercerie, a very wide range of articles, too numerous to particularize, including, for instance, such things as sabots, snuff-boxes, mariners' compasses, spectacles, snuffers, whips, &c. Fine

- mercerie includes more costly manufactured articles—those to which a greater degree of finish, polish, and ornamentation have been given.
- MERCERS' COMPANY**, the first in rank of the twelve great livery companies of London; their original charter dates from the 17th Richard II., A. D. 1393-4.
- MERCHANTISE**, trade goods or wares; the stock dealt in, received, forwarded, or kept for sale.
- MERCHANT**, a wholesale dealer; one who trades abroad. The words, however, often affixed to special home trades, as coal-merchant, wine-merchant, vinegar-merchant, timber-merchant, &c. [vessel.]
- MERCHANT CAPTAIN**, the master of a trading vessel.
- MERCHANTMAN**, a cargo vessel, a foreign trading ship. [of the country.]
- MERCHANT-SERVICE**, the mercantile marine.
- MERCHANT-SHIP**, a trading vessel; one carrying passengers and cargo.
- MERCHANT-TAILOR**, one who supplies cloths, &c. for garments; a name lately assumed by many clothiers and outfitters.
- MERCHANT-TAYLORS' COMPANY**, the 7th in rank of the twelve great livery companies of London, whose first charter was granted by Edward III.
- MERCURY**, a white silvery fluid, also known as quicksilver, of great value in the arts and medicine. It is found under the name of cinnabar, in union with sulphur.
- MERIDIAN**, an imaginary circle passing through the north and south poles of a place, and defining its position relatively with other situations. See **LONGITUDE**.
- MERINO**, a fine-woolled sheep; a thin fabric made of fine wool.
- MERLUCHIE** (French), stock-fish; haddock.
- MERRY**, a small wild black cherry, *P. avium*.
- MERRY-ANDREW**, a buffoon at a fair-booth; a clown in a pantomime.
- MERRY-QUILTS**, cotton fabrics made in Assam.
- MESHES**, the interstices or open spaces between the lines of a net.
- MESLIN, MESEL**, wheat and rye grown together for home consumption, a very common crop in France.
- MESQUITE**, a French name for American oak; a kind of gum. See **MEZQUITE**.
- MESS**, a dish; a meal; a number of men who take their meals together; thus in vessels of war there are ward-room and gun-room messes, comprising commissioned and subordinate officers. The seamen and marines' messes consist of a dozen or more under the superintendence of a non-commissioned or petty officer.
- MESSAGE**, an errand; a telegram or despatch.
- MESSENGER**, an office-servant; the bearer of a message; a despatch-carrier in the employ of the Foreign office; a rope used for heaving in a cable by the capstan.
- MESSMATE**, a companion at meals, one of a mess.
- MESSUAGE**, a tenement. [tms.]
- MESS-UTENSILS**, eating and cooking apparatus.
- MESTOLA** (Italian), a ladie; a trowel.
- MESTOUR**, a name in the silk trade for a package.
- MET, MET JANGBEE**, a species of fuller's earth found in Sindh, used for scouring the hair, and for cleansing calico cloths preparatory to dyeing.
- METAGE**, the charge made for measuring goods in bulk from a vessel.
- METAL**, a sweetmeat or confection in India.
- METAL**, a technical name for glass in a state of fusion; a mineral substance; broken stone for roads; the effective power of gunnery borne by a vessel of war. [minerals.]
- METAL-BROKER**, a dealer in metals and metallic-currency, the coins forming the circulating medium of a country.
- METALLIC-STANDARD**. See **STANDARD**.
- METALLING**, an engineering name for stone and other material applied to give firmness and solidity to railways and common roads.
- METALLURGIST**, a worker in metals.
- METALLURGY**, the process of separating metals from their ores, and converting them into articles of commercial value.
- METAL-PERFORATOR**, a workman who bores or makes holes in metals.
- METAL-PLANNER**, a smoother; a polisher of metallic substances.
- METAL-REFINER**, a smelter of ores, one who separates the dross from copper, lead, and other ores.
- METAL-SASH-MAKER**, a constructor of frames of metal for holding panes of glass.
- METAL-TURNER**, a turner and driller of metals.
- METAL-WAREHOUSE**, a store where metals are warehoused or sold. [in produce.]
- METAYER**, a cultivator who pays rent partly in metal, a measurer out of fruit, corn, &c. See also **GAS-METER**.
- METHEE-SEED**, an Indian name for *Trigonella Fœnum Græcum* seed. See **FENUGREEK**.
- METHEGLIN**, another name for mead, a sweet drink of honey. [canton.]
- METHOD**, a plan or system; order or classification.
- METHYLATED SPIRIT**, spirit of wine of 5½ per cent. over-proof, mixed with not less than one-ninth part of its bulk measure of wood naphtha, or methylic alcohol, for use in manufactures, and to prevent its consumption as a beverage.
- METRE**, the unity of French long measures, = 39.3710 inches.
- METRGRAPH**, a controller of the speed of railway trains; this apparatus indicates at every moment and every mile the speed of the train, and the hour of arrival and departure at each station.
- METRONOME**, an instrument for beating and dividing the time in music.
- METTAR, MATARO**, a variable liquid measure of Tunis; for oil about 4½ or 5 gallons; in weight 40½ lbs; as a measure for wine it is one-half less.
- METZE**, a variable German grain-measure, about the fourth part of a bushel.
- MEUBLES** (French), furniture.
- MEULARD**, in France, a large grindstone.
- MEULARDE** (French), a grindstone of a middle size.
- MEWS**, a range of stables; a locality for stabling horses. Originally the word meant a coop for hawks; hence, when falconry

was
royal
atab
MEZE
zere
lav
qual
cato
MEZQU
Rob
and
MEZZ
MEZZ
flor
MEZZ
MEZZ
on o
ing.
Mica
ly is
in th
in of
after
MICH
days
tent
MICH
inter
Mico,
mad
MICRO
meat
tach
MICRO
and
MIDDE
MIDDI
as, b
and
MIDDI
MIDDI
kind
MIDSH
dist
MIDS:
offic
Indi
MIDSU
of th
MIDW
MIGL
in it
MIGR
or cl
rally
spec
grat
com
MILCH
MILD
flav
MILDR
rust
land
Hoi
phic
leag
yarc
2131
2250
inea
mille

was patronized and practised, there were royal mews, which are, however, now only stables, although the name remains.

MEZZERON-BARK, the bark of *Daphne Mezzerum*, which is employed medicinally, having acrid, laxative, and poisonous qualities. It is also used as a masticatory.

MEZQUITTE, a soluble gum obtained from the *Robinia*, a species of acacia in Texas, and other parts of North America.

MEZZAIUOLO, a farmer in Italy.

MEZZANINE, a small intermediate story or floor; the attic story of a house.

MEZZO, an Italian word for half.

MEZZOTINT, a particular mode of engraving on copper plates by punching and scraping.

MICA, a transparent mineral in flakes, largely used in America, and, to some extent, in this country, for the openings of stoves, in order to afford a view of the fire. It is often confounded with talc.

MICHAELMAS DAY, one of the usual quarter-days of the year, falling on the 29th September.

MICHAELMAS TERM, among lawyers the interval between November 2nd and 25th.

MICO, MILCO, a vegetable butter or solid oil, made from *Sesé hispida*, in Japan.

MICROMETER, an instrument employed for measuring very small spaces; usually attached to a telescope, microscope, &c.

MICROSCOPE, an instrument for magnifying and examining minute objects.

MIDDEN, a dunghill.

MIDDLE-MAN, one who stands in the middle, as, between buyer and seller, or landlord and tenant.

MIDDLING, of mediocre quality; passable.

MIDLINGS, a miller's name for the finest kind of bran. See **SHARPS**.

MIDSHIP, in the middle of the vessel, equidistant from the bulwarks.

MIDSHIPMAN, a non-commissioned naval officer in a vessel of war, or in an East Indiaman.

MIDSUMMER'S-DAY, one of the quarter-days of the year, falling on the 24th June.

MIDWIFE, a female accoucheur.

MIGLIACCIO, a kind of millet pudding, eaten in Italy.

MIGRATE, to pass or remove from one region or climate to another; the term is generally applied to birds and fishes, many species of which are migratory. Emigrate implies to go out, and immigrate, to come in.

MILCH-COW, a cow yielding milk.

MILD ALE, mellow ale; not sharp or hard-flavoured.

MILDEW, a disease in plants; a blight or rust in wheat, &c.

MILE, an itinerary or long measure; in England, the statute mile is 1760 yards; in Holland, 1093.83; the nautical or geographical mile is the third of the marine league, or 2025.66 yards; in Scotland, 1984 yards; in Spain, 1521.97 yards; in France, 2131.53; in Italy, 2025.66; in Portugal, 2250.74; in Rome, 1628.97. The linear measure corresponding to the British mile bears different names in various

countries, and must therefore be looked for under the special titles.

MILEAGE, the rate of fare per mile; fees paid for travelling, when posting or proceeding by rail.

MILE-POST, MILE-STONE, a mark for a mile.

MILHO, a Brazilian name for maize.

MILITARY-ACCOUTREMENT MAKER, an army outfitter; one who supplies belts, sashes, swords, shacoas, &c.

MILITARY-EMBROIDERY, gold and silver lace and other ornaments for the facings, collars, and skirts, of soldiers' coats, &c.

MILITARY-MUSICAL-INSTRUMENT MAKER, a manufacturer of horns, kettle-drums, fifes, or other instruments.

MILITARY-PLUME MAKER, a maker of feather ornaments for the hats of field and staff officers, army-surgeons, &c.

MILITIA, a kind of volunteer troops, not an embodied corps; citizens trained to arms for local defence.

MILK, a fluid secreted by certain glands of mammiferous animals to nourish their young; it is sold raw, or skimmed, and is also artificially imitated for sea voyages.

MILK-CAN, a large tin vessel holding several gallons, in which milk is brought by railway or other conveyance from the farms to dairies. There are also other smaller cans of a quart or less carried round daily for supplying families.

MILK-MAN, a woman who milks cows, or carries round milk for sale.

MILK-PAIL, a large tin bucket with a handle, used for carrying out milk for sale.

MILK-PAN, a shallow dairy vessel for holding milk.

MILK-PUNCH, a lucidous liqueur.

MILK-SCORE, a bill for milk supplied.

MILK-WALK, the district served by a milkman, often yielding a large and profitable return, and the good-will of which is frequently sold.

MILK-WOOD, a common plant in the West Indies, the *Brosimum spurius*, which furnishes a useful fibre.

MILK-WORT, a wild plant with bitter properties, the *Polygala vulgaris*, used in pulmonary affections, and as a remedy in spitting of blood.

MILL, an engine for grinding, &c.; a building or factory containing machinery; the 1000th part of a dollar; a lapidary's term for his different wheels, which are called roughing-mill, cloth-mill, &c.; to serrate or dent the edge of coin; to maul or throw silk before it is dyed.

MILL-BAND MAKER, a manufacturer of bands for machine shops, and for driving wheels.

MILL-BOARD, a stout pasteboard.

MILL-BOARD-BOX MAKER, a manufacturer of stout paper or card-board boxes for the trade. Under this name are comprehended paper-boxes, hat and bonnet boxes, pill-boxes, snuff-boxes, match-boxes, fancy-boxes, muff-boxes, linen drapers'-boxes, &c. See **CARTON-PIERRE**.

MILL-COG, the tooth of a water-wheel.

MILL-CROFT, a small field or enclosure near a mill. [up water to turn a mill.]

MILL-DAM, a mound or embankment to keep

MILLER, one who grinds corn.

MILLEROLE, a liquid measure of Marseilles, Tunis, &c., = 14 1/2 imperial gallons.

MILLET, a common name for several species of small seed corn. In the Mediterranean the millets are generally called Dhurra. On the Western African coast the chief millets grown are *Holcus lanatus*, *mollis*, and *spicatus*. In the West Indies millet passes under the name of Guinea corn.

MILLET BEER, a drink made of fermented millet-seed, with substances added to render it astringent, used by the Crimean Tartars, and also called murwa or bouza.

MILLET RICE, a grain grown in India, the *Panicum colonum*.

MILL-GEARING, the shaft, wheels, &c. by which the motion of the first moving power is communicated to any manufacturing machine.

MILL-HAND, a workman employed in a mill.

MILLILITRE, the thousandth part of the litre.

MILLIMETRE, a nominal French lineal measure, the thousandth part of a metre, and equal to 0.039371 inch.

MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER, one who makes bonnets, head-dresses, and gowns, and other articles of female attire.

MILLING, a process of rolling steel into bars; denting the edge of coin.

MILL-MAKER, a constructor of grinding or pulverizing machines of different kinds, chiefly of steel.

MILLOCO, a tuberous plant growing in Ecuador, which has the taste and shape of the best potatoes.

MILSEY, a sieve for straining milk.

MILLSTONE-GRIT, a coarse-grained quartz sand-stone.

MILLSTONE-MAKER, a shaper and binder of stones for grinding purposes in mills.

MILLSTONE, a stone for grinding corn, minerals, paints, drugs, &c., which forms an important branch of trade. There are upwards of thirty makers of millstones in the United Kingdom, who produce about 1100 pairs of large millstones annually, besides about as many more smaller makers spread over the country, and others who are engaged in preparing burr-stones, making and dressing the millstones, &c. The weight of the stones annually made is estimated at 2,500 tons. An ordinary sized pair of millstones measures 4 feet diameter, by 10 inches thick, is composed of twenty to thirty burr stones, and weighs probably 12 to 15 cwt. or more. Good millstones will last 30 or 40 years, and when worn, can be fresh cut. In America, millstones are largely obtained from the conglomerates of the coal measure, from red sandstone, and the finer stone, shales, and syenites.

MILLWRIGHT, an engineer, or one skilled in the mechanical construction and repairs of machinery.

MILREIS, the Integer of account in Brazil and Portugal, consisting of 1000 reis. The value fluctuates according to the rate of exchange on England, but is usually equivalent to 2s. 3d. See **CONTO**. Also a Portuguese gold money, coined in 1775, for its African colonies, and worth about 3s. 3d. It is written thus, rs. 1\$000.

MILT, the soft roe of fish. See **MELT**.

MILTER, a male salmon.

MINA, **EMINA**, an Italian grain-measure of 4 stari, and equal to 3.145 bushels.

MINAGE, a duty on grain brought to market in France. [sweets added.]

MINCE-MEAT, meat chopped up fine, with **MINE-PIE**, a small pie made of mince-meat.

MINCING-MACHINE, a chopping-machine.

MINE, a workman's term in the iron districts, for the crude ore or iron-stone, which is variously designated raw-mine, green-mine, burnt-mine, &c.; an underground work for obtaining minerals, or for blowing up with gunpowder; another name for the asper, a nominal petty money of account in Turkey, 120 making a plastre. The mine was also a dry-measure used in France.

MINE-CAPTAIN, the overseer of a mine.

MINER, a searcher for ores; a workman underground.

MINERAL CHARCOAL, a combination of charcoal and coal, which is sometimes met with.

MINERALOGIST, one possessing a knowledge of minerals.

MINERAL SURVEYOR, an Inspector of mines; one who understands the appearance of lodes, and the prospects of working for ores.

MINERAL-TEETH MAKER, a manufacturer of artificial teeth of ground quartz, China clay, and other substances, pressed into moulds, coloured, and then burnt to harden them. Mineral teeth are largely made in the United States.

MINERAL-WATER WAREHOUSE, a manufactory or depot of mineral aerated waters.

MINERAL-WATERS, waters impregnated with any mineral, many of which are prescribed medicinally.

MINESTRA, pottage or soup in Italy.

MINGEL, a German liquid measure, about 2 pints, 13 of which make a steckan.

MINHAE, a term for unassessed land in India. See **MAAFEE**.

MINIATURE PAINTER, an artist who takes likenesses on a small scale.

MINIM, in apothecaries' weight, a division of the fluid drachm, which is made up of 60 minims; a measure of time in music.

MINING AGENT AND BROKER, a dealer in shares; a secretary or manager for mines.

MINING COMPANY, a joint-stock association for carrying on operations in a mine.

MINION, a kind of type intermediate between brevier and nonpareil; a piece of ordnance, the bore of which was 33 inches diameter.

MINISTER, a high officer of state; a priest; an ambassador.

MINIUM, a kind of red lead obtained by exposing lead or its protoxide to heat, till it is converted to a red oxide.

MINIVER, the white fur of the ermine, prepared spotted with black tails, which is a distinguishing mark of nobility.

MINK, **MINX**, a commercial name for the fur of the *Mustela vison*, a species of weasel, which is extensively used in the manufacture of ladies' victorines, muffs, capes, &c. From 150,000 to 250,000 skins are imported annually.

MISCOMO
Aungo

MISNOT, as used in bushel, than a

MINSTREE self on

MINT, an There is citta, a San Fr other m most ev for loca *tha virri* and plea as a cul aromati medicin tained fi

MINT-JUL water fi

MINT-SAU cgar and lamb.

MINUTE, t

MINUTE-P ing a sh commit public c

MINUTE-G

MINUTE-H watch c wates th short ha

MINYAK

MIRA, an

MIRABILIT among used as facture

MIRABUNE, and nitri almonds flavouri

MIRROB, 4 or circ

MISALTA

MISCAL, a of 73.37

MISCU, an

MISE-EN-S

MISER, an

MISERABLE factories of the c in large in the patched yield a to the p

MISHK, ar

MISHMEE gold thr in heat contain

MITHREAD

MISHMISH

MISPICKEL alloy of

MISSELTRO, the Vico

MINOOMOLOO, an Indian name for *Phaseolus Mungo*.

MINOT, an old French grain-measure, chiefly used in Lower Canada, equal to 1075 bushel, but by some stated to be 1-8th less than a bushel.

MINSTREL, a vocalist who accompanies himself on an instrument.

MINT, an official piece for coining money. There is a British mint in London, at Calcutta, and in Sydney. There is a mint at San Francisco, California, and several other mints in the American States. Almost every civilized country coins money for local circulation. A plant, the *Mentha viridis*, which has a strong, peculiar, and pleasant odour. The leaves are used as a culinary sauce and salad, and being aromatic and carminative, are prescribed medicinally, and an essential oil is obtained from them.

MINT-JULEP, an American drink; spirit and water flavoured with mint-leaves.

MINT-SAUCE, mint chopped up with vinegar and sugar, used as a flavouring for lamb.

MINUTE, the 60th part of an hour.

MINUTE-BOOK, a rough entry-book containing a sketch or note of the proceedings at committee-meetings, or the operations of public companies. [minute.

MINUTE-GLASS, a sand-glass running for a minute.

MINUTE-HAND, the long hand or pointer of a watch or clock, which registers or indicates the minutes and seconds, as the short hand does the hours. [gallons.

MINYAK, the Malay name for oil.

MIRA, an Italian measure for oil, about 84

MIRABILITE, an efflorescence on the soil, used as a substitute for soda in the manufacture of glass. See GLAUBER SALT.

MIRBRANE, ESSENCE OF, a mixture of benzole and nitric acid; an artificial oil of bitter almonds, used for scenting soaps, and for flavouring confections and cookery.

MIRROR, a looking-glass, usually of an oval or circular form.

MISALTA, the name for pickled pork in Italy.

MISCAL, an Oriental weight used in Arabia, of 7337 Troy grains.

MISCU, an Indian tooth-powder.

MISE-EN-SCENE, getting up for the stage.

MISER, an instrument for earth-boring.

MISERABLE, a name in the chocolate manufactories of the Italian ports, for the husk of the cocoa bean; it is imported thence in large quantities, and partly ground up in the interior cocoa's, and partly dispatched to Ireland, where it is said to yield a wholesome and agreeable beverage to the poorer classes.

MISK, an Eastern name for musk.

MISHMEE TEETA, a name in India for the gold thread roots, which are sent to Assam in neat little open-work rattan baskets, containing about an ounce. See GOLD THREAD ROOT.

MISHMISH, the Arabic name for the apricot.

MISPICKEL, a white granulated iron ore; an alloy of iron with arsenic.

MISSELYTO, MISSELYTOE, a parasitical plant, the *Fiscum ulmaria*, which grows on the

oak, used at Christmas for decorating rooms, and from its viscid berries bird-lime is made.

MISSILE, a weapon for throwing.

MISSIVE, a letter sent by a messenger.

MISSOY-BARK, an aromatic bark obtained in the Eastern archipelago.

MISTACH, a liquid measure in Crete or Candia; for oil, it is equal to 3 Imperial gallons; for wine, it varies from 3 to 5 gallons.

MISTECA, MESTEQUE, a local name for the cochineal insect in Mexico.

MISTIC, a kind of sailing-vessel. [limini.

MISURA, a Maltese corn-measure, of 10 MITE, a division of the Troy-grain, used by moneyers; a small coin.

MITER-BOX, a joiner's tool.

MITHKAL, a name in Nubia for 4 dollars.

MITRE, an angle of 45 degrees; a junction of two boards at an angle by a diagonal fitting; a bishop's crown.

MITRE MUSHROOM, the *Helvella crispa*, Scopoli, a nutritious fungus, found in woods, and esteemed a delicated article of food.

MITTENS, MITTS, thin ladies' gloves without fingers, of silk, net or lace; men's warm wrappers for the hands made of cloth, worsted, &c., differing from gloves in having no separate divisions for the fingers.

MIX, to mingle.

MIXTURE, a compound; one or more articles combined.

MIZEN-MAST, the aftermost mast of a ship.

M.N.I., "Madras native infantry."

MOACHIBO, a name for the cotton plant in some of the Pacific islands.

MOCCASSINS, rough deer-skin sandals.

MOCHA, a weight in Abyssinia, equal to a Troy grain.

MOCHA-COFFEE, the best description of Arabian coffee.

MOCHA-STONE, a species of quartz, with the appearance of mosses in it.

MOCHE (French), a hule of raw silk.

MOCHILICA, a memorandum or agreement in India.

MOCK-LEAD, a miner's name for blende.

MOCK-TURTLE, a soup made with calf's head, veal, and condiments, which, as it solidifies upon cooling, is also sold in that form for private use by confectioners and at cooks' shops.

MOCCUDDUM, the Hindustani name for the head ryot in a village; a collector of government rents; he is sometimes called a mandub in Bengal.

MODEHANDLUNG (German), a fancy trade; a milliner's shop.

MODEL, a miniature plan of any thing; an original pattern to work from; a specimen; a person who stands to a sculptor.

MODELLER, a designer; a moulder in wax, clay, or plaster; a sculptor in stone; a constructor of models of ships, buildings, &c.

MODELING-LOFT, a place in a dock-yard, or shipwright's yard, where the parts of a ship are laid down.

MODEL MAPPING, a mode of showing the features of a district or country by accurate representations on a raised surface of the elevations, depressions, &c. in relief.

MODILLIONS, small inverted consoles forming ornaments in a cornice to support the lintel.

MODISTE, a milliner.

MODUGA, a name for India for the flowers of the *Butea fronsæa*, used to dye red.

MOELLON (French), rough stones fit for building.

MOET'S CHAMPAGNE, the finest quality of champagne, named after the maker.

MOFF, a silk stuff made in Caucasia.

MOGGIO, a variable Italian dry-measure, in some places, 2 quarters, in others only 4 bushels; a land-measure of Naples, of 37,898 square feet, or 0.8700 English acre.

MOOREE-OIL, a name in Western India for oil of jasmine.

MOHA, a name for the German millet (*Setaria Italica*, Pallas).

MOHAIR, the long silky hair or wool of the Angora goat, *Capra Angorensis*; also, a fabric made from the wool dyed.

MOHAIR-MANUFACTURER, a worker of mohair; the manufacture is principally carried on in Bradford by those who weave alpaca wool. Mohair is worked up into plush, lace, fringes, &c.

MOHAIR-YARN, the wool of the Angora goat, combed and spun into yarn, or thread.

MOHSUL, a native form of legal process in India, which consists in sending a peon, horse or foot, to demand the revenue; the peon remains until he receives payment, the defaulter being charged with his subsistence.

MOHULLA, **MOHULLAH**, a ward or district of a city in India. [an Indian city.]

MOHULAHAR, the head man or warden of **MOHUR**, an East Indian gold coin, equal to 15 rupees; as it contains 165.92 grains pure gold, and 15.08 grains alloy, it is worth intrinsically £1. 9s. 2d. sterling.

MOHURIR, an Indian policeman.

MOIDORE, a Portuguese gold coin of 6 dollars, and worth about 27s. It contains 48 testas, of 100 rels.

MOIERTY, the half of any thing.

MOYO, **MOYO**, a Portuguese grain-measure of 2½ quarters; also a wine measure in Spain, of 56.827 gallons.

MOIRE, watered or clouded silk; mohair.

MOIRE-ANTIQUE, a species of watered silk.

MOISSONNIER, a tenant-farmer in France, who divides the produce of the land with the owner.

MOKKA, a vernacular name in Bengal for Indian corn (*Zea Mays*).

MOLLASSES, the drainage from sugar, in the process of granulation; the syrup which will not crystallize forms the treacle of the shops.

MOLE, a name given in America to the draining plough; a kind of pier.

MOLE-SKIN, a substitute for low woollen cloth; a strong twilled fustian. See **FUSTIAN**.

MOLLEBAERT, a Flemish agricultural instrument, consisting of a kind of large shovel drawn along by a horse and guided by a man. See **MOULDEBAERT**.

MOLLETON (French), swanskin; a kind of blanket or flannel.

MOLUNGHEE, a salt-maker in India.

MOMEESA, a name in Nepal for the waxen churrus or resinous exudation of the hemp plant.

MONCHA, a grain-measure for rice, used in Madagascar, containing about 7 pints, or 3 lbs. weight of that grain.

MONDELLO, **MODILLO**, a Maltese grain-measure, nearly a gallon.

MONEY, coin or stamped pieces of metal, the legalized circulating medium of civilized countries, issued from a mint, and usually bearing on the face an impression of the monarch in whose reign it was coined. In general acceptance the word money is not, however, restricted to coin, but also includes paper money, notes being the chief medium of exchange in some states. See **BANK-NOTE** and **COIN**.

MONEY-BAG, a small leather or canvas purse for the pocket.

MONEY-BOX, a child's closed box with a slit at the top for hoarding or saving money.

MONEY-BROKER, **MONEY-CHANGER**, **MONEY-DEALER**, names for exchange-brokers and billion dealers.

MONEYERS, workmen employed in the royal mint to forge shear, round, mill, and stamp coin.

MONEY-MARKET, a general term for the transactions in Lombard-street, the Stock Exchange, &c., where discounts, loans, and payments, are transacted. It was estimated, in 1856, that there were about 130 millions of money in circulation among the London banks.

MONEY-ORDER, a convenient form of transmitting small sums of money, carried on to a great extent by the English General Post-office through its branches, receiving deposits and granting orders, payable at sight, for any small sums up to five pounds, on payment of a graduated fee of threepence for any sum under one pound, and sixpence beyond. This mode of remittance has recently been extended to most of the British colonies and possessions abroad, where the necessary arrangements could be carried into effect. In 1854, the number of money-orders issued in England was five-and-a-half millions, representing nearly £10,500,000 sterling.

MONEY-SCRIVENER, one who obtains money on loan for others.

MONEY-TAKER, a waiter at an hotel, &c.; a cash clerk in a retail shop; a door-keeper at a public place of amusement, who receives the payment for admissions.

MONGER, a small vessel used by fishermen.

MONGREL, an animal of a mixed breed.

MONING, a fine black tea.

MONITEUR, the official gazette of Paris.

MONITOR, a school-boy set to teach or watch others.

MONKLEER, a name in Persia for the royal guz, a measure of length of 37½ inches.

MONKEY, an apparatus for disengaging and securing again the ram of a pile-driver machine. [with a swivel.]

MONKEY-BLOCK, a small single block strapped

MONKEY-BOAT, a boat employed in the docks.

MONKEY-BREAD, a name for the large fruit of the *Adansonia digitata*, the slightly acid pulp of which is used as an article of food by

the na
reduc
favou
they
pose o
ration
MONKE
pea-J
MONKE
able j
MONKSH
Napel
tina, a
virule
medic
bane.
MONKS'
selvage
MONOCH
MONOCL
eye.
MONONG
made
MONOP
person
an obj
MONOP
thing,
to man
&c.
MONSOON
trade-
for a p
and f
directi
MONT D
office
by the
MONTEF
MONTEB
MONTEU
arrang
trimm
MONTHL
ished
MONTHL
during
MONTHL
MONTON
heap o
anal
differ
MONUM
living
MOO, a
more t
MOOABA
MOOCHE
MOOCHE
from t
MOOCH
work
MOODAE
packed
with c
MOOHOC
the ter
MOOJAN
seolus
MOOM, t
MOONG,
seolus
in Ind

for the waxen
ation of the
ice, used in
at 7 pints, or
e grain-meas-
ses of metal,
medium of
from a mint,
ce an impres-
e reign it was
ion the word
icted to coin,
y, notes being
ange in some
COIN.
r or canvas
ox with a slit
ving money.
ORA, MONET-
-brokers and
d in the royal
d, mill, and
erm for the
et, the Stock
ounts, loans,
cted. It was
ere about
ulation among
orm of trans-
y, carried on
lish General
ies, receiving
rs, payable at
s up to five
duated fee of
er one pound,
his made of
s extended to
s and possess-
y arrange-
to effect. In
orders issued
half millions,
000 sterling.
btains money
hotel, &c.; a
a door-keeper
ent, who res-
sions.
y fishermen.
d breed.
of Paris.
each or watch
for the royal
7½ inches.
engaging and
pile-driv-
with a swivel,
lock strapped
in the locks.
large fruit of
a slightly acid
icle of food by

the natives of Africa. The leaves dried and reduced to powder constitute Lalo, a favourite article with the Africans, which they mix daily with their food, for the purpose of diminishing the excessive perspiration to which they are subject.

MONKEY-JACKET, a short spencer, or thick pea-jacket.

MONKEY-WRENCH, a spanner with a moveable jaw.

MONKSHOOD, a wild plant, the *Aconitum Napellus*, the roots of which yield aconitina, an acid, narcotic poison, the most virulent known. It is, however, used in medicine. The plant is also called wolfsbane.

MONKS'-SEAM, a seam made by laying the selvages of sails one over the other.

MONOCHORD, a one-stringed instrument.

MONOCLE (French), a reading-glass for one eye.

MONONGAHELA-WHISKY, a popular home-made spirit in the United States.

MONOPOLIST, one who engrosses all; a person who holds exclusive possession; an opposer of free-trade.

MONOPOLY, the exclusive possession of any thing, as of a patent right, a sole licence to manufacture or sell; a special market, &c.

MOONSOON, a species of periodical strong trade-wind in the Eastern seas, blowing for a portion of the year in one direction, and for the remainder in a contrary direction.

MONT DE PIÉTÉ, a public pawnbroking office on the Continent, kept in general by the Government.

MONTEFASCO, an Italian wine.

MONTIBRO, a Spanish horse-man's cap.

MONTEURS, a class of French workmen who arrange artificial flowers into wreaths and trimmings, &c.

MONTHLY, a magazine or periodical, published every month.

MONTHLY-NURSE, a attendant on females during childbirth, and until convalescent.

MONTILLADO. See AMONTILLADO.

MONTON (Spanish), a miner's name for a heap of ore; a batch under the process of amalgamation, varying in quantity in different localities, from 15 to 32 quintals.

MONUMENT, a column; a memorial of the living or dead; a tomb.

MOO, a Burmese weight of two bal, rather more than half an ounce. [Snoice.]

MOORABADUL, an Hindustani name for MOOCHEE, an Indian shoemaker.

MOOCHEERUS, a gum-resin obtained in India from the *Bombax Malabaricum*, Decand.

MOOCHY, a saddler, bookbinder, or any worker in leather in India.

MOODAH, a bundle or bale of rice in the East, packed in straw or rush-matting, tied with coir.

MOOHOK, a weight in the Sunda Islands, the tenth part of the candareen.

MOOJANE, an Indian name for the *Phascolus trilobus*. [for wax.]

MOOM, the name in Persia and Hindustan, MOONG, varieties of pulse or gram (*Phascolus radiatus* and *P. Mungo*), cultivated in India.

MOON-RAKER, **MOON-SAIL**, a small uppermost sail, occasionally carried by American vessels in light winds, above the sky-sail.

MOONSIFF, an assistant native magistrate in India.

MOONSHIE, a Mussulman linguist; an interpreter or scribe, literally a writer.

MOOQL, an Arab name for gun bdellium. See GOUGUL and BDELLIUM.

MOOR, to secure a ship by two anchors.

MOORA, **MOORAH**, an Eastern long measure; that used by stone-cutters being rather more than 33 inches, and that employed by carpenters, 34 1-15 inches. Cotton twist is measured by the moorah; a bundle in India; in Bombay, a weight or measure for paddy, of 863 lbs. 12 oz. 12 drs.

MOORINGS, a ship lying with more than one anchor out; moorings are also buoys in a harbour, securely anchored, for the convenience of ships to make fast to.

MOORSTONE, a miner's name for granite.

MOORY, a brown cloth made in India.

MOOSE, a large species of elk, the *Cervus alces*; this fine animal furnishes an excellent hide for moccasins and snow-shoes, and the flesh supplies food to the Indians.

MOOT, a piece of hard wood, hooped with iron at each end, used in making blocks.

MOOTER, a maker of tree-nails or wooden bolts, for fastening the planks of a ship.

MOOTHAS, an Indian name for species of *Cyperus*, the roots or rhizomes of which are used there as a diaphoretic and diuretic. [greek-seed.]

MOOTHE, **METHA**, Indian names for fenu-MOONZONAT, MOUZOUNAH, a small silver coin current in Morocco, and equivalent to 7-10ths of a penny.

MOP, a country fair for hiring servants; pieces of cloth, or rope fastened to a handle, for wiping up wet, or cleaning stones, boards, &c.

MOP-AND-BROOM-STICK MAKER, a shaper of wood for handles.

MOP-HEAD, **MOP-STICK**, the separate parts of a mop.

MOQUETTE, a tapestry Brussels carpet of a fine quality; a species of Wilton carpet.

MOR, the Malay name for myrrh.

MORA, a valuable South American wood, obtained from the *Mora excelsa*, a tree which in Guiana, frequently reaches 100 feet in height or upwards. It is tough, close, and cross-grained, and is peculiarly adapted for ships' timbers and planks, for which purpose it is extensively used, being recognised as a first-class wood by Lloyds. When of the height of from 40 to 50 feet, the trunk will square from 18 to 20 inches, but when grown to that size it is generally faulty. The bark is used as a tanning substance. The seeds of the tree contain starch, and are used by the Indians as food in times of scarcity.

MORAH, a footstool used in India made of rattans, *Calamus rotang*; a weight in Mysore consisting of about 80 lbs.

MORAU, an Indian grain-measure equal to 34-56 cubic inches.

MORAY, an Indian measure of 38 seers, about 1 3-10ths bushel, also called a Mudl.

MORCELEMENT, in France, a compulsory division of land among the sons, on the death of the father.

MORCHAL, an emblem of state in India of gold and silver tissue, spangles, feathers, &c.

MORDANT, a chemical base used in calico-printing to fix the colours, such as alum; a liquid mixture, used in dyeing, which enables the colour to combine permanently with the textile fabric.

MOREEN, a kind of worsted stuff, chiefly used for hangings, covering furniture, and ladies' petticoats.

MORELL, a variety of cherry; the smallest and most delicate kind of wild mushroom, the *Morchella esculenta*, found in woods.

MORFIL, a kind of coarse woollen material used in France for making sacks or bags to contain the oil-cake of flax seed; elephants' teeth. See **MARFIL**.

MORGEN, a German land-measure, varying in different localities, but usually about two-thirds of an acre.

MORGENBLAT, **MORGEN ZEITUNG** (German), a morning newspaper.

MORLEY, one of the black grapes grown in France; rough emerald. [44d.]

MORISGAT, an Algerine coin worth about **MORITA**, a Spanish name for the fustic-tree, *Machura tinctoria*. See **FUSTIC**.

MORLING. See **MORTLING**.

MORNING-GOWN, a lady's loose undress wrapper for morning wear.

MOROCCO-DRESSER, **MOROCCO-LEATHER-DRESSER**, a preparer of leather of the kind called true morocco, or in imitation.

MOROCCO LEATHER, a light fancy leather tanned with sunnack and dyed, used for coach-linings, chair-covers, book-binding, ladies' shoes, &c. True morocco is made from goat skins, but imitation morocco is made from split sheep-skin. It is usually grained.

MOROCCO-LEATHER-CASE MAKER, a maker of pocket-books, writing-cases, and other articles covered with morocco.

MORPHIA, an important principle of opium, used as an anodyne, &c.

MORSE, a name for the walrus, and sometimes applied in trade to the hippopotamus; the teeth of both enter into commerce for ivory purposes.

MORT, a three-year-old salmon.

MORTABELLA, the Italian name for Bologna sausages.

MORTAR, a utensil for pounding or bruising drugs, &c. in made of various materials, porcelain, agate, brass, stone, earthenware, or glass; marble ones are often used for domestic purposes in the kitchen; a thick candle or chamber light; a cement for joining bricks and stone; a short cannon with a large bore for throwing shells, in shape somewhat resembling an inverted bell.

MORTGAGE, a pledge of land to a creditor, until the debt is paid; a lien on land, houses, ships, &c. for money advanced.

MORTGAGEE, the person who holds a mortgage on property.

MORTICE-CHISEL, a joiner's tool of different kinds, square, round, or pointed.

MORTICED-BLOCK, a single block of wood, morticed out to receive a shaft.

MORTICE, a hole cut into wood for another piece to fit into.

MORTISING-MACHINE, a machine for cutting holes in wood.

MORTLING, pett wool; wool from the fleece of a dead sheep.

MORUNG SAUL, a timber, recognised as a ship-building wood by Lloyds; a species of *Shorea*. See **SAUL**.

MOSAIC-GOLD, a bisulphuret of tin imported from Germany under the name of bronze powder, used for ornamental work, especially paper-hangings; an alloy of equal proportions of copper and zinc. A common composition for trinkets, is 75 parts gold, 25 parts copper, and a little silver.

MOSAICS, inlaid patterns or pictures. There are several kinds of mosaic, but all of them consist in embedding fragments of different-coloured stones, gems, marbles, and even glass in a cement, so as to produce a fancy pattern, or the effect of a picture.

MOSCOQUE, a Russian money of account, the half of a copeck, and the 200th part of a rouble.

MOSELLE, a French white wine, and one of the most acid of the light wines imported.

MOSLINGS, a name for the thin fibulous shreds of leather shaved off by the currier in dressing skins.

MOSQUE, a Mahometan temple.

Moss. The New Orleans long moss is the produce of *Tillandsia usneoides*; it possesses considerable elasticity, is prepared as a substitute for horse-hair in upholstery purposes, and is used by naturalists for stuffing birds. See **BARBA HISPANICA**.

Moss-AGATE. See **MOCHA-STONE**.

Moss-BASKET, a fancy basket for a room, conservatory, &c., covered with moss.

Moss-ROSE, a choice and esteemed variety of rose, extensively cultivated for sale.

MOSTAIBA, a Brazilian wood. See **MUSTAIBA**.

MOST-PRESSE (German), a wine or cider MOTE, an imperfection in wool, which has to be cleansed of burrs and motes by machine; a name for the nut of the *Carapa guineensis*, used for extracting oil in Sierra-Leone.

MOTHER, dress, leas or feculencies; a thick slimy substance found in liquors.

MOTHER-CLOVES, a name in the East for the fully expanded flower-buds of the *Caryophyllus aromaticus*, which, when they thus reach maturity, are only fit for seed or for candying.

MOTHER-OF-PEARL, the commercial name for the iridescent shell of the pearl oyster and other molluscs.

MOTHER-OF-VINEGAR, a name for the vinegar plant (*Mycoderma aceti*).

MOTION, the moving part of a watch, or of machinery; the cross-head, &c. in a locomotive.

MOTTO, a sentence, emblem, or device.

MOTTO-KISSES, sweetmeats having poetry, mottoes, &c., rolled up in fancy papers for the amusement of a party.

MOTURPH
loomia,
MOUD, a
Nubia,
MOULAGE
stone,
iron ho
MOULD, a
for cast
MOULD-B
the sha
lays the
MOULDER
Flender
taking u
MOULDER
MOULDER
panel of
MOULDR
for timb
MOULDR
MOULD-M
of differ
for mak
for iron
casting
and frin
MOULTE-T
or shape
MOULES (f
MOULIN, a
MOULINAG
silk bef
MOUNTAIN
MOUNTAIN
malachi
MOUNTAIN
MOUNTAIN
Cappar
MOUNTAIN
rice, gr
edge of
China, a
United
MOUNTEB
MOUNTEB
glass fra
birds an
MOUNT-G
on the v
MOUNTING
to a plet
weaving
MOURNING
MOURNING
horses a
MOURNING
for blue
MOURNING
finger ri
of decee
MOURNIN
ferment
cure co
MOUSE, t
part w
MOUSE-T
MOUSSAC
manioc.
MOUSSELL
MOUSSELL
MOUSTAC
by mal
for the

- MOTURPHA**, an Indian tax on houses, ships, looms, trades and professions.
- MOUD**, a wooden grain-measure used in Nubia, holding about eighteen handfuls.
- MOULAGE**, a French name for segments of stone, cemented together and bound by iron hoops, used as mill-stones.
- MOULD**, a shape for confectionery; a form for casting type-metal, &c.; fine earth.
- MOULD-BOARD**, the part of a plough above the share, which turns over the earth or lays the furrow-slice.
- MOULDEBART**, a farming implement in Flanders, drawn by a pair of horses, for taking up and dropping compost, earth, &c.
- MOULDER**, a founder; a former or shaper.
- MOULDING**, a small border or edging to a panel or to a picture-frame.
- MOULDING-MILL**, a saw-mill or shaping mill for timber.
- MOULDING-PLANE**. See **PLANE**.
- MOULD-MAKER**, a maker of casts or shapes of different kinds: thus there are moulds for making glass bottles, for gold-beaters, for iron founders, for sugar-refiners, for casting tobacco-pipes, for making tassels and fringes, &c.
- MOULÉ-TURNER**, a maker of metal frames or shapes.
- MOULES** (French), mussels.
- MOULIN**, a French mill.
- MOULINAGE** (French), the last dressing of silk before it is dyed.
- MOUNTAIN**, a kind of wine.
- MOUNTAIN-GREEN**, a carbonate of copper; malachite.
- MOUNTAIN-PEPPER**, a name for the seeds of *Capparis sinica*.
- MOUNTAIN-RICE**, an upland description of rice, grown without irrigation, on the edge of the Himalayan range, in Cochin-China, and some parts of Europe and the United States.
- MOUNTBANK**, a cheat or charlatan.
- MOUNTER**, an ornament; a picture or glass framer; one who stuffs and sets up birds and animals.
- MOUNT-GUARD**, to do duty as sentry; to be on the watch or look-out.
- MOUNTING**, the setting to a gem; the frame to a picture; the harness or tackle used in weaving.
- MOURNING-BROOCH**, a jet brooch.
- MOURNING-COACH**, a carriage with black horses and trappings to attend at a funeral.
- MOURNING-BEGLET**, a broad metal bordering for black columns in a newspaper.
- MOURNING-RING MAKER**, a manufacturer of finger rings which are worn as mementoes of deceased friends.
- MOURNIN**, a Tartar name for koumiss or fermented mare's milk, which is said to cure consumption.
- MOUSE**, to wrap a hook and its standing part with yarn to prevent its slipping.
- MOUSE-TRAP**, a trap baited to catch mice.
- MOUSSACHE**, a name for the tecula of the manioc.
- MOUSSELINE** (French), muslin.
- MOUSSELINE DE LAINE**, muslin made of wool.
- MOUSTACHE**, hair worn over the upper lip by males; artificial mustaches are sold for the use of actors and masqueraders.
- MOUTH**, the opening of a vessel; the muzzle of a gun; the lip of a jug; the aperture of a furnace, boiler, or funnel.
- MOUTH-GLASS**, a small hand-mirror for inspecting the teeth and gums, &c.
- MOUTH-PIECE**, the part of a bugle or other wind instrument, applied to the lips.
- MOUZAH**, an East Indian term for a township, or tract of land, with known limits and a separate name.
- MOVEABLES**, dress and personal goods, household furniture, books, farming-stock and implements; things that can be moved.
- MOVEMENT**, the train of wheel-work in a clock or watch.
- MOVEMENT-MAKER**, a manufacturer of the internal machinery of watches or clocks.
- MOW, MAU**, a Chinese land-measure, equal to about a rood; a heap of corn or hay.
- MOWHA, MUOHWA**, the flowers of *Bassia latifolia*, dried as they fall off, which, abounding in saccharine matter, are eaten in the East, by the natives. Subjected to fermentation, they yield a spirit, which forms the common arrack of a great part of India. Its flavour is compared by some to that of whisky.
- MOWING**, the operation of cutting grass with a scythe.
- MOWLOO**, the Bengalee name for a species of yam, *Dioscorea aculeata*.
- MOXA**, a shrub, the *Artemisia Moxa*, Decand.; a native of China, which is used in paralysis of the nerves, and other affections. The loose wool or the beaten tops, forms an inflammable substance, employed to produce eschars, instead of the actual cautery.
- MOXAT**, a minute Burmese measure of length, a marking a finger's-breadth, or about an inch.
- MOYO**, a liquid measure of Spain, 56-827 galls.
- MOZING**, an operation in preparing cloth in the gig-mill.
- M.R.C.S.**, "Member of the Royal College of Surgeons."
- M.S.A.**, "Member of the Society of Arts," F.S.A. being "Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries."
- MSS.** abbreviation for "Manuscripts."
- MUCCHERO**, an infusion of roses and violets, made in Italy.
- MUDAR**, the *Calotropis gigantea*, R. Brown, which is alterative and sudorific, and used in medicine in the East.
- MUD-CART**, a scavenger's cart for removing filth from the streets.
- MUDE, MUID**, a Dutch and Belgian grain-measure, corresponding to the French hectolitre, and equal to 27522 imperial bushels, but variable. It is also called a zak.
- MUDI**. See **MORAY**.
- MUFF**, a soft cover of fur or feathers, &c. to wrap the hands in.
- MUFF-BOX MAKER**, a maker of paper boxes to hold ladies' muffs.
- MUFFIN**, a cake of plain paste, with hard sides for toasting.
- MUFFIN AND CRUMPET BAKER**, a maker of the light tea-cakes so named.
- MUFFINEER**, a covered dish to keep toasted muffins hot.
- MUFFIN-MAN**, an itinerant vender of muffins.

MUFFLE, to wind something round, so as to deaden the sound, as muffling the oars of a boat, muffling a knocker, &c.; a hollow arched vessel of fire-clay, closed at the extreme end, used in a furnace, and for silver assaying.

MUFFLER, a throat-wrapper, made of tartan, woolen, or some other warm or soft material; a Turkish or Arab woman's veil for the lower part of the face.

MUFF-MAKER, a furrier; one who makes of skins ladies' case coverings for the hands.

MUG, properly a jug or vessel without a lip; but indifferently applied to both.

MUGGET, the entrails of a calf.

MUGNAIO, MOLINARIO, an Italian miller.

MUID, a Dutch grain measure. See **MUIDE**.

MURKE, MEUK, a Belgian grain-measure, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 5 gallons.

MUKKI, an Indian native name for gamboge.

MURUEE, the Hindustani name for Indian corn or maize.

MULBERRY, a tree, one species of which, the *Morus nigra*, is cultivated for its fruit; the other, *Morus alba*, and its varieties, for the leaves, which form the food of silk-worms; the wood, in some of the varieties, is esteemed for its toughness.

MULCH, half-rotten straw, litter, &c.

MULCR, to stop wages; to inflict a fine or penalty.

MULE, a name for the spinning-jenny, a machine for drawing or elongating the fibres of cotton, and twisting or winding the yarn for the shuttles of the loom; a hybrid canary; a mongrel animal of any kind; a servicable cross between the ass and the mare, forming a sure-footed beast of burden.

MULE-LOAD, the travelling burthen for a mule; in South America the medium pack-load for a mule is 270 lbs.

MULE-SPINNER, a machine-spinner.

MULETEER, a driver of mules.

MULETTE, a kind of sailing-vessel.

MULL, a very thin and soft muslin, used for dresses and trimmings, of which there are several kinds made, under the names of Swiss-mulls, India-mulls, starch-d-mulls, &c. A snuff-box made of a ram's horn.

MULLED-WINE, wine heated over the fire, with sugar and spices added.

MULLER, a hand-stone for grinding down oil paint on a slab, or corn by natives; a vessel for heating wine over a fire.

MULLET, the rowel of a spur; a sea-fish, of which there are several species belonging to two genera, the red and the gray mullets. The former (*Mullus barbatus*) is still as esteemed as it was among the Romans; the latter (*Mugil capito*) is not so fine a fish, being generally taken out of season when it ascends the rivers.

MULLIGATAWNY, a kind of curry soup, the stock of which is made of veal with ham, vegetables, &c. added.

MULLIGATAWNY-PASTE, a curry paste, used for flavouring mulligatawny-soup.

MULLION, the upright bar dividing the lights of a window.

MULSE, wine boiled with honey.

MULTIPLYING-GLASS, one which repeats the same object several times at once.

MULTIPLYING-WHEEL, a wheel which increases the number of movements in machinery.

MULTRUM, a name under which a stupefying mixture, of coeculus indicus and other ingredients, for adulterating beer is sold.

MULTURE, a toll for grinding; grist.

MUM, a kind of spruce beer, or ale brewed with wheat oat malt, and ground beans, and flavoured with aromatic herbs. It requires to be stored about two years.

MUMMY, a dead human body embalmed and preserved, kept in museums, or the cabinets of the curious.

MUN, a local name for the maund in parts of India.

MUNDIC, iron or arsenical pyrites. melon.

MUNDIKET, the Malay name for the water-

MUNDIL, an embroidered turban richly ornamented in imitation of gold and silver.

MUNPALLI, the Bengalee name for the ground nut, *Arachis hypogea*.

MUNMENT, a died or charter; a strong-hold.

MUNJANDIE, an Indian weight nearly 4 grahns.

MUNJEET, the commercial name for the root of *Rubia munjista*, largely used for the same purposes as madder.

MUNTEGA, the Malay name for butter.

MUNTZ'S-METAL, a composition for sheathing, &c. consisting of 50 percent. of copper, 41 of zinc, and about 4 of lead, named after its inventor, the late Mr. Muntz of Birmingham.

MURAL-CIRCLE, a quadrant fixed in a wall.

MUREX, the handsome shell of a mollusc, many varieties of which are esteemed by collectors. Some species of Murex, and *Purpura*, yielded the Tyrian purple dye of the ancients.

MURIATE, a salt formed by muriatic acid, combined with a base. Muriate of soda and chloride of sodium, are chemical names given to common salt.

MURIATIC-ACID, hydrochloric acid; a compound of hydrogen and chlorine.

MURLINS, another name for the *Alaria esculenta*, also called badderlocks.

MURRAIN, a disease among cattle.

MURRAYA-WOOD, a name for boxwood.

MURSBIE, a liquid measure used in Batavia, ten making a rand, which is about the third of a gallon.

MURUTE, a name in Ceylon for the *Lagerstrœmia regina*, the wood of which is used for building and making casks.

MURVA. See **MILLET-BEER**.

MUSADA, a native name in parts of India for the *Strychnos nux-vomica*.

MUSCADEL-WINE, MUSCADINE, a rich wine of Languedoc in France.

MUSCARDINE, a fungus or rot, the *Botrytis Bassiana* of Montagne, which kills silk-worms in great numbers.

MUSCATEL, a choice species of grape, dried on the vine for fine table raisins.

MUSCOVADO, the ordinary dark-coloured, raw, unrefined sugar of commerce; moist-sugar.

MUSCOVITE, MUSCOVY-GLASS, a name for mica.

MUSCOVY-DUCK, a variety of the duck-species so named.

MUSEUM
coun
there
the m
taking
natur
&c.;
the M
ducts
Mus
street
Includ
Arts,
MUSEI
made
MUSEO
viands
MUSHRO
of whi
A. ore
morell
MUSHRO
room s
MUSICAL
which
ber of
pally n
MUSICAL
at the
MUSICAL
maker
ments,
MUSICAL
facture
instrum
trades.
MUSICAL
maker
intestin
harps,
ments,
MUSICAL
the pip
MUSICAL
certain
MUSIC-CO
music,
where
MUSIC-EN
the sco
taking
MUSIC-RO
book fo
MUSICIAN
plays of
MUSICIAN
livery c
ing no
at Guild
MUSIC-LI
gistrate
tainme
MUSIC-LO
a band.
MUSIC-MA
music;
learners
MUSIC-PA
lar man
MUSIC-PL
notes, fo
MUSIC-P
sheets o

MUSEUM, a building appropriated to objects connected with science and art, of which there are several mixed or special ones in the metropolis: as the British Museum, taking in the whole range of objects of natural history, antiquities, literature, &c.; the Museum of Economic Geology; the Museum of Botany and Vegetable Products at Kew; the East India Company's Museum, at the India House, Leadenhall-street; and the South Kensington Museum, including animal products, Paintings, Fine Arts, and other illustrations.

MUSLIN, an American name for a porridge made of Indian meal.

MUSHROOM - KETCHUP, a flavouring for viands; a sauce made of mushrooms.

MUSHROOMS, a name for edible fungi, some of which, as the *Agaricus campestris* and *A. oreades*, the field mushroom, and the morel, are esteemed as delicacies.

MUSHROOM-SPAWN, the seed of the mushroom sold in mass by gardeners.

MUSICAL-BOX, a small barrel-organ machine which is often made to play a large number of popular tunes. They are principally manufactured on the Continent.

MUSICAL CLOCK, a clock which plays tunes at the hours.

MUSICAL - INSTRUMENT - COVER MAKER, a maker of leather-cases for wind instruments, or of boxes for violins, &c.

MUSICAL - INSTRUMENT MAKER, a manufacturer of one or more kinds of musical instruments: several of these are special trades.

MUSICAL - INSTRUMENT STRING-MAKER, a maker of catgut, or the prepared twisted intestines of sheep, &c., for the strings of harps, violins, guitars, and other instruments.

MUSICAL REED-MAKER, a manufacturer of the pipes for reed-organs, &c.

MUSICAL-TUBE MAKER, a maker of parts of certain musical instruments.

MUSIC-COPYIST, a transcriber of the score of music, for large bands or orchestra use, where a number of copies are required.

MUSIC-ENGRAVER, an artist who engraves the score of music on metal or stone, for taking impressions from.

MUSIC-FOLIO, **MUSIC-WRAPPER**, a case or book for holding loose music.

MUSICIAN, an instrumentalist; one who plays or composes music.

MUSICIANS' COMPANY, one of the minor livery companies of London, which, having no hall of its own, transacts its business at Guildhall.

MUSIC-LICENCE, a permission from the magistrates to hold concerts and vocal entertainments, &c. at a room or house.

MUSIC-LOFT, a raised balcony or gallery for a band.

MUSIC-MASTER, **MUSIC-MISTRESS**, a teacher of music; a professional who gives lessons to learners.

MUSIC-PAPER, lined paper, ruled in a particular manner, for copying music on.

MUSIC-PLATE, an engraved plate with music notes, for taking impressions from.

MUSIC-PLATE MANUFACTURER, a preparer of sheets of metal to engrave music on.

MUSIC-SELLER, a shopkeeper who keeps a stock of popular songs, opera scores, &c., and vends printed music.

MUSIC-SLATE, a slate for writing music on.

MUSIC-SMITH, a workman who makes the metal parts for pianofortes, &c.

MUSIC-STAND, a light frame for holding a piece of music or book; a Canterbury, or other article of furniture, for holding music-books.

MUSIC-STOOL, a round-seated screw pivot stool for a pianoforte player.

MUSIC-TYPE, the symbols or notes of music, cast for printing from.

MUSK, an odoriferous substance, one of the most powerful, penetrating, and lasting of perfumes, obtained from the musk-deer, *Moschus moschiferus*. Our imports average 9,000 to 10,000 oz. a year.

MUSKET, a hand-gun for a soldier; the barrel, lock, and stock are all made by separate hands.

MUSKET-BARREL, the metal tube of a musket, which is sometimes browned or bronzed, and sometimes plain.

MUSKET-LOCK, the hammer or striking part of a gun: the nipple, &c. of a percussion lock.

MUSKETOON, an American weapon, a kind of blunderbuss. [See MELOX.]

MUSK-MELON, a small yellow fragrant melon.

MUSK-RAT. See MUSQUASIT.

MUSK-ROSE, a variety of rose, from which a very odoriferous oil is obtained in the regency of Tunis.

MUSK-SEED, the seeds of *Abelmoschus moschatulus*, of Wight and Arnot; the *Libiscus abelmoschus* of Linnaeus, which are stimulating, cordial, and stomachic, and made into a tincture by the Arabs, against serpent bites. See ABELMOSCHUS.

MUSK-WOOD, a pretty veined dotted wood, useful for the cabinet-maker, obtained from the *Euribia argophylla*, in Tasmania.

MUSLIN, a very thin cotton material, of which there are numberless kinds; book, mull, jacquet, bishops-lawm, suezehrinlin, harness, lono, nalsbook, scerhard, foundation, cambric, cord, and fancy checks, &c. Figured muslins are wrought in the loom to imitate the tamboired muslins.

Muslin is only distinguished from calico by its superior fineness. The India muslin are remarkably fine, and very rich, soft, and durable. Machine-made muslins are, however, deficient in some of these properties.

MUSLIN AND LACE PRINTER, a manufacturer of printed muslin and lace.

MUSLIN BLIND, a thin short curtain for the lower part of a window.

MUSLIN CURTAINS, long curtains of muslin for a drawing or sitting room, for summer wear.

MUSLIN-EMBROIDERER, a sempstress who overlays or embroiders muslin with figures or patterns.

MUSLINETS, a kind of muslin of which there are several varieties, as single cord, and fancy satiu stripes and figures.

MUSOOR, a common Indian name for *Eryum lens* and *Eryum hirsutum*.

MUSQUASH, a burrowing animal, the *Fiber zibethica*, commonly called the musk-rat, native of North America, sought for its skin, the fur resembling that of the beaver. It is chiefly used for hat-making. Rather more than a million skins are annually imported, which are for the most part sent to the Continent.

MUSQUASH-ROOT, a tuberous-rooted plant, the *Claytonia acutiflora*, eaten by the Micmac Indians, in the British American Lower Provinces.

MUSQUITO-CURTAIN AND NETTING, thin muslin hung round beds in the tropics, to keep out the troublesome mosquitoes.

MUSROLL, the noseband for a horse.

MUSSAUL, a useful male general servant employed in Bombay.

MUSSEL, a common mollusc, the *Mytilus edulis*, eaten by the lower classes. The shells are used to hold gold and silver paint or size for artists. In several species of river-mussel pearls are found.

MUSSUCK, a large skin or leather bag, used for supplying water in India.

MUSSULCHER, an Indian ink-bearer.

MUST, the juice of the grape, before fermentation has commenced.

MUSTAIBA, a close sound heavy wood imported from Brazil, and used for turning, and at Sheffield for making the handles of chisels and other knives. The veins are of a chestnut brown, running into black.

MUSTANG, a wild horse.

MUSTARD, pulverized mustard-seed, made into a paste with water, as a condiment for meat, or used for stimulating poultices.

MUSTARD-MANUFACTURER, a preparer of mustard meal or flour, an extensive manufacture, the quantity made annually exceeding 2000 tons.

MUSTARD-SEED, the fruit of various species of *Sinapis*, largely imported as oil seeds for crushing, and varieties are cultivated at home for the meal, which is used as a pungent condiment.

MUSTER, a sample; a review; a drawing together.

MUSTER-BOOK, a book for entering attendance in.

MUTCHKIN, a Scotch liquid measure of 4

gills, = 25·851 cubic inches; the fourth of the Scotch pint.

MUTTI, an Austrian and an Italian corn-measure consisting of 30 metzen: 100 metzen = 21 1-6th Imperial quarters.

MUTHAN, MUTTER, an Indian name for pease, (*Phaseolus sativum*.)

MUTJARA, the Malay name for pearl.

MUTTON, the flesh of sheep.

MUTTON-BROTH, a thin soup of mutton.

MUTTON-CHOP, MUTTON-CUTLET, pieces from the ribs or leg of a sheep.

MUTTON-HAM, a leg of mutton salted.

MUTTON-SUET, the fat from the vicinity of the kidneys of the sheep.

MUTTY-PAL, a resinous exudation from *Alianthus Malabaricus*.

MUZZLE, a gag or headstall put on dogs to prevent them biting, or on calves to prevent them sucking; the mouth of a gun.

MYA, the name for a cord or rope in some of the Pacific islands.

MYAM, the sixteenth part of the buncal, a weight for gold and silver, used in the East Indies. See BUNCAL.

MYRIAGRAMME, a French weight of 22·0486 lbs.

MYRIALITRE, a French measure of capacity; 10,000 litres, = 34·371 Imperial quarters.

MYRIAMETRE, the new French league of ten thousand metres, 10000·330 yards = 6 miles, 1 furlong, 283 poles.

MYROBALONS, a commercial name for the dried wrinkled fruit of various species of *Terminalia*, largely imported from India for the use of tanners and dyers.

MYRRH, an aromatic medicinal gum-resin obtained from the *Balsamodendron myrrha*.

MYRTLE, a well-known shrub, the *Myrtus communis*. The fragrant and aromatic dried fruit and flower-buds were formerly used as a spice, and are said to be so still in Tuscany: a kind of wine is formed of them, and the flowers yield a distilled water called Eau d'Ange.

MYRTLE-WAX, a green solid vegetable fat obtained in the Cape colony and North America from the berries of several species of *Myrica*.

N.

N, an abbreviation for North, one of the four cardinal points; and for Number, in medical prescriptions.

NAARTEE, a name in the Cape colony for a small kind of orange.

NABEE, a powerful poison made in the East Indies from *Aconitum ferox*, called also Bish and Bikh.

NABIT, powdered sugar-candy.

NACCHEBA, the Italian name for the castanets; a kettle-drum.

NACKER. See KNACKER.

NACODAR, the master of an Arab-vessel on the Acheen coast.

NACRE, the lustrous substance which lines the interior surface of shells yielding mother-of-pearl.

NACREOUS-SHELLS, iridescent shells; those which have an exterior or interior layer of pearl, of which several kinds are used for manufacturing purposes, as some species of *Meleagrina*, *Turbo*, *Nautili*, &c. [better bred.]

NAG, a roadster, less than a coach-horse, and

NAHOOR, a species of medium-sized wild sheep found in Nepaul, the *Ovis Nahoor*.

NAIB, a deputy law-officer in an Indian court of justice.

NAIL, a length of yard; a variable named sold. the for their at the face driven wood.

NAIL-BRUSH cleaning.

NAILER, making.

NAIL-FILER finger nail.

NAIL-MAN.

NAIL-SCISS on the a.

NAIL-TRIP and part.

NAISBOOK plain or India.

NAKED-TREE timber of a floor.

NAKHOUD Arabian.

NALKE, a of 240 s can be s.

NALI, a we.

NALKEE, a native p.

NALLIE, a COYAN.

NAMAD, a made in.

NAME-PLAC card-plac sions for.

NAMUR OIL yellow g. dropogon.

NANDIOGIN about 4s.

NANEEI, a *latifolia*, is obtaine.

NANKAH, th AJOUAN.

NANKE, N. Madagas about 5 s the same the weight.

NANKEEN, made in cotton gr.

NAR, in S found w pile of clo.

NAPATAE, India, for.

NAPATLAH oil.

NAPOLONI.

NAPERY, ta.

NAPHTHA, a roleum, s for burni.

NAIL, a stamping instrument; a measure of length, $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, or the 16th part of a yard; a metal spike. Nails are made of variable weight and length, and are usually named from the price at which they are sold. Nails are either cut or hammered; the former are preferable on account of their sharp corners and true taper, and the facility with which they may be driven without the danger of splitting the wood.

NAIL-BRUSH, a toilet brush for scrubbing and cleaning the finger nails.

NAILER, a workman employed in nail-making.

NAIL-FILE, a small file for smoothing the finger nails.

NAIL-MAKER, a manufacturer of nails.

NAIL-SCISSORS, small short scissors, with files on the sides, for trimming the finger nails.

NAIL-TRIMMER, an instrument for cutting and paring the finger nails.

NAINSOOK, a thick sort of Jaconet muslin, plain or striped; it was formerly made in India.

NAKED-FLOORING, the parallel floor-joints or timber work for supporting the boarding of a floor.

NAKHODA (Persian), the master of an Arabian or eastern coasting vessel.

NALÉE, a land-measure in Kamaon, India, of 240 square yards, or as much land as can be sown with 2 seers of seed wheat.

NALI, a weight used in Malacca. See **HALL**.

NALKEE, a litter used by the higher class of native princes in India.

NALLIE, a Malayan grain-measure. See **COYAN**.

NAMAD, a coarse woollen cloth or blanket, made in Persia.

NAME-PLATE, a metal door-plate; a visiting-card-plate of copper for taking impressions from.

NAMUR OIL, **NEMAUR OIL**, a fragrant deep yellow grass oil, obtained from the *Andropogon Inaranchusa*, in the East Indies.

NANDIOGIN, a silver coin of Japan worth about 4s. 7d.

NANEEL, a name in Canara for the *Bassia latifolia*, from the seed of which a good oil is obtained.

NANKAH, the Persian name for ajouan. See **AJOUAN**.

NANKE, **NANQUE**, a small weight in use in Madagascar for gold and silver, equal to about 5 grains; another weight, nearly the same in name, the Nanqui, is twice the weight of the Nanque.

NANKEEN, a buff-coloured cotton cloth, made in China from a species of yellowish cotton grown in the Nankin district.

NAP, in Scotland, a milk-vat; a small round wooden dish made of staves; the pile of cloth; the down of a hat.

NAPATIN, a vernacular name in parts of India for the physic-nut.

NAPAUHAI OIL, an Indian name for croton oil.

NAPEOLONITE, a variety of felspar.

NAPERY, table-linen.

NAPHTHA, a mineral oil obtained from petroleum, shale, and other substances, used for burning in lamps, and, when contain-

ing paraffine, for lubricating machinery; coal naphtha consists principally of benzole. This aromatic bituminous oil is found oozing out of clefts in the rocks, or the ground; it soon solidifies when exposed to the atmosphere. See **PETROLEUM**.

NAPHTHA-DISTILLER, a rectifier and preparer of naphtha from crude coal tar, one of the residues of the manufacture of coal gas.

NAPHTHA-LAMP, a table-lamp constructed to burn naphtha in.

NAPKIN, a small damask cloth for table use, for a tray, for breakfast, dinner, or fish, or for tying up infants.

NAPKIN-RING, a small ring of ivory, shell, wood, or some other substance, to enclose a dinner napkin in.

NAPLES-YELLOW, a pigment prepared by calcining antimony and lead, with alum and snit. It was employed in oil-painting, and also for porcelain and enamel, but is now superseded by chromate of lead.

NAPOLÉON, a French gold coin of 20 francs, about 16s. There are also double Napoleons. See **LOUIS**.

NAPOTA OIL, an oil made in Eastern Africa, from the Agatti, and used like olive oil in the Indian markets. See **AGATTI**.

NARCOTICS, opiates; medicines that induce sleep.

NARD. See **SPIKENARD**.

NARGAS, a pillau, or prepared dish of lamb, eggs, and spices, &c. in India.

NARGHEEL, a small hookish pipe.

NARHOL, a name for the coco-nut-tree in Southern India.

NARHOLE, a Turkish pipe, for smoking through water, by means of a long marble-pipe of tube. [coco-nut.]

NARKEEL, **NARIYUL**, Indian names for the **NARROW-CLOTHS**, in the woollen trade, those under 62 inches wide; cloth beyond that width being termed broad-cloth.

NARROW-GAUGE, a railway, where the rails are placed 4 feet 8½ inches apart.

NARUNGE, a vernacular name in parts of India for the sweet orange.

NARWHAL, a fish, the *Monodon monoceros*, the long spiral horn or tusk of which furnishes ivory, although seldom used in manufacture.

NASI, the Malay name for boiled rice.

NASTURTUM, a name for Indian cress, *Tropaeolum orthoceras*, Gardner.

NATCHENY, **NATCHINE**, another name for corokan in Ceylon. See **COROKAN**.

NATIONAL SCHOOL, a free-school for the young, supported by members of the Church of England.

NATIVE IRON, massive ore with minute crystalline grains, free from carbon, found in Liberia.

NATRON, a native sesqui-carbonate of soda, of which two kinds are obtained in Egypt, the white and the sulphate. It is employed in the manufacture of soap and glass, for bleaching and other purposes.

NATURALIST, a collector and dealer in objects of natural history.

NATURALIZATION, a legal grant to a resident alien of the rights and privileges of a British-born subject.

NEPE, a square piece of blanket, used by the Indians, to wrap the foot and ankle before moccasins are put on.

NEPHRITIC-STONE. See JADE.

NEPTUNE, a large brass pan used in the West African trade.

NERFS (French), sinews of animals.

NEROLI-OIL, an essential oil obtained by distilling orange-flowers, which is colourless, but becomes red in presence of air.

NESHEBHTA, an Indian name for wheat-starch.

NEST, a number of buckets, tubs, baskets, or boxes, placed one within the other; a set of drawers.

NET, the clear amount without any further abatement for discount, &c.; open mesh work of any kind; a snare to catch fish, birds, or insects; an open or thin lace work fabric, of which there are many kinds, as plain or fancy broad net, plait, wire ground, quilling-net or edging, bobbin-net, &c.

NET-MAKER, a maker of fishing-nets.

NET-PROCEEDS, the amount or sum which goods produce after every charge is paid.

NETTING, the process of forming meshes, whether for fancy-work or for fishing, garden, and other nets of a larger kind.

NETTING-BOOK, a lady's book of instructions or patterns for netting.

NETTING-BOX, **NETTING-CASE**, a lady's case to keep meshes, pins, needles, and netting materials, cotton, silk, &c. in.

NETTING-NEEDLE, a long needle with a slit at each end to pass the thread through, used by females for netting.

NETTLE-CLOTH, a new German material, consisting of a very thick tissue cotton, which is japanned and prepared as a substitute for leather, particularly for the peaks of caps, waistbelts, &c.

NETTLE-TREE, the *Celtis australis*, which yields a compact wood between oak and box for density. It takes a high polish, and is used by the French, under the name of Micoeculier and Perpignan wood, for flutes, and for carving.

NETTY, a name sometimes given to the rutty, a variable weight in Bengal.

NET-WEIGHT, the true weight of merchandise, after allowance has been made for the cask, bag, or enclosure. The gross weight is the actual weight of goods and package.

NEVE, a weight on the coast of Coromandel of 286 grains.

NEWEL, the upright post of the hand-rail of a staircase.

NEWMEEN, an African money term applied to the ounce, or 16 ackles. See AKE.

NEW-LAID EGGS, fresh laid eggs, not those imported from France.

NEW-ORLEANS MOSS. See BARBA HISPANICA.

NEWS-AGENT. See NEWSPAPER AGENT.

NEWS-BOT, an itinerant vender of newspapers.

NEWS-EXCHANGE, a central meeting-place for news-venders, where trade matters are discussed, and surplus papers exchanged or bought and sold.

NEWS-GALLEYS, long metal frames of iron or brass, or with wooden sides and metal

bottom, to contain columns of type, which are lodged thereon by the compositor for the purpose of pulling proofs in slugs.

NEWSPAPER, a periodical journal, published daily, weekly, or at other specific intervals, and furnishing the news of the day.

NEWSPAPER-AGENT, **NEWS-VENDER**, one who supplies newspapers to the public.

NEWSPAPER-CHASE. See CHASE.

NEWS-WRITER, a casual reporter; a contributor to a newspaper.

NEW ZEALAND FLAX, the *Phormium tenax*, a plant of New Zealand, the leaf of which furnishes a strong and valuable fibre.

NION, a minute Burmese measure, equal to ten lines or hairs'-breadths, and locally represented by a small seed, the *Sesamum orientale*.

NIJUT, a nose ornament or jewel worn by women in Hindustan. [Scythic.]

NIB, the point of a pen; the handle of a pen; a coarse powder used in some parts of India for washing silk, obtained from *Anticharia Arabica* of Eatal.

NICARAGUA-WOOD, an inferior kind of Brazil-wood, the produce of *Cesalpinia echinata*, used to dye a bright turgive fancy red. It is also called peach-wood.

NICHE, a hollow recess in a wall for a statue to stand in, or for other purposes.

NICK, an incision or mark in the shank of printing-types, which guides the compositor in arranging the letters properly in his composing stick.

NICKEL, a durable white metal easily malleable, resembling silver, usually procured from spesse, a compound of the metal with arsenic, found associated with cobalt in Germany. Nickel is used to a very large extent in the arts, being remarkable for the peculiar whiteness and silver-like lustre which it communicates to other metals when alloyed with them.

NICKNACKERY, trifles; toys.

NICOTINE, a colourless limpid oil, the poisonous principle of tobacco; a single drop of it is sufficient to kill a dog.

NIDGED ASHLAR, hard granite hewn with a pick or pointed hammer instead of a chisel.

NIELLO, an engraved gold or silver plate, the lines of which are filled permanently with a black enamel.

NIGGED. See NIDGED ASHLAR.

NIGHT-BELL, a surgeon's or chemist's door bell leading to a sleeping room, to be rung at night. [night.]

NIGHT-CAB, a cab which piles for hire at night-cap, a covering for the head to sleep in; many are open-woven of worsted or cotton; those for females are of different materials trimmed with borders.

NIGHT-CART, a covered dung-cart for removing human ordure from privies.

NIGHT-CLOTHES, a bed-gown and night-cap; garments to sleep in.

NIGHT-GLASS, a telescope for use at night.

NIGHT-GOWN, a child's or female's long loose garment to sleep in.

NIGHT-HOUSE, a tavern or public-house permitted to be opened at night.

NIGHT-LIGHT, a small mortar taper, for burning in a sleeping-room, and which stands in water for safety.

ation for the north-east; "west." deviation for g term for a rth 6s. 8d. teersman. for the blind. like a brick; on each other a. of England for urth part of a els carried be- knots of wool, "tops" by the is drawn off; coarse woollen are. tion of walnut-nuts. n), freight; the el. chosen by an- r, in the army one under the navy a warrant rk, or any one nant. ch ginger-bread. of printing-type; ; a small sugar ent of a suit or of the plaintiff or not wishing success, &c. not; a lass. used in Arabia sea, about a pint. for the cactus, on ect breeds; the field where cacti cochineal insect bine for raising in with buckets l a wheel for dis- hat. r; a square for sed by carpenters, ers to make their coarsest variety of stones. with oats, &c. end. 's bridl- ows; a bouquet. a hose or pipe. r ornament worn ; a ring for the me of the smaller ges of the carapace

NOSFWOYKE, a name in Nubia for the half ounce. [*step.*]
NOSING, a moulding on the upper edge of a
NOSTRUM, *s.* quack medicine; a secret remedy.
NOTABLY SEAL, the official seal of a notary placed on a writing to legalize it, as in protests and other public and legal documents.
NOTARY-PUBLIC, an officer authorized to attest documents and writings, to present dishonoured bills of exchange, and protest and note their non-acceptance or non-payment; a French solicitor.
NOTATION, the art of representing musical sounds and their various modifications by notes, signs, terms, &c.
NOTE, a brief minute of any business transaction, &c. taken at the time; a foot-note, mark, or reference in printing. A promise to pay, a bill of exchange, or bank note.
NOTE-BOOK, a small memorandum-book.
NOTE-PAPER, small-sized paper for writing notes or short letters on.
NOTICE, a warning; information given.
NOTICE-BOARD, one on which bills, placards, or announcements may be stuck.
NOUGAT, a cake made in France of almonds and honey or treacle.
NOULER (French), the gutter on a roof.
NOUSE, in the Orkneys, a landing-place for a boat; a small creek or opening in the rocks.
NOVEL, a work of fiction.
NOVELIST, a writer of novels.
NOVILLOS (Spanish), young oxen or bulls.
NOWEL, the inner part of a large loam mould used in a foundry.
NOWTAUK, a commercial weight in India = 1½ oz., and forming the eighth part of the cutcha seer.
NOXALE (French), sailcloth or canvas.
NOXAU (French), the stone of a fruit; hence the name of a white liqueur or cordial which is flavoured with the kernel of a cherry, the produce of *Cerasus occidentalis*.
NOZZLE, the end of a bellows or spout.
NOZZOLA, a name for the stones of the olive, in Malta.
N.P., "Notary-Public."
NATABA, the Gaboon name for a species of wild blood red grape, large and very palatable, found on the west coast of Africa.
NUBBIN, an imperfect ear of maize.
NUDE-FIGURES, statues without drapery.
NUGGA, a weight for cotton in India of 12 maunds, equal to 316 lbs. 15 oz. 10 drs.
NUGADYELLUM, a term in India for rateable lands, those which have to be assessed.
NUGGET, a lump of gold in its pristine state, as taken from the mine. In olden times it was spelt niggot, a transposition of ingot. The gold mines of the Ural mountains yielded, some years ago, a mass of this description, weighing 70 lbs. which is now in possession of the Emperor of Russia; previous to this, the largest nugget or *pepita* did not exceed in weight 35 lbs. troy. In the Colony of Victoria, many very large masses have been from time to time discovered, far

exceeding in size and value any previously known. The Dascombe nugget, found at Bendigo, weighed 27 lbs. 8 oz.; another, of 28 lbs. weight, was discovered in the same locality, and purchased by the local government for presentation to the Queen. After some interval, a third mass, much larger than the others, was discovered, weighing no less than 45 lbs. troy. Several masses, of even larger dimensions, have been found in Canadian Gully, Ballarat. The largest of these weighed, in gross, upwards of 134 lbs., of which it was estimated that at least 126 lbs. consisted of solid gold.
NUISANCE, any occupation or trade tending to endanger public health.
NULLAH, a water-course in India.
NUMBER, a figure; a numeral character; a portion of a serial; the quantity reckoned or told.
NUMBERING-MACHINE MAKER, a constructor of paging machines.
NUMISMATIST, one skilled in coins and medals, and keeping a collection for sale.
NUMMUD, a carpet of felt, much used in Persia.
NUN-BUOY, a buoy tapering at each end.
NUNG, a large package or bale, generally applied to cloves or senna.
NUN'S THREAD, a kind of thread formerly made to a large extent in Paisley.
NURSE, a female attendant on children, sick persons, or the insane; the attendant on a lying-in woman is called a monthly nurse.
NURSEMAID, a girl who has the care of children.
NURSERY, a plantation for raising shrubs, young trees, and plants; an apartment in a house set aside for children.
NURSERY-GARDEN, **NURSERY-GROUND**, a garden for raising young plants, flowers, &c. for sale or transplantation, [young children].
NURSER-GOVERNESS, one who teaches
NURSERMAN AND SEEDSMAN, a floriculturist and gardener; a cultivator of flowers and shrubs for sale.
NURSING-APRON, an apron of flannel, or mackintosh, worn by females who attend to infants.
NUSHTUR, a sharp instrument, consisting of four narrow bars of iron, used in the poppy fields of India, to scarify the capsule, and cause the juice to exude.
NUT, the fruit or kernel of many trees and shrubs, several of which, being edible, form large articles of commerce; such are almonds, cob-nuts and hazel-nuts, filberts, Brazil-nuts, coco-nuts, pistachio-nuts, hickory-nuts, walnuts, &c. See these respective words. Also a piece of iron screwing on to secure a bolt.
NUT-CRACKERS, a metal wrench, with two handles working on a hinge, for breaking the hard shells of nuts.
NUT-GALLS. See **GALLS**.
NUTMEG, the hard aromatic seed of the *Myristica moschata*, a valuable spice, which is chiefly cultivated in Penang and some of the other Eastern Islands. Wild nutmegs of a loncer shape, are the produce of *Myristica tomentosa*, and are often imported.

NUTMEG-BUTTER, a solid oil in cakes, extracted from the nutmeg by expression; a yellow and volatile oil is also obtained.

NUTMEG-GRATER, a metal rasp for grating spices, made of different sizes; sometimes in small fancy cases for the pocket.

NUTMEG-WOOD, another name for palmyra-wood.

NUT-OIL, a commercial name for oil expressed from the ground-nut; but oil is obtained from many species of nut strictly so called, as the almond, walnut, &c.

NUT-PINE, a new species of pine, the *Pinus monophyllus*, inhabiting the Rocky mountains, the seeds in the cones of which are oily, agreeable, and nutritious, and constitute the principal subsistence of some of the Indian tribes.

NUTHIA, the commercial name for the fur of the coypu (*Myopotamus coypus*), which is imported from South America, sometimes in large quantities. Formerly, upwards of a million skins were received annually from the River Plate, but of late years the imports have declined below 200,000. The skin is either dressed as a peltry, or shorn as a hatting fur.

NUT-SCREW, a tumbler screw.

NUTTOO, a nose-stud or ornament, which is worn by Indian women, often set with brilliants, rubies, emeralds, and pearls. [removing the nuts on screws.]

NUT-WRENCH, an instrument for fixing or
NUX VOMICA, a drug, the seeds of the *Strychnos nux vomica*, used for poisoning rats and adulterating beer.

O.

OAK, an important genus of forest trees, of which there are a great many species. As a building wood its timber is most valuable, and for naval architecture there is no other timber equal to it. The bark, leaves, and fruit of all the species abound in astringent matter and in tannin. Under the heads of Cork, Quercitron, and Valonia, other products of oak will be found noticed.

OAK-BARK, the bark of the oak which is largely used for tanning; the inner cortical of young trees being preferred, as containing a larger proportion of tannin. Besides our home supplies of oak-bark, estimated at 200,000 to 300,000 tons per annum, 4000 to 5000 tons more are imported from the Continent for use in the tanneries. See FLITTER-BARK.

OAK, LIVE, the *Quercus virens*, a native of the Southern States of North America, which is used with the red cedar for ship-building.

OAK-PAPER, paper-hangings stained like oak.

OAKUM, rope-yarns picked to pieces, used for caulking and other purposes.

OAKUM-MERCHANT, a collector and dealer in oakum.

OAKUM-PICKER, a pauper employed in a workhouse in separating junk into oakum.

OAR, a long wooden paddle with a flat blade, used for propelling boats.

OAR-MAKER, a manufacturer of oars and sculls for boats. Large quantities of the largest and best kinds of oars are made in the United States.

OAST, a drying-kiln or stove for hops. See HOP-OAST.

OAT-CAKE, a thin flat cake made of oatmeal, baked on a girdle.

OATMEAL, flour made by grinding oats, used for making porridge, bread, and puddings.

OATS, the seed of the *Avena sativa*, the hardest of all the cereal grasses, of which there are many cultivated varieties; it is extensively used as a horse-food, and also for bread and porridge in the northern counties, being hardy and containing a large amount of nutritive matter.

OAT-STRAW, the dried stem of oat-grass.

OBAN, the principal gold coin of Japan, worth about £4 2s.

OBELISK, a quadrangular slender stone pyramid, raised for monumental purposes, or for ornament; sometimes as a support for lamps in streets; a reference mark to a foot-note in printing.

OBIT, a particular length of slate.

OBITUARY, a register of deaths; a detailed account of dead persons.

OBJECT-GLASS, in an optical instrument, the glass at the extreme end which is placed towards the object; the reverse of the lens which is placed against the eye.

OBLEA (Spanish), a wafer.

OBLIER, a Spanish confectioner.

OBLIGATION, a bond or indenture, an agreement; a contract with a penalty attached for non-fulfilment.

OBOE (Italian), the hautboy; a musical wind instrument sounded through a reed.

OBOL, a small weight of twelve grains; a mite.

OBOLUS, a copper coin worth about a half-penny, circulating in the Ionian islands.

OBORADA (Spanish), as much ground as two mules or oxen can plough in a day.

OBSERVATION, in navigation, a sight of the sun, moon, or stars, in order to determine by their altitude, the latitude, and the ship's position.

OBSERVATORY, a look-out building for carrying on astronomical observations. Besides the chief one at Greenwich, observatories have been established in many of the principal British colonies.

OBSERVER, a watchman; one stationed to look out; an astronomer; a person occupied in an observatory.

OBVERSE, the face of a coin or medal; in a tool, having the smaller end towards the stock.

OC, a Turkish arrow.

OCA, a Turkish weight equal to 2 1-8th pounds.

OCA, plural **OCCOS**, a kind of tuberous root or potato, grown in tropical America, the *Caladium esculentum*, sometimes called

me for the fur of
(*Opus*), which is
erica, sometimes
merly, upwards
ceived annually
of late years the
ow 200,000. The
peltry, or shorn

ornament, which
men, often set
emeralds, and
nuts on screws,
ent for fixing or
the seeds of the
ed for poisoning
er.

of oat-grass.
coin of Japan,

ender stone pyra-
ntal purposes, or
as a support for
erence mark to a

of slate.
eaths; a detailed

al instrument, the
d which is placed
e reverse of the
inst the eye.

oner.
enture, an agree-
penalty attached

tbody; a musical
d through a reed.
twelve grains; a

th about a half-
lonian islands.
h ground as two
n a day.

n, a sight of the
der to determine
atitude, and the

ilding for carry-
ations. Besides
h, observatories
n many of the

ne stationed to
; a person oc-

or medal; in a
end towards the

qual to 2 1-8th

of tuberous root
cul America, the
ometimes called

tanfers: also a name for the acid tubers
of *Uxalis crenata* and *tuberosa*, growing in
the mountains of South America, which,
after exposure to light, sweeten and be-
come a useful food.

OCAL (Spanish), a cocoon spun by two silk-
worms; coarse silk.

OCCHA, OCCHA. See OKE.

OCCASIONAL-OFFICER, a temporary officer
employed in the Customs.

OCCUPANCY, a possession or tenancy.

OCCUPATION, a business pursuit or liveli-
hood; action; settled land.

OCCUPATION BRIDGE, an engineer's name
for a bridge carried over or under a line of
railway; to connect the parts of a farm or
estate severed by the line.

OCEAN-STEAMER, a large sea-going steam-
ship, carrying passengers to distant
quarters.

OCHAVA, a Spanish light weight of 55-47
grains, used for the precious metals; the
eighth part of the Spanish ounce; and the
sixty-fourth part of the marc.

OCHAVILLO, a dry-measure of Spain, the
fourth part of the ochavo, a Castilian
measure, and equal to 12563 pint.

OCHAVO, a Spanish dry-measure, the six-
teenth part of the celemin and = 0.5026
pint. It is also called a racion in some
localities; a small brass coin.

OCHO, in Spain, the fourth part of a pint of
wine.

OCHRE, an argillaceous earth of different
colours, which, when finely ground, is
used as a pigment; a name given to the
oxides of various metals. Red ochre is a
form of specular iron ore; brown ochre
a variety of hematite.

OCHRO, a name given in the West Indies
to the *Abelmoschus esculentus*, cultivated
in gardens for its mucilage; the young
capsules being used to thicken soups. The
seeds may also be added like barley to
soups, and have been roasted as a substi-
tute for coffee. The bark of the plant
furnishes, like all the tribe, a strong fibre.
The dried capsules would form a valuable
basis for soups on long sea-voyages. The
leaves are used as poultices.

OCCA, OCQUE. See OKE.

OCOZOL (Spanish), liquidamber; a fragrant
gum.

OCTAVA, a Spanish long measure, the eighth
part of the vara, and = 4.1094 inches.

OCTAVE, seven keys on a pianoforte; a
small cask for wine, the eighth part of a
pipe.

OCTAVILLA, an excise of half-a-pint taken
in Spain upon vinegar, oil, and wine
retailed.

OCTAVO, a book folded into eight leaves or
sixteen pages to the sheet; usually writ-
ten 8vo.

OCTROI, a grant; a small fiscal import duty
levied in the French towns on all goods
entering the gates or barriers of the
city.

OCLUST, a surgeon who attends to dis-
eases of the eyes.

ODD-FELLOW, a member of a charitable
society, which affords assistance and
relief to distressed members.

ODDS-AND-ENDS, miscellaneous things; frag-
ments; scraps; refuse.

ODOMETER, a road measurer to be attached
to carriages, for showing the distance
over which the wheels pass.

ODONTOGRAPH, an instrument constructed
to measure, draw, and design the teeth of
whheels.

ODOUR, a scent; a perfume.

ODRE, a liquid measure used in Majorca, of
about 10.679 gallons, but variable, contain-
ing more or fewer cortsans.

ODRECILLO (Spanish) a small leather or
goat-skin bag.

ODRANTHIC-ACID, a solid resembling butter,
found in union with ether in wines, to
which it gives the bouquet or pleasant
flavour.

ODRANTHIC-ETHER, the name given to the
essential oil, or substance to which the
smell and a great part of the taste of
many wines are due, and which, being
volatile, is distilled over in the manufac-
ture of brandy from such wines, contrib-
uting largely to the flavour of cognac.

OEUF (French), an egg.

OEUVRE, a land or superficial measure used
in France, also called a journal, varying
from 4 to 5½ French acres; about an Eng-
lish acre.

OFFAL, waste meat or refuse; the entrails
of an animal. In the cattle trade, applied
to the trimmings of the crops, the
shoulders, bellies, shanks, heads, tails,
and pieces of the carcase. *

OFFER, a bid or tender; a proposal; a price
named.

OFF-HAND, in driving, the right hand; the
left being terried the near side.

OFFICE, a counting-house; the place of busi-
ness of a merchant, law-agent, broker,
or professional man; a departmental
branch of government administration.
A situation or post of trust; the station
or employment of a functionary. The
offices of a detached dwelling-house are
the pantry, scullery, wash-house, store-
rooms, and necessary out-houses, con-
venciences, and subordinate buildings.

OFFICE-COPY, an official copy.

OFFICER, a man in command; a person
appointed to perform some public duty;
civil, naval, or military. The classes of
officers are various, but most of them are
mentioned under their specific designa-
tions.

OFFICIAL, an officer; relating to an office;
done by virtue of an office.

OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE, a public officer of the
Bankruptcy Court, appointed to manage
the estate of a bankrupt.

OFFICIAL MANAGER, an officer appointed
to wind up the affairs of a joint-stock
company.

OFFICIAL, a frequent prefix to the ordinary
drugs and preparations of the chemist;
implying that they are ready prepared,
kept in the shop for sale.

OFFING, a good distance from the shore.
deep water.

OFFSET, a contra-account or set-off to a
demand made; the shoot or sucker of a
plant; a surveying staff.

- OGEE**, or **O. G.**, a species of moulding used by carpenters and cabinet-makers, consisting of two parts, a concave and a convex. The term is also applied to a pointed arch, the sides of which are formed of two contrasted curves.
- OHM**, another name for the ox-holt, a German liquid measure, varying in different localities; generally the average may be taken at thirty gallons: a measure or cask in Dantzic, equal to 32·97 imperial gallons. In English it is generally written aum. See **AUM**.
- OHMASS**. See **KANNE**.
- OHRT**, a German dry-measure. See **ORT**.
- OIL**, a greasy liquid; a term applied commercially to two distinct and dissimilar organic products, called fixed or fat oils, and volatile or essential oils. They are further divided into solid butters or fats, and fluid fixed oils. The number of oils now entering into commerce is very large, those of any importance will be found noticed in their alphabetical order.
- OIL AND ITALIAN WAREHOUSE**. See **ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMAN**.
- OIL-BAG MAKER**, a manufacturer either of oiled-silk bags used for holding toilet sponges, and for covering the hair in bathing; or of another kind of bag of horse-hair, or coco-nut fibre, used to press out the stearine from the oleins in fats and oils.
- OIL-BEETLE**, the *Meloe proscarabeus*, an insect from the joints of the legs of which exudes a deep yellow oil, used in rheumatic complaints.
- OIL-BROKER**, a merchant or agent who receives oil on consignment.
- OIL-CAKE**, the marc or refuse after oil is pressed from flax-seed, rape-seed, coco-nut pulp, &c., which is imported for feeding cattle, and for manure, to the extent of about 53,000 tons a-year, besides fully as much more made at home.
- OIL-CAKE MAKER**, a preparer and compounder of slabs of oil-cake from the refuse mass from the oil-mills.
- OIL-CAN**, a tin vessel for holding oil to supply lamps, &c.
- OIL-CLOTH**, a tarpaulin; canvas for flooring having a thick coat of paint. See **FLOOR-CLOTH**.
- OIL-CLOTH MANUFACTURER**. See **FLOOR-CLOTH MANUFACTURER**.
- OIL-COLOUR PRINTER**, a printer in colours, a branch which is now brought to a high state of perfection.
- OIL-COLOURS**, painters' colours or pigments, formed of mineral substances worked up with oil, for ornamenting and preserving wood, stone, &c. Besides the large quantity used at home, painters' colours, to the value of nearly half a million sterling, are exported. [salad-oil.]
- OIL-CUVET**, a small glass bottle for holding
- OIL-CRUSHER**, a preparer of oil; a mill or press for crushing oil-seeds.
- OILED LEATHER**. See **CHAMOIS-LEATHER**.
- OILED PAPER**, transparent paper used for tracing purposes, by surveyors, draughtsmen, and others.
- OILED SILK**, silk prepared to prevent expiration from passing, used for lining men's hats, ladies' bonnets, &c.
- OIL-LAMP**, a table or other lamp, in which oil is burned.
- OILMAN**, one who deals in oils, pickles, &c.; often termed an Italian warehouseman.
- OIL-NUT**, a name for various butyraceous nuts and seeds yielding oil, as the butter-nut, the ground-nut, coco-nut, oil-palm-nut, &c.
- OIL OF VITRIOL MANUFACTURER**, a maker of sulphuric acid.
- OIL-PAINTING**, a picture painted with oil colours, and which may be washed and cleaned, which a water-colour drawing cannot be.
- OIL-PALM**, the *Elais Guineensis*, the fruit of which furnishes the palm-oil of commerce.
- OIL-PRESS**, a mill or machine for squeezing out oil from seeds or pulp.
- OIL-REFINER AND SEED-CRUSHER**, a maker of oil.
- OIL-SHOP**, a place where oil is sold; an Italian warehouse; an oilman's shop.
- OIL-SKIN**, waterproofed cloth; prepared leather or linen for making garments to keep out the rain.
- OIL-STONE**, a description of home slate, of which there are two varieties, black and white, imported from Turkey.
- OILY-GRAIN**, a name for sesame seed, the *Sesamum orientale*.
- OING** (French), cart-grease.
- OINTMENT**, an oleaginous compound usually having as its basis lard or suet, for smearing, or for dressing sores.
- OITAVO**, a Brazilian weight of one drachm: 128 oitavos = 1lb.
- OKATKA**, a name for bristles in Russia.
- OKE**, a weight used chiefly in the Levant, of 400 drams, which varies, but may be taken to be about 2½lbs. In Turkey the quintal or cantaro usually consists of 45 okes, except for cotton, wool, and tin, when it is only 44 okes; in Egypt it is 36 okes. As a measure of capacity in Hungary and Wallachia the oke is about 2½ pints.
- OKIE**, a name in parts of Northern Africa for the ounce.
- OKTHABA**, a Burmese long-measure of 70 feet.
- OLAS**, **OLLAS**, the leaves of palms prepared in the East for writing on with a stylus.
- OLD-CLOTHESMAN**, an itinerant who collects half-worn out garments and old attire, which, when renovated and mended, are sold to poor persons. Those too bad for further wear are sold to rag dealers for making into paper pulp; to the Dewsbury woollen manufacturers for making into shoddy; or to the hop growers for manure.
- OLD TOM**, a kind of strong London gin.
- OLEAGINOUS**, unctuous; having the quality of oil.
- OLEANDER**, a fine shrub, the spurge laurel (*Nerium Oleander*), which has large handsome blossoms. The leaves and bark are used in skin diseases, and the charcoal of the wood in the East for making gunpowder.
- OLEINE**, the fluid portion of fats and oils, after the stearine or solid part has been removed.

OLL
ta
us
FI
OLIC
tu
OLIN
OLIC
OLIV
of
sal
rel
OLIV
the
wh
lin
ave
23,
OLIV
ma
the
OLIV
oliv
beli
into
Fra
it is
OLLA
Spa
to 2
OLLA
of st
favo
OLLIE
draw
OLLUC
part
gall
OLUND
for th
drain
O.M.
OMAND
of ca
from
OMBRE
OMBRO
the f
HYGR
OMBROS
OMSELE
times
OMSELE
egg-c
OMER,
about
OMNIBUS
enger
along
OMNIBUS
STRUCT
OMNIBUS
bus.
OMNIBUS
the nu
OMNIBUS
buses.
OMNIBUS
ment 1

used for lining
&c.
lamp, in which
s, pickles, &c.;
houseman.
us butyraceous
, as the butter-
-nut, oil-palau-
ER, a maker of
ainted with oil
be washed and
colour drawing
s, the fruit of
oil of commerce.
e for squeezeing
SIEBER, a maker
oil is sold; an
man's shop.
cloth; prepared
ing garments to
f hone slate, o-
leties, black and
key.
sesame seed, the
mpound usually
suet, for smear-
of one drachm:
s in Russia.
y in the Levant,
les, but may be
In Turkey the
consists of 45
ol, and tin, when
pt it is 36 okes,
in Hungary and
at 24 plints.
Northern Africa
g-measure of 70
palms prepared
with a stylus.
ant who collects
and old attire,
and mended, are
se too bad for fur-
dealers for mak-
the Dewsbury
for making it
wers for manure.
London gin.
ving the quality
e spurge laurel
has large hand-
es and bark are
the charcoal or
or making gun-

OLIBANUM, a stimulating gum-resin, obtained in India from *Boswellia thurifera*, used medicinally and as a perfume. See FRANKINCENSE.

OLICK, a name in Shetland for the tosk or tusk fish (*Brosmus vulgaris*).

OLIANE (French), a thin sword blade.

OLIO, a mixture; a medley.

OLIVE, a brownish green colour; the fruit of the *Olea Europæa*, which is pickled in salt and water, and eaten as a dessert relish with wine, and also crushed for oil.

OLIVE-OIL, oil obtained by expression from the pericarp of the fruit of *Olea Europæa*, which forms an extensive article of commerce, and is used largely for food, in liniments, and in calico-printing. The average imports of 1855 and 1856 were 23,400 tons. [foot.

OLIVER, a small lift-hammer worked by the OLIVET, a kind of mock pearl or white bugie made for the African trade and prized by the negroes of Senegal.

OLIVE-WOOD, the yellowish wood of the olive-tree which takes a good polish and, being beautifully feathered, is worked up into small ornamental fancy articles; in France and other parts of the Continent, it is used as a building wood.

OLLA, a measure of capacity for liquids in Spain, the fourth of the canada and equal to 2 1/2 gallons. See OLAS.

OLLA PODRIDA, a medley hash; a mixture of stewed meat and vegetables, forming a favourite dish in Spain.

OLLIES, an Indian name for bars of iron, drawn out from clay crucibles.

OLLUCK, an Indian dry-measure, the eighth part of a pudgy, and the 20th part of a gallon.

OLUNDA, a name in some parts of the East for the Dutch pound, equal to 1 lb. 1 oz. 8 drams avoirdupois.

O.M., "old measurement."

OMANDER-WOOD, a variety of Coromandel or calamander-wood, obtained in Ceylon from *Diospyros Ebenaster*.

OMBER, a kind of damask.

OMBROMETER, an instrument for measuring the fall of rain. See RAIN-GAUGE or HYGROMETER. [of madder.

OMBROS, the name for a particular quality OMBLET, eggs beaten up and fried, sometimes with herbs.

OMLET-PAN, a cooking utensil for frying egg-cakes.

OMER, a Hebrew measure which contained about 3 1/2 pints.

OMNIBUS a long public four-wheeled passenger carriage, plying periodically for hire along certain routes in or to large towns.

OMNIBUS-BOX, a large box at the opera.

OMNIBUS-BUILDER, a coach-maker; a constructor of omnibuses.

OMNIBUS-CONDUCTOR. See CONDUCTOR.

OMNIBUS-DRIVER, the coachman of an omnibus.

OMNIBUS-PASSENGER REGISTER, a tell-tale of the number of passengers conveyed.

OMNIBUS-PROPRIETOR, an owner of omnibuses.

OMNIUM, all the securities of which a government loan is composed, consisting some-

times of 8 per cent. Consols, long annuities, &c.

ONCIA, the Maltese ounce of 14 drams, 25 1/2 grains avoirdupois.

ONDER (French), to water or wave stuffs, &c.

ONFACOMELI (Spanish), oxymel; a drink made of honey and the acid juice of unripe grapes.

ONION, a well-known edible bulb, the *Allium cepa*. The onions of Spain, Portugal, and the South of France are much superior to those grown in Great Britain, being of a larger size and more mild and succulent. The onion is used either raw, coc ed as a flavouring for made dishes, or pickled.

ONQUTAH, an Algerian weight equal to 2 drams.

ONSTEAD (Scotch), the building on a farm; probably a corruption of homestead.

ONYX, a variety of agate or chalcedony with alternate bands of brown and white.

Oo, in the Pacific islands the name for a bundle. [catechu.

OOP-BEG, a name in Bengal for the *Areca OOKH*, UCH, a vernacular name in India for the sugar-cane.

OOLONG, a peculiar description of black tea, possessing many of the qualities of green tea.

OOME, a name for the seal (*Phoca*) in the Pacific islands.

OOMIAK, a large Esquimaux boat.

OONDEE-OIL, a name in Bombay for an oil obtained from the nut of the *Calophyllum inophyllum*. Imported from the Somal coast, and used as a stimulant externally and internally.

OONO, a name, in some parts of the Pacific, for tortoise-shell and the scales of fish.

OOPACK, a black tea.

OORD, an Indian name for a species of *Dolichos*.

OOTHUM, the Indian name for the fibre of *Dzemia extensa*, a promising substitute for flax.

Ooze, soft mud or slime; a tanner's name for a solution of oak-bark, or other tanning material, in a cistern, in which the hide or skin is immersed.

O.P., "out of print;" in the books of the Veritas or French Lloyd's, O.P. attached to a vessel's name implies that she has no deck.

OPAL, a beautiful iridescent gem, a species of quartz, always cut with a rounded face.

OPENING KNIVES, strong blunt metal instruments of various kinds, for opening oysters, and tin cases of preserved meats, vegetables, sardines, &c.

OPERA, a musical drama, consisting of recitatives, airs, choruses, &c. combined with scenery, decorations, and action; the building where the representation takes place; the music or words printed and sold.

OPERA-DANCER, a ballet-girl or male dancer.

OPERA-GLASS, a lorgnette; a short single or double telescope for a theatre.

OPERA-HAT, a gibus; a folding hat.

OPERAMETER, a machine for measuring work done; as the quantity of broadcloth dressed.

- OPERA-SINGER**, a vocalist, who takes part in the music of an opera. [kind.]
- OPERATIVE**, a mechanical workman of any
- OPERATIVE CHEMIST**, one who has a laboratory, and prepares chemicals himself.
- OPERCULUM**, a lid or cover; the horny or shelly plate which closes the mouth of certain univalve shells, and was formerly esteemed in medicine.
- OPICULIDE**, a kind of trumpet, a loud-toned brass serpent-shaped instrument, chiefly used in military music; it forms the bass wind instrument in a brass band.
- OPUTHALMIC HOSPITAL**, an hospital where attention is paid to the cure of diseases of the eyes.
- OPiate**, a soporific; a narcotic.
- OPiate CONFECTION**, a medicine given in purging, colic, &c.
- OPium**, the inspissated juice of the white poppy (*Papaver somniferum*), which is extensively prepared in India, for shipment to China: the exports from Bombay and Calcutta are about 11,500,000 lbs. In 1856, the consumption of Indian opium in China was about 82,000 chests of 140 lbs. The average imports of opium into Great Britain are about 100,000 lbs.
- OPium-CLIPPER**, a quick-sailing vessel engaged in smuggling opium from India into China, where its import is prohibited.
- OPobalsam**, an oleo-resin obtained from the *Amyris Gileadensis*, and *A. Opobalsam*, which has a fragrant odour, and is used medicinally. It is sometimes called balm of Gilead, and is chiefly used as a cosmetic by the Turkish ladies.
- OPODELDOC**, a camphorated soap liniment, used as a remedy for sprains.
- OPopONAX**, an acrid medicinal gum-resin, obtained from the juice of the roots of *Opopanax Chironium*, in the Levant. In most of its properties it closely resembles asafoetida.
- OPORICE**, a conserve of fruits.
- OPossUM**, the *Didelphis Virginiana*, the skins of which, having a mixed black and white fur, have been prepared in America for ladies' use.
- OPTICAL BRAZIER**, a metal worker who furnishes the brass-work and mountings for optical instruments.
- OPTICAL-CASE MAKER**, a workman who supplies opticians with the wooden or leather cases required to hold or forward optical instruments.
- OPTICAL-SQUARE**, a surveyor's instrument for laying out perpendicular lines.
- OPTICAL-TURNER**, a workman who shapes parts of instruments for opticians.
- OPTICIAN**, a maker of, or dealer in, instruments for the eyes, such as telescopes, microscopes, opera-glasses, spectacles, reading-glasses, magnifying glasses, &c.; but who often vend philosophical and other instruments.
- OPTIC-LENS**, a ground glass for a telescope, or other optical instrument.
- OPTION**, a stock-exchange term for a percentage paid for the privilege of the "put and call;" that is, the liberty to sell or buy stock in a time-bargain, at an agreed price.
- OPTOMETER, OPSIOMETER**, an instrument for ascertaining the length of sight in trying spectacle glasses.
- Or**, the French for gold.
- ORACHIS**, an old-fashioned pot-herb, the *Atriplex hortensis*, cultivated for its insipid nutritious leaves, which are boiled and eaten as spinach.
- ORAGO, OREFICE** (Italian), a goldsmith.
- ORANGE**, a colour composed of equal parts of red and yellow; a fruit.
- ORANGEADE**, a drink made of orange-juice, water, and sugar; a sherbet, or cool sweet beverage, flavoured with orange essence.
- ORANGE-FLOWER-WATER**, See **NEROLI**.
- ORANGE-MARMALADE**, the crushed fruit of the Seville orange, boiled in sugar, and vended in small pots.
- ORANGE-MERCHANT**, an Importer or wholesale dealer in oranges and lemons, who frequently also deals in nuts, Spanish onions, and other dry fruit and vegetables.
- ORANGE-PEEL**, the outer skin or rind of the orange, candied or preserved.
- ORANGE-PEEL CUTTER**, a slicer of Seville orange-peel, for drying or candying.
- ORANGE-PEKOE**, a black tea from China, so named, of which there is also a scented kind.
- ORANGE-PIPPIN**, a kind of apple.
- ORANGES AND LEMONS**, the fruit of several species of *Citrus*, in which a large trade is carried on. The common sweet orange is the fruit of *Citrus Aurantium*; the Seville orange is the acid and bitter fruit of *C. Bigaradia*; the Bergamot orange is obtained from *C. Bergamia*; the common lemon from *C. Limonium*; the sweet lemon from *C. Lumia*; the lime from *C. acida*; the sweet lime from *C. Limetta*; the citron from *C. Medica*; and the shaddock from *C. decumana*. Some of these have already been noticed under the heads of Citron, Lemons and Limes, Mellarosa, &c. The imports of oranges and lemons range from 700,000 to 800,000 bushels annually.
- ORANGE-WOMAN**, a street vender of oranges, perambulatory, or having a fixed fruit-stall.
- ORATORIO**, a vocal representation of some Scripture story.
- ORCANETT**. See **ALKANET**.
- ORCHAL**. See **ORCHILLA**, and **ARCHIL**.
- ORCHARD**, an enclosure devoted to the cultivation of fruit-trees; and a plantation of apple, plum, or cherry trees, &c.
- ORCHESTRA**, an enclosed place for musicians in a theatre, immediately in front of the foot lights of the stage; a balcony or raised gallery in a ball-room; collectively, the instrumental performers themselves.
- ORCHIDS**, curious ornamental plants esteemed by cultivators. The roots of some form the agreeable diet called salep.
- ORCHILLA**, a name for various dye-lichens, varieties of *Rocella* and *Lecanora*; *R. fuciformis* and *tinctoria*, and *Lecanora tartarea*, imported from the Canary and Cape de Verde islands, Angola and Lima.
- ORCIO** (Italian), an earthen oil jar or wine vessel; some of which are made of an immense size.

Instrument for
sight in trying

pot-herb, the
ated for its in-
ited are boiled

goldsmith.
of equal parts

of orange-juice,
et, or cool sweet
orange essence.
ee NEROLI.
ashed fruit of the
gar, and vended

porter or whole-
ed lemons, who
nuts, Spanish
alt and vegeta-

n or rind of the
ced.

lucer of Seville
candyng.
from China, so
also a scented

apple.
fruit of several
in a large trade
a sweet orange is
sum; the Seville
litter fruit of *C.*
nt orange is ob-
t; the common
the sweet lemon
from *C. acida*;
netta; the citron
haddock from *C.*
se have already
heads of Citron,
arosa, &c. The
hous ruge from
nually.
nder of oranges,
g a fixed fruit-

ntation of some

ARCHIL.
oted to the cul-
plantation of
es, &c.

ce for musicians
In front of the
alcovy or raised
collectively, the
n themselves.

tal plants es-
e roots of some
ed salep.

as dye-lichens,
Lecanora; *R.*
Lecanora tarpe-

inary and Cerpe-
nd Lima.

oli jar or wine
e made of an

ORDER, the condition of any thing; a commis-
sion given to supply goods; a dealing
or sale transaction; a demand made; a
free admission to some public amusement.

ORDER-BOOK, a shop-book for entering
roughly the orders of customers, or direc-
tions for purchase; a book collector's list
of works to be obtained in his circuit.

ORDER IN COUNCIL, an official announce-
ment or new regulation published in the
Gazette by the Privy Council of the
Board of Trade.

ORDERLY, a non-commissioned military
officer attending on a field-officer, whose
duty it is to bear the orders of his superior;
a street sweeper.

ORDERLY-BOOK, a small book containing
regimental, garrison, or general orders,
which is carried round and shown to the
officers concerned.

ORDINARY, a place where dinners are served
at a fixed hour and price. A ship in ordi-
nary is one laid up in harbour, dismantled,
or not rigged, and often hoisted over; a
clergyman officiating at Newgate.

ORDINARY-SEAMAN, an inferior seaman in
the navy, not rated as an able seaman.

ORDITORE (Italian), a weaver.

ORDNANCE, a name for cannon and all de-
scription of large guns.

ORDNANCE-MAP, a map made from the na-
tional survey carried on by the Royal
engineer corps under the direction of the
Ordnance office.

ORDURE, dung, filth, manure.

ORE, a crude mineral or metal as found in
the earth; a Swedish coin, sometimes
called a whitten, worth about 1½d; 2½ ores
or 8 ortts make a copper mark.

OREALA, a decomposed rock of British
Guiana, valuable in the manufacture of
pottery.

OREGRUND-IRON, a name for the iron ob-
tained from the magnetical ore of the
celebrated mines of Dannemora, Sweden,
which derives its name from the port of
shipment. This iron is valued for its
peculiar adaptability for the manufacture
of steel. It is also known as Dannemora
iron, and bears the distinguishing brand
of the letter L within a hoop.

OREILLONS, **OREILLONS** (French), parings of
skins, &c.

ORION (Spanish), a sun-dried peach.

ORNBURG-COIN. See **LARGI**.

ORONA (Italian), gold-plate.

ORFÈVRE (French), a goldsmith or jeweller.

ORFROI (French), broad bands or welts of
gold lace or fringe.

ORGAN, a large complicated powerful mus-
ical instrument, chiefly used in places of
divine worship. There is a small common
barrel organ, which is carried by Italian
and other street musicians.

ORGAN-BLOWER, one who blows the bellows
of an organ.

ORGAN-BUILDER, a constructor of organs.

ORGANDI, a clear or checked muslin for
ladies' dresses. [an anchor.]

ORGANEAU, **ARGANEAU** (French), the ring of
ORGANIST, the instrumental performer who
plays on an organ.

ORGAN-KEY MAKER, a manufacturer of the

moveable keys, which are pressed down
by the organist to open the valves.

ORGAN-LOFT, the elevated gallery in which
an organ is usually fixed.

ORGAN METAL-PIPE-MAKER, a constructor
of the metal air-tubes for organs, both
wood and metal pipes being used.

ORGAN-PIPES, the tubes of an organ into
which air rushes, when the valve is
opened, from a chamber where it has
been condensed by bellows.

ORGAN-STOP, a particular set or collection of
pipes, differing in pitch, but having the
same character of sound.

ORGANZINE, a kind of silk which has been
twisted or thrown twice, the first twist
being like the yarns which form a strand,
and the second like the strands which
form a rope; thus constituting a hard and
compact thread, which is used as the
warp or long threads for the same kind of
goods as those which have train in the
weft. Organzine is used for tulle blonde,
for ribbons, for plush, and for satin.

ORGE (French), barley.

ORGEAT, a refreshing drink made with
orange-water, sugar, and almonds

ORIEL-WINDOW, an upper story bay or pro-
jecting window.

ORGANUM OIL, an essential oil obtained
from the leaves of the wild marjoram
(*Origanum vulgare*), the oil of thyme of
the shops; a common remedy for the pain
of carious teeth, and also used as a lin-
iment.

ORIGIN. CERTIFICATE OF, a custom-house
document required to be produced, show-
ing that the commodity imported is of
British growth, and introduced from some
of our colonies.

ORIGINAL, a first copy; that from which a
thing is copied.

ORILON, a mound of earth faced with brick.

ORLEAN (Spanish), cambric.

ORLEANS, a cloth made of worsted and
cotton used for dresses, &c.

ORLEANS-PLUM, a large and common variety
of plum, the *Prunus domestica*, var. *Turo-*
nenensis.

ORLO, a kind of Spanish musical instrument.

ORLONG, a Malay land-measure of 400 square
Jumbas, and equal to ¼ acre.

ORLOP, the deck of a ship of the line over the
hold; that on which the cables are
stowed.

ORME (French), the wood of the elm.

ORMOLU, an alloy of equal parts of copper
and zinc, made to resemble fine gold, and
known among jewellers as mosaic gold;
an imitation bronze.

ORMOLU-FRAME MAKER, a maker of gilt
bronze-frames, or of imitation ones.

ORMOLU-LACQUER. See **ORMOLU-VARNISH**.

ORMOLU-RESTORER, a lacquerer; one who
bronzes articles with ormolu varnish.

ORMOLU-VARNISH, a copper, bronze, or im-
itation-gold varnish.

ORNA, another name for the elmer, a vari-
able liquid measure. In Trieste, the wine
orna is 12-45, that for oil 14-17 gallons.

ORNAMENT, a decoration or embellishment;
a jewel. [titles.]

ORNAMENTOR, a decorator; a finisher of ar-

ORPEL, in Spain, a thin plate of brass; tinsel.

ORPHEON, a musical instrument.

ORPIMENT, yellow sulphuret of arsenic.

ORREERY, a planetary; a representation, on a small scale, of the revolutions of the planets, invented by Graham, but named after its patron, the Earl of Orrery.

OARIS, a peculiar pattern, in which gold and silver lace is worked. The edges are ornamented with conical figures placed at equal distances, with spots between them.

OARRIS-ROOT, the fragrant, bitterish, acrid rhizomes of two species of Iris (*I. Germanica* and *I. Florentina*). It is employed in scenting violet-powder, hair powder, and articles of perfumery, and for flavouring liqueurs.

ORSEDEW, leaf metal, sometimes called Dutch gold. It is imported in small boxes, or in papers containing 5 books, of about 21 leaves each.

ORSILLE. See ARCHIL.

ORT (French), the gross weight; garbage or refuse; a Norwegian coin of 24 skellings, also called a mark, and equal to 9d.; an Hungarian coin, containing 2 kreutzers; in Poland, 5 ortas make a riksdollar; also a Swedish money equal to 2 farthings, sometimes called a runstick. See POGLE. * [the limbs.]

ORTHOPEDIST, one who cures deformities of

ORTOLAN, a delicate small bird, the *Emberiza hortulana*, famous in the annals of gastronomy, which is found in some of the islands and shores of the Mediterranean. From the island of Cyprus, 400 casks, containing about 14,000 of these birds, are often shipped yearly, prepared with spice and vinegar.

ORVIETAN (French), a quack medicine; an antidote against poison.

OSCILLATING-ENGINE, a marine engine, with a vibrating cylinder.

OSELLA, a Venetian coin of two kinds, silver and gold, the former worth about 1s. 10d., the latter nearly 40s.

OSHAK, the Persian name for the *Dorena Ammoniacum*, the stem and fruits of which yield the fetid gum-resin ammoniacum.

OSIER, a willow with bending flexible shoots, used for basket-making. The fine basket osier grown in the eastern part of England, is *Salix Forbyana*. *S. purpurea* is also valuable for basket-work, and *S. Helix* is used for the coarser kinds. The common osier, *S. viminalis*, and *S. caprea*, are cultivated for hoops.

OSIER-AIT, a small island for growing osiers.

OSIER-HOLT, a portion of fen or marsh land, planted with osier-willows for basket-rod.

OSLEON-IRON, bars of iron specially made for the manufacture of wire.

OSLIC, an old Turkish coin, the half of a besli, and worth about 4d.

OSMAZOME, the savoury portion or essence of meat, soluble in water.

OSMIN, a Russian grain-measure, the half of a chetwert = about 2½ bushels.

OSNABURGH, coarse linen made of flax and tow, chiefly consumed among the negroes in the West Indies, Brazil, and Ame-

rica, and the native population of Africa and the East. They derive the name from having been originally made at Osnaburgh in Germany.

OSSETER, a species of sturgeon, which is said to yield one of the best kinds of Russian isinglass.

OSTELLANO, an Italian innkeeper.

OSTRICH-EGGS, the large eggs of the African bird, *Struthio camelus*, which are collected as food by the natives, and the hard strong shell serves for water-pitchers and drinking-vessels. They are sold in most curiosity-shops, are often mounted as cups, and sometimes engraved and ornamented.

OSTRICH-FEATHERS, the tall, back, and wing feathers of the ostrich, brought from Africa, which are worn as articles of decoration, and for dress, and are also used for making funeral plumes, both in their native state, and variously coloured. The feathers of the American or three-toed ostrich, *Rhea Americana*, are extensively worn on bonnets, and as military plumes.

OSWEGO STARCH, a very fine kind of starch made from Indian corn or maize, in the town of Oswego, in the state of New York, whence it takes its name.

OTAHEITE APPLE, a kind of West Indian plum, the *Spondias dulcis*, Forster.

OTAHEITE GOOSE-BERRY, a fruit, the produce of an euphorbeaceous tree, the *Cicca diticha*, a native of India.

OTAHEITE SALEP, the fecula produced by the large fleshy roots of the *Tacca pinnatifida*, in the Pacific islands.

OTHO, a Greek silver coin of 5 drachmas, and worth about 3s. 6d.; a gold coin of 20 do.

OTTAVO, a small weight, the eighth of the Maltese ounce. See ONCIA.

OTTER, a name for two distinct animals, the land-otter, *Lutra vulgaris* and *L. Canadensis*, and the sea-otter, *Enhydra marina*. Both are caught for their fur: of the former we receive about 20,000 skins a-year. The latter, more like the seal in its habits, is obtained in much smaller numbers, but being the royal fur of China is highly valued there and in Russia.

OTTO, from the Arab otr, an essence. See ATTAR OF ROSES.

OTTOMAN, a couch or sofa; a stuffed stool or hassock; a reclining or easy seat.

OTTONE (Italian), brass.

OUBLE, a water cake.

OUCH, the socket or setting of a precious stone; a carcanet.

OUCHAD, an Algerian land-measure of 2½ English acres.

OUCHAÏN, a variety of young hyson; a green tea.

OUNCE, a weight; a common division of the pound, derived from the Latin uncia, a twelfth part. In Great Britain the troy pound is twelve ounces, but the avoirdupois or commercial pound contains sixteen ounces; and is so divided in most of the countries of northern Europe. The troy ounce in England weighs 480 grains, but varies considerably in other countries. The avoirdupois ounce is 437½ grains. The once, (onza, the eighth part) is a term in

seve
supe
part
ounc
ofte
OUT,
the c
OUT-B
cont
OUT-C
vein
OUTER
by a
OUTFIT
jour
man.
OCTIF
cloth
for t
OUT-H
othe
ing-h
OUTILL
OUTILL
OUTLAV
who
debt
and
good
OUTLET
OUT OF
not t
OUT-PA
a pen
whic
wher
OUTPO
chief
from
OUT-PO
picke
OUT-PU
make
OUTRE
leath
OUT-RI
of a p
OUTRIC
sails-
tree
light
OUT-SH
land
quall
whic
OUTSID
print
OUT-SP
colon
gons.
OUTSTA
count
OUTWA
for a
OUTVRE
OVALO
quart
upon
OVEN,
coke
OVEN-I
oven

tion of Africa
have the name
y made at Os-

which is said
s of Russian

per.
Of the African
n are collected
the hard strong
ars and drink-
n in most curi-
ed as cups,
d ornamented,
ack, and wing
rought from
articles of de-
e are also used
both in their
oloured. The
or three-toed
re extensively
as military

kind of starch
malze, in the
of New York,

West Indian
orster.

it, the produce
the *Uacca dis-*

duced by the
Uacca pinnatifida,

drachmas, and
coin of 20 do.

eighth of the

inct animals,
vulgaris and
peter, *Enhydra*
for their fur;
ut 20,000 skins
ke the seal in
much smaller
al fur of China
n Russia. See

essence. See
stuffed stool or
y seat.

of a precious

measure of 2½

yaon; a green

on division of
Latin uncia, a
tain the troy
at the avoird-
contains six-
vided in most
Europe. The
is 480 grains,
ther countries.
½ grains. The
t) is a term in

several Continental countries for long, superficial, and dry measures. In some parts of the West Coast of Africa, the ounce is a nominal money of account, often represented by 16,000 cowry shells.

OUT, a printer's term for an omission from the copy, giving to be set in type.

OUT-BUILDING, a detached erection; one not connected with the main-building.

OUT-CROP, an exposure of strata, or a bed or vein of mineral at the earth's surface.

OUTCRY, the name in India for a public sale by auction.

OUTFIT, the equipment for a voyage or journey; the habiliments, &c. of a workman, soldier, &c.

OUTFITTER, one who supplies ready-made clothes, packages, cabin-furniture, &c. for travellers or emigrants.

OUT-HOUSES, barns, sheds, stables, and other out-lying offices, adjoining a dwelling-house, or on a farm.

OUTLAGE, a stock of tools.

OUTLS (French), tools.

OUTLAWRY, a legal proscription of a person who is out of the country, and has left debts unpaid; a deprivation of civil rights and privileges, and the forfeiture of his goods and chattels to the Crown.

OUTLET, a passage of any kind.

OUT or PRINT, publications that are sold off; not to be obtained.

OUT-PARISH, a suburban parish of a large town.
OUT-PENSIONER, an invalid soldier or sailor; a pensioner belonging to Chelsea or Greenwich hospitals, who is at liberty to live where he pleases.

OUTPOST, a harbour some distance from the chief town or seat of trade; a port away from the main custom-house.

OUT-POST, an advanced military guard; a picket.

OUT-PUT, a term in the iron trade for the make of metal or annual quantity made.

OUTRE (French), a sewed goat's-skin; a leather sack to hold liquids.

OUT-RIDER, a mounted horseman in advance of a party.

OUTRIGGER, a projecting spar for extending sails; a spar rigged out from the cross-tree to spread the breast back-stays; a light boat for river matches.

OUT-SHOT, a name in Scotland for pasture-land or untilled ground; the second quality of Russian hemp, the bundle of which weighs less than the clean.

OUTSIDE, the exterior sheets of a ream of printing or writing paper; spoiled sheets.

OUT-SPAN, a colonial term in the Cape colony for unyoking ox-teams from wagons.

OUTSTANDING, book-debts, liabilities, accounts, &c. not closed or settled.

OUTWARD-BOUND, merchant ships departing for a distant voyage.

OUVRIER (French), a workman, an artificer.

OXALIC, a moulding merely exposing the quarter of a circle; it is generally sunk upon the solid angle of a piece of work.

OVEN, a furnace for baking bread; making coals, &c.

OVEN-BUILDER, a mason who constructs ovens for bakers or others.

OVEN-FORK, OVEN-RAKE, a tool or stirrer for ashes in a stove or oven.

OVERALLS, a kind of leggings worn to keep the wet from the legs.

OVER-BOARD, thrown or fallen into the sea.

OVER-CHARGE, an exorbitant or unreasonable price for work or labour done.

OVERCOAT, a great-coat, or wrapper worn over another.

OVERDRAW, to draw on a banker or merchant for a larger sum than stands to the credit of the drawer.

OVERDUE, beyond the date or assigned limit, as an unpaid account or bill of exchange; a vessel, train, &c. past time.

OVERHAUL, to search, to examine; to gain on another vessel in sailing, at sea.

OVERLAPPING, lying one over another, as the slates or tiles on a roof.

OVER-LEATHER, the upper leather of shoes and boots.

OVERLOAD, to put too much goods or lading on an animal, or in a vessel.

OVERLOOKER, an inspector of workmen, a superintendent.

OVER-MASTED, top-heavy; a vessel is said to be over-masted when her masts are too lofty, or too bulky for her size, or for her hold of the water.

OVERPLUS, surplussage; something left; more than is requisite.

OVERSEER, an inspector; a parish officer having the charge of paupers; the resident manager of a sugar estate in the West Indies.

OVERSHOES, goshoes; Indian-rubber shoes for wet weather, worn over others.

OVERSHOT-WHEEL, the wheel of a water-mill driven by the weight of water falling in the upper buckets, while those on part of the lower circumference are empty.

OVER-TIME, OVER-WORK, extra labour done beyond the regular fixed hours of business.

OVER-TRADING, speculating or purchase beyond one's capital, or available means.

OVER-WEIGHT, beyond the prescribed or legal weight.

OVER-WORK. See OVER-TIME.

OVINE, pertaining to sheep.

OVOLO, a carpenter's name for a kind of moulding. See OVALO.

OWITTE, alluvial flat lands in Ceylon, between the hills, generally cultivated with rice.

OWNER, a possessor; a proprietor.

Ox, a male animal of the bovine tribe.

OXALIC ACID, a dry poisonous acid, obtained from wood sorrel, resembling Epsom salts, used for removing ink-stains and iron-moulds, and often sold as salts of lemons.

OX-BOW. See OX-YOKE.

OX-EYE BEAN, another name for the horse-eye bean, or *Mucuna urens* of Decandolle.

OX-GALL, the bile or bitter fluid secreted by the liver of the ox, which is used for scouring cloth, cleaning carpets, and, when refined, by artists.

OX-GANG, a parcel of land of about 15 acres, on the average; as much as a pair of oxen could plough in a year or season. It varied according to the nature of the land from 6 to 20 acres.

OX-HIDE, the dried or tanned skin of the ox; a measure of land, as much as could be enclosed by a hide cut into narrow strips.

OXHOFF, a German name for the cask we call a houghhead, derived from ox-head. It varies from 44 to 52 gallons.

OXIDATION, the rusting of metals by damp, or from exposure to the atmosphere.

OXIDES OF IRON, the rust on iron from which various pigments and polishing powders are prepared by chemists, bearing special commercial names.

OXIDIZED SILVER, more properly sulphuretted silver; a process of turning the surface dull and dark by washing it with a solution of sulphuret of sodium or potassium. It is much used by the French in the manufacture of bifocals.

OXONLANS, a kind of men's shoes.

OX-PLOUGH, a plough drawn by one or more pairs of oxen.

OX-REIMS, narrow strips of prepared hide, about 9 feet long, extensively used in the Cape colony for halters for horses, for passing round the horns, close to the head, of draught oxen, to keep them together; twisted for ropes and traces and various other purposes."

OXTOEX, a manufacturing name for bleaching-powder.

OXYGENATOR, a contrivance for throwing a current of air on the flame of an argand lamp.

OXYHYDROGEN - BLOWPIPE, an instrument much employed by chemists, mineralogists, and others, for the reduction of metallic ores, &c., from which, by the combination of a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen gases, a very intense heat is

obtained, and substances the most intractable have been fused.

OXYHYDROGEN-MICROSCOPE, a very powerful microscope for reflecting objects by an intense light.

OXYMEL, a mixture of honey and vinegar, which is prescribed as an expectorant and demulcent. It is frequently combined with other medical ingredients, and then named from them, as oxymel of aquilla, &c.

OX-YOKE, OX-BOW, a piece of curved wood put round the neck of a draught ox, as a kind of collar to attach the traces to.

OXYRHODINE, a mixture of oil of roses and vinegar.

OYSTER, an esteemed edible mollusc, the *Ostrea edulis*, largely consumed in cities. About 300,000 bushels a year are sold in London. There are various species of edible oysters found in different seas.

OYSTER-BED, a bank in a river or harbour, &c., where oysters are planted and fattened for sale.

OYSTER-DREDGE, a small drag-net for bringing up oysters from the bottom of the sea.

OYSTER-KNIFE, a strong blunt knife for opening oysters.

OYSTER-OPENER, an apparatus of French invention, something like a pair of sugar-nippers, for opening oysters at the hinge.

OYSTER-PATTY, a patty with oysters baked.

OYSTER-ROOM, a metropolitan supper-room; a shell-fish shop.

OYSTER-SAUCE, melted butter with oysters added.

OYSTERS, SCALLOPED, oysters baked with crumbs of bread in a scallop shell or tin.

OZ., abbreviation for "ounce."

OZMAZOME. See **OSMAZOME**.

P.

PAB, in Scotland the refuse of flax.

PACE, a degree of speed, and in measurement the length of a stride. The military pace is 2½ feet, the geometrical pace, 5 feet; in Scotland, the weight of a clock.

PACHA, the governor of a Turkish province.

PACHANA, a bitter tonic prepared in the East from the stems, roots, and leaves of *Cocculus cordifolius*.

PACK, the load for an animal; a large hand-packed bale of goods, lashed with cord, of variable size: a pack of flour or Indian-corn meal, flax, &c. weighs 280 lbs.; of wool 240 lbs. net; formerly, in many parts of the country it was 252 lbs.; a parcel of hounds kept for hunting or coursing; a set of suits of playing cards, 52 in number.

PACKAGE, PACKET, a small parcel.

PACKAL, PAKALA, a kind of basket made of the outer rind of the Iva palm (*Mauritia flexuosa*).

PAKLOTH, a coarse baling material; the wrapper for a pack of goods.

PACKER, a person who makes a business of receiving goods from merchants, to pack for forwarding inland or for shipment abroad.

PACKET, a small bundle of letters or loose papers tied together.

PACKET-DAY, the mail-day; the day for posting letters, or for the departure of a ship.

PACKET-SHIP, a regular trader; a steam-vessel that carries mails and passengers at stated periods.

PACK-FONG, a Chinese name for Argentine, or German silver. See **PAKFONG**.

PACK-HORSE, a horse which carries bales or packs.

PACK-HOUSE, a warehouse for receiving goods.

PACK-ICE, in the Polar regions, an assemblage of large floating pieces of ice, as far as the eye can reach.

PACKING, a quantity of wood or coals piled up to support roofs in a mine or for other purposes; the stuffing round a cylinder, &c.

PACKING-CASE, a deal or other box for moving and protecting goods.

PACKING-CASE MAKER, a carpenter, who makes rough deal boxes.

PACKING-OFFICER, an excise-officer who superintends or watches the packing of paper, and other excisable articles.

PACK-
carry
a car
state
60 lbs
210 l
The
will
to th
to th
the s
PACK-
pick.
PACKM-
or be
the e
PACK-S-
PACK-S-
cover
PACK-T-
that h
PACO,
ore.
PACOT,
pacu)
dried
PAD,
a whic
a pad
to imp
on foo
PADAR,
PADDIN-
for stu
PADDLE-
broad-
cauo;
row.
PADDLE-
circum
for pro
PADDLE-
the pac
times
availa
PADDLE-
PADDLE-
paddle
the cra
PADDLE-
pelled
propel
PADDLE-
each s
floats
water.
PADDLE-
strong
exceles
other t
project
Indian
paddles
PADDOCK-
deer, &
moving
PADDY,
u
PADDY-B-
thers,
the ostr
limited
from a
quents
PADDY-FI-

PACK-LOAD, the average load an animal can carry on its back. The load for an ass, for a camel, and a mule, have already been stated. The pack load for a man is about 60 lbs., for a pony 125 lbs., for a bullock 210 lbs., and for an elephant, 1000 lbs. The loads of pack animals and of carriages, will however necessarily vary, according to the nature of the goods, the road, or the season.

PACKMAN, a pedlar; one who carries a pack.

PACKMAN-RICH, in Scotland, a species of bere or barley having six rows of grains on the ear.

PACK-SADDLE, the saddle for a pack-horse. **PACK-SHEET**, a baling material, a large cover for goods in a wagon.

PACK-THREAD, strong twine; small cordage that has been thrice twisted.

PACO, one of the names given to red silver ore.

PACOU, a river fish of Demerara (the *Myletes pacu*), which is excellent food when dried and smoked.

PAD, a basket or sowl; a fish measure, which varies in number—60 mackerel go to a pad; a soft stuffing; a bolster or saddle; to impregnate with a mordant; to travel on foot.

PADAR, groats; coarse flour.

PADDINGA, a cloth worked out of old rags for stuffing collars and other parts of coats.

PADDLE, a furnace tool; a small scull, or broad-ended oar for propelling a boat or canoe; the fly of a steamer's wheel; to row.

PADDLE-BOARDS, floats fixed round the circumference of a steamer's paddle-wheel for propelling her through the water.

PADDLE-BOX, the upper case or cover of the paddle-wheels in a steam vessel, sometimes removable, and forming a kind of available life-boat.

PADDLE-HOLE, in building, a clog arch.

PADDLE-SHAFT, the shaft upon which the paddle-wheel is fixed and connected with the crank shaft.

PADDLE-WHEEL STEAMER, a steamer propelled by side paddle-wheels—not a screw propeller.

PADDLE-WHEELS, the dipping wheels on each side of a steam boat, armed with floats for propelling her through the water.

PADDLE-WOOD, a light, elastic, and very strong wood obtained from *Aspidosperma excelsa* in Guleana, which is preferred to any other for cotton-gin rollers. The fluted projections of the trunk are used by the Indians for the construction of their paddles.

PADDOCK, a small field or fold for a horse or deer, &c.; in Scotland, a low sledge for removing stones.

PADDEY, unbaked rice.

PADY-BIRD FEATHERS, ornamental feathers, smaller and finer than those of the ostrich, of a cream colour, imported in limited quantities from the East, obtained from a small species of crane which frequents the rice fields, whence the name.

PADY-FIELD, a field under rice culture.

PADRCUM, a brass spittoon used in Madura and other parts of India.

PADRELLI, a kind of crucible.

PADELLA (Italian), a small frying-pan; a kind of oven.

PADRELLARO (Italian), a maker or seller of frying-pans.

PADIN. See **BADDAN**.

PADISOY, a kind of silk.

PADLOCK, a lock with a link to hold on to a staple.

PADON, a sort of silk ferret or ribbon.

PADON, the Burmese name for the *Pterodicticus*, a valuable forest tree of Java.

PADON, a priest.

PADON, a kind of fish-hamper.

PADON, a measure of some parts of India, which go to the koor. The pads of cleaned rice weighs about 3 lbs.

PADFLER, one who occupies a small farm in Scotland.

PAGACK, a measure for ten gallons.

PAGARE (Spanish), a bond or agreement to pay a certain sum.

PAGATORE (Italian) a paymaster.

PAGE, a boy servant in livery, who attends on a lady; one side of the leaf of a book or writing.

PAGE-CORD, thin twine used by printers to tie together the pages or columns previous to printing.

PAGING-MACHINE, a machine for consecutive paging or impressing numerals on the sheets of blank account and other manuscript books; and also for numbering railway and other tickets.

PAGLIONE (Italian), chopped straw.

PAGNON (French), superfine sedan cloth, named after the maker.

PAGODA, the name of numerous gold coins formerly current in India. They mostly weighed about 52.35 troy grains, containing 44.39 troy grains of pure metal; the standard of the star pagoda, the former inferior of account at Madras, which passed for 3½ Arcot rupees, and was worth 7s. 10d. to 8s. Government, the banks, and all the houses of agency, kept their accounts at 42 fanams the star pagoda; the shops and bazaars at 44 or 45. The pagoda is used as a weight in Madras, ten making a pollam.

PAIL, a bucket; a wooden or tin vessel, carried by a moving handle, for holding water, milk, &c.

PAILA, a large metal pan in Italy.

PAIL-BRUSH, a hard brush to clean the corners of vessels.

PAILLASSE (French), a straw bed; **PAILLASON** being straw matting.

PAILLE (French), straw or chaff.

PAILLET (French), the spring of a door-lock.

PAILLIE, an Indian dry-measure for grain, &c., equal in weight to 2057 lbs.

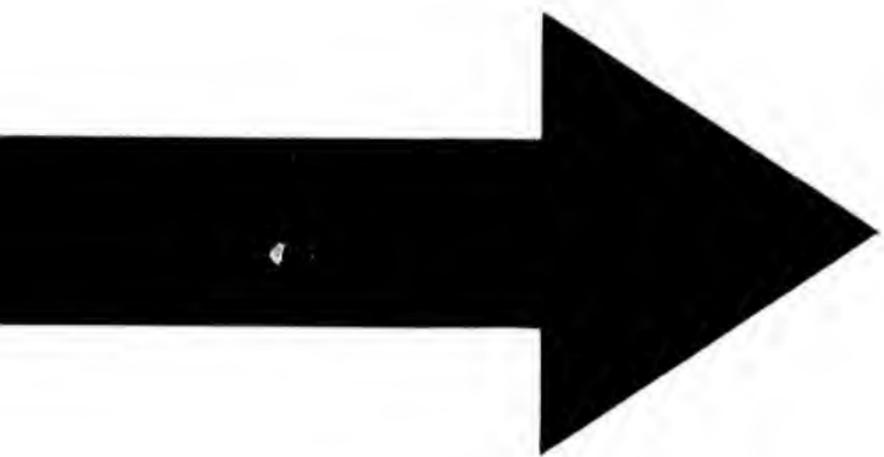
PAIS (French), bread; a loaf.

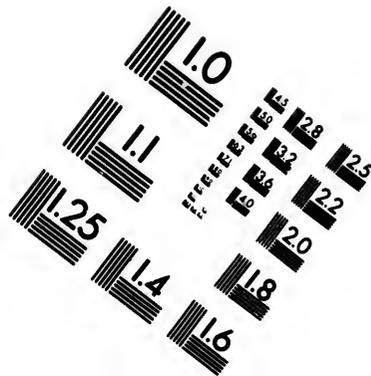
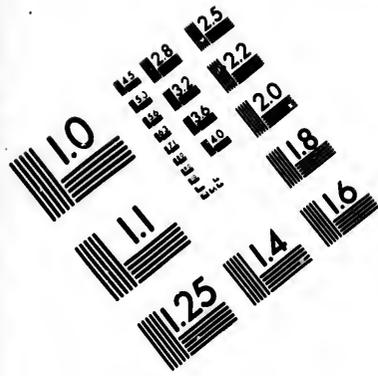
PAINA, bracelets of zinc worn by the native women of India.

PAINT, a popular general name for all colouring substances used as pigments; to lay on colours.

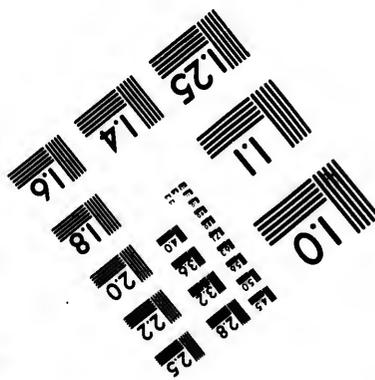
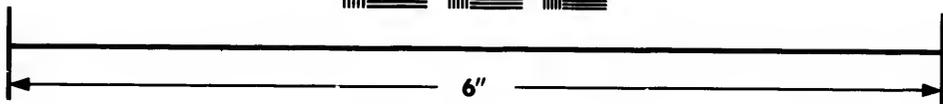
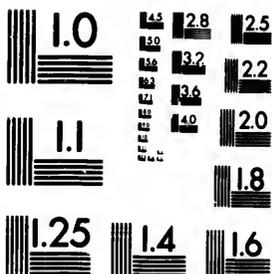
PAINT-BOX, a child's box containing cakes of water-colours.







**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14590
(716) 872-4503

28
25
22
20
18

11
01

PAINTER, a workman who lays on oil-colours, and who often combines the trade of a glazier. Painters are subdivided into numerous classes, following separate branches, and include, among others, coach and chaise painters; house, sign, and fancy painters; herald painters; marine and ship painters; miniature and portrait painters; ornamental and standard painters; glass painters, &c. Painter is also the name for a rope attached to the bow of a boat to make her fast to a ship or pier with.

PAINTERS'-BRUSH-MAKER, a manufacturer of hair brushes for oil-painting.

PAINTERS'-COLOURS. See OIL-COLOURS.

PAINTER-STAINERS, one of the livery companies of London, whose hall is situated in Little Trinity Lane.

PAINTERS' TOOLS, brushes, pallets, paints, pots, and other utensils and implements used in painting.

PAINTING-ROOM, an artist's studio, a large well-lighted room for working in; a gallery of paintings.

PAINTINGS, pictures worked in oil; those in water-colours are usually styled drawings.

PAIN, a couple or brace; two articles that are fellows, as a pair of stockings, gloves, &c. A pair of stairs is one flight of stairs.

PAIKHAN GUN, a howitzer of long bore, named after its inventor, which will carry enormous projectiles to a great range.

PAJACK, **PAJOCK**, a Russian measure for corn of about 1½ bushel English.

PAJOLE (Italian), straw and rushes woven together to cover fruit-trees and plants.

PAKFOG, the white copper of the Chinese, an alloy of 40 parts of copper, 31½ of nickel, 25¼ of zinc, and 2 of iron.

PAKU, the Malay name for nails.

PALA, a name in India for the *Wrightia tinctoria*, from which a species of indigo is obtained; in Italy, a wooden shovel of any kind; a battledore; the blade of an oar.

PALACE, a large house; the dwelling of a prince or bishop, &c.

PALAMENTA, the oars of an Italian galley.

PALAMITA (Italian), a pilchard; a kind of tommy fish.

PALAMOU, an alimentary substance used by the Turks and Arabs, and very much esteemed. It consists of acorns which have been burned to destroy the bitterness, dried, and toasted, and reduced to powder, with sugar and aromatics added.

PALANDOO, an Eastern name for onions.

PALANDBA (Italian), a bombship.

PALANDBANO (Italian), a great-coat.

PALANKEEN, **PALANQUIN**, an Indian portable couch; a litter or covered carriage borne on men's shoulders.

PALASA, a local name in India for the *Butea frondosa*, from which gum is obtained.

PALASS-GOOND, a name for the Bengal kino, the produce of *Butea frondosa*.

PALATINE (French), a tippet; having royal privileges.

PALAY, a local name in India for a climbing plant, the *Cryptostegia grandiflora*, which yields a strong fibre.

PALÉ, a flat stake of wood stuck into the

ground, and secured to a rail at the top; a goose coop.

PALS ALE, a light-coloured pilsener Bitter ale, brewed principally at Burton-upon-Trent. See BITTER ALE.

PALMFOREA, a species of Indian dainty, of elegant patterns, used for bed coverlets. They are sometimes flowered with gold, made of silk, and worked in shawl and other patterns of coloured woven cotton.

PALENDAR, a foreign coasting vessel.

PALETOT, a loose thin overcoat.

PALETTE. See PALLET.

PALEFREY, a lady's horse.

PALING, a fence made of stakes.

PALING-BOARDS, in Customs' definition, the outside parts of a tree, taken from the four sides, to square the log, and fit it to be sawed into deals. They should not exceed an inch and a half in the thickest part.

PALISSANDER, a name in France for rosewood or jacaranda. There is considerable irregularity in the employment of this name, which is sometimes applied to striped ebony, and in other cases to violet-wood.

PALISA, a trowel; a small shovel.

PALITO, a light-yellow ochre.

PALKIE, an Indian litter or carriage shaped like a palankeen. See PALANKEEN.

PALL, a covering thrown over a coffin; a cloak; a detent or click to catch a ratchet-wheel.

PALLADIUM, a metal which occurs in rolled grains with platina, and particles imbedded in and combined with gold. It does not tarnish, and has therefore been used by dentists, and by mathematical-instrument makers, particularly for balances.

PALLAMPOOR, an Indian chintz counterpane. See PALEMPORES.

PALLAR (Italian), to extract the pure metal from ores or minerals.

PALLET, a painter's board, or porcelain slab with a thumb-hole, on which the colours are mixed and held for use; a piece connected with a pendulum; a sort of shovel; a gliding-tool; a weight of 3 ounces.

PALLET-KNIFE, a painter's knife for scraping up paint.

PALLASSE. See PAILLASSE.

PALLON (Italian), an assay of gold or silver.

PALM, an ancient measure of length, taken from the dimensions of the hand; the breadth of the hand indicating the small palm, the length of it the longer palm. This last was the Roman palm, understood to be 3½ inches. The Roman palm is now considered equal to 0.733 English feet; 1 English foot is equal to 1.364 Roman palm. The former is the English palm or hand, of 4 inches, now used only for the measurement of horses. The palm, as used in different countries, is an exceedingly variable measure. In Russia, a palm is used of 2.698 inches; in others, it is 3, 10, or 11 inches. Also a leather protection for the hand in sail-making, on which a thimble is fixed; an Indian name for a bar of iron; the fluke, or triangular-shaped piece of iron, at each end of the arms of an anchor, the point of which enters the ground. See PALMO.

PALMA
abru
PALM-CO
PALMETO
 Marti
PALMETO
 small
 palm,
 countin
 is now
 economi
 resemble
 employ
 carpets
 of fax-
 made o
 The le
 brooms
 cottages
 of thort
 econom
 chip wh
 into bas
 species
 of that
 from No
 times ap
PALM-FIBR
 of the
 palma
 Brazil,
 dollars,
PALM-HOUS
 and rals
 plants,
 in PALM
 in Malta,
 about a ya
PALM-OIL, a
 the fruit
 of Africa,
 with other
 candles. C
 40,000 tons
PALMS, those
 commercia
 betel-nut p
 fan, oil, and
PALM-SUGAR
PALM-TREE V
 palms, obtai
 Indies, and
 fancy use.
 of wood, bla
 speckled, a
 marquetry
PALM-WINE.
PALMYRAH-WO
 (the *Borass*
 largely used
 for rafters, j
 ing purposes
 roots of the v
 the poorer cl
 fans and for
 fibre very nea
 coarse angur,
 sap. Palmy
 meg-wood by
PALO, an Easte
 the *Cocculus*
 is macerated,
 to dryness.

PALMA CHRISTI, a name for the castor-oil shrub, the *Ricinus communis*.

PALM-CABBAGE. See **CABBAGE-PALM**.

PALMETTE ROYAL, the *Sabal umbraculifera*, Martius.

PALMETTO, a common name for several small palms. One species, the dwarf fan palm, *Chamærops humilis*, common in the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, is now largely used in Algiers for many economic purposes. It furnishes a fibre resembling horsehair, which is largely employed in France in making common carpets, and has been prepared into a kind of fax-cotton. Paper and pasteboard are made of it, and it is spun into sail-cloth. The leaves are also used for making brooms, seats of chairs, hats, thatch for cottages, &c. The leaves of another class of short palms, the *Thrinax*, have many economic uses. *T. argentea* furnishes the chip which is woven into hats, and made into baskets and wicker-work, while other species of the genus furnish the palmetto-thatch, which forms an article of export from North America. The name is sometimes applied to the cabbage-palm.

PALM-FIBRE, fibre obtained from the leaves of the palmyra, carnauba, and other palms. Palm-leaf is sold in Salvador, Brazil, in bundles of 60 leaves, at 3½ to 4 dollars, or about 16s.

PALM-HOUSE, a glass building for sheltering and raising palms and other tropical plants, in cold climates.

PALMO, a long-measure in Genoa, 9½ inches; in Malta, rather more, 3½ palmi being about a yard; in Yucatan, 6 inches.

PALM-OIL, a dark-yellow oil obtained from the fruit of the oil-palm of the west coast of Africa, the *Elæis Guineensis*. It is used with other solid oils for making soap and candles. Our imports amount to about 40,000 tons a year.

PALMS, those chiefly of interest for their commercial products, are the areca or betel-nut palm, the cabbage, cocoa, date, fan, oil, and wax palms.

PALM-SUGAR. See **JAGGERY**.

PALM-TREE WOOD, the stems or trunks of palms, obtained from the East and West Indies, and imported to a small extent for fancy use. They furnish a great variety of wood, black, brown, prickly brown, and speckled, and are used for cabinet and marquetry work and for billiard cues.

PALM-WINE. See **TODDY**.

PALMYRAH-WOOD, the trunk of a palm-tree (the *Borassus flabelliformis*), which is largely used in Ceylon and Southern India for rafters, joists, reapers, and other building purposes. The fruit and the fusiform roots of the young trees are used as food by the poorer classes. The leaves are used for fans and for thatching, and from the coarse fibre very neat baskets are made. Jaggery, coarse sugar, and toddy, are made from the sap. Palmyrah is sometimes called nutmeg-wood by turners.

PALO, an Eastern medicinal preparation from the *Cocculus corallifolius*, the stem of which is macerated, and the solution evaporated to dryness.

PALOMBARO (Italian), a diver.

PALOMBRINA, a sort of grape grown in Italy.

PALUNG, a name in Bengal for a native variety of beet-root cultivated for food.

PALUNGO, a name in the East for the fibre of the stems of *Hibiscus cannabinus*.

PAMPE (French), a load of wheat or barley.

PAMPFELMOUSE, **POMPELMOOSE**, the *Citrus Pompelmos*, a species of large orange grown in Slam.

PAMPHLET, a small unbound book; stitched printed sheets, generally printed in 8vo.

PAMPHLETEE, a writer of pamphlets.

PAMPIROLADA, **PAPIROLADA**, a sauce made in Italy of garlic, bread, and water.

PAN, a broad and shallow earthen or metal vessel; the hollow part of a gun-lock that holds the priming powder; the name for the famous eastern masticatory, a narcotic which takes the place of opium and tobacco in many Asiatic countries. Slices of the areca nut are wrapped in the fresh leaves of the betel-pepper vine, with a small quantity of quicklime. The masticatory has an herbaceous and aromatic but astringent taste. All classes, male and female, chew it, and they allege that it strengthens the stomach, sweetens the breath, and preserves the teeth. It gives the lips, tongue, and teeth a reddish tinge; a general name in Italy for bread or paste of any kind, whether of seeds, figs, &c.; a wafer; a leaf of gold or silver.

PANABASE, copper ore.

PANACHE (French), a plume, a bunch of feathers; a manufacturing name in France for the two outermost brins or radiating sticks of a fan, which are wider and stronger for the protection of the rest.

PANADA, boiled bread.

PANADERO (Spanish), a bread maker; a baker.

PANAMA-HATS, very fine plaited hats made from the fan-shaped leaves of *Carludovicia palmata*, which are generally worn in the West Indies and American Continent, and fetch a high price. In Central America where they are made, the palm is called Jilipapa.

PANGARPEA, a garland of various kinds of flowers in Italy.

PANCONCELLO (Italian), a lath.

PANCOE (Italian), a plank or board; a joiner's bench.

PANCRES (French), the sweet-bread of a calf. [Ceylon.]

PANDAL, a platform; a stage or erection in PANDEAN-PIPES, a mouth reed-organ.

PANDORE, a reueck, a kind of lute.

PANDOWDY, a pastry of bread and apples baked.

PANE, a separate sheet or panel of glass in a window; a piece in variegated work.

PANEL, a square; the space or compartment within a margin, as the sunken compartments of wainscoting, ceilings, &c.; a square of paper; in mining a heap of ore dressed and ready for sale; the face of a hewn stone; a roll of parchment containing the names of jurors; a prisoner at the bar; a name in Sindh for the leaves and stalks of the *Pogostemon Patchouli* of Lepelletier, which are used there, and in Europe, as a perfume.

PAPER-KNIFE, a knife for smoothing or folding paper, and for cutting the leaves of books.

PAPER-MAKER, a manufacturer of paper.

PAPER-MARBLER, one who veins or marbles paper for bookbinding, hangings, and other ornamental purposes; a bookbinder who sprinkles the edges of books.

PAPER-MILL, the works where a paper-manufacture is carried on.

PAPER-MOULD MAKER, a manufacturer of shapes, or machine-wire frames, for placing paper pulp in, which are of various kinds, according to the paper to be made, whether writing-paper, printing-paper, or bank-note paper, &c.

PAPER-RULER, a workman who lines paper by hand. *See* **RULER**.

PAPER-SHADE, a cover or shade for a table-lamp glass, or a paper frame on wire for a gas-light burner, to moderate the intense light.

PAPER-STAINER, a manufacturer of paper-hangings.

PAPER-STAINER'S BLOCK-CUTTER, a cutter of wood blocks for stamping colours on paper-hangings; he often also makes blocks for calico-printers.

PAPER-WAREHOUSE, the stores of a paper-maker; a retail shop for the sale of paper, often carried on combined with the trade of bookseller and stationer.

PAPER-WEIGHT, a fancy ornament for keeping loose letters or papers on a table or desk from blowing about.

PAPETERIE (French), a paper-mill; the stationery trade; a fancy case with a stock of writing-paper.

PAPIER (French), paper; a book; a writing.

PAPIER-MACHÉ, paper pulp and fancy articles made therefrom. Paper-maché is made in two ways; one consists in pasting together on a mould different thicknesses of paper; the other is by pressing in moulds the paper reduced to a pulp. The former produces the best quality, the latter the inferior kinds. It is sized, covered with lamp-black, varnished, and placed in a heated oven.

PAPILLOTES, a lady's curl-papers; these are sold ready for use of leather and other material to roll the hair on.

PAPPEIN (Gottman), paste-board.

PAPPIN, a soft paste used by weavers in Scotland for dressing their warps or webs; generally, however, called batter.

PAP-SPOON, a spoon for feeding an infant.

PAPYRUS, a species of *Cyperus*, about 16 feet high; the exterior tunic of the stems cut in bands, and pressed, formed the paper of ancient Egypt and Europe; the leaves which are several feet long, served for the same purpose, but were of inferior quality.

PAQUAGE (French), packing of fish in barrels.

PAQUEUR (French), a herring packer.

PAR, a state of equality; the original nominal price or full value of a security or money. In stocks and shares, "above par" means at a premium, or above the original value; "below par," at a discount.

PARA, a nominal Turkish money, but there are coined pieces of five para. In Constantinople and Alexandria, 40 paras go to the piastre of 24l. sterling, and but 33 in Cairo. In Greece the para passes for about the third of a penny, and 100 make a drachma. *See* **PIASTER**.

PARACHUTE, an apparatus shaped like an umbrella, with a suspended car, in which an aeronaut descends from a balloon.

PARADE, military display or procession; a drill ground.

PARADIS (French), a wet dock or inner harbour; the upper gallery in a playhouse.

PARADISE-BIRD. *See* **BIRDS OF PARADISE**.

PARADISE-FISH, a species of *Polynemus*, which is esteemed excellent food in India, and the sound furnishes Isinglass.

PARADISE-GRAINS. *See* **GRAINS OF PARADISE**.

PARAFFINE, a light transparent oil or solid fat, obtained from bituminous coal, by distillation, which, mixed with other oils, is used for lubricating purposes in the cotton-mills. It is also obtained from peat, and has been made into candles.

PARAGE (French), a roadstead near a harbour.

PARAGRAPH, a short piece of news, or notice in a newspaper; a distinctive subdivision of a book, sometimes marked thus ¶.

PARA-CRASS, a name for the fibres of the leaves of the *Atalea fusijera*. *See* **PLAS-SAVA**.

PARAGUAY-TEA, the leaves of the South American holly, *Ilex Paraguensis*, largely used for making the dietic beverage termed mate in South America. The consumption of this leaf in the various South American republics, is estimated at 40 million pounds.

PARAH, an Indian measure of capacity, two feet square and six and a half inches deep. The internal measure of a standard parah is a cube of 11.57-100ths inches. The weight for various goods according to the Ceylon Custom-house practice is, for coffee, 85 to 50 lbs.; pepper 27 to 80 lbs.; salt 52 to 55 lbs.; paddy, 30 to 33 lbs.; husked rice 42 to 48 lbs. In Bombay eight parahs make a candy, by which seeds, grain, &c. are measured; the parah contains 7 palls, and weighs 19 lbs. 9 oz. 4/8 drs. The parah measure for salt is 1,607.61 cubic inches.

PARALLEL GUIDES, **PARALLEL RULER**, a mathematical instrument formed of two flat equal rulers, connected by moveable cross-bars, and used for drawing parallel lines.

PARAMATTA, a kind of bombazine, the wett of which is worsted, the warp of cotton.

PARANGON (French), long primer type; black marble.

PARA-NUT, a name for the Brazil-nut.

PARANZELLE, a Neapolitan vessel.

PARAVET, a balustrade; a breast-high wall or railing on the edges of bridges, flat roof, &c.

PARAULUE (French), an umbrella.

PARASANG, the Persian league, an itinerary measure, equal to 6066 English yards, or 3 1/2 English miles.

rhubarb in
ticle astrin-

or the Dicy-
sh produces

10 hialocchl,
paoli piece
less than a
soil pieces.

of whalebone
fishermen in
s of lead with
are attached.
roduce of Ca-

or the St. I-

flexible fibres,
te division, by
cylinder. The
of lime, small
remain in the
salty. Writing
oven, as cream
e wove. There
apers forming
e, blotting, and
rawing-papers;
coloured-papers;
aper; China rice-
printing; fools-
different sizes.

KEER, a maker of

dusty writings;

aker of small bags
e, meal-men, and

ACK-BORDEER.
kman who makes
d papered boxes.
y some workmen

olding writing and
ble.

EB-FOLDER.
sue of bank notes

MAKER, a manu-
ths for cutting the
There are also mill-
ng machines. *See*
MACHINE.

KNIFE, a piece of
ell, or metal, in the
olding sheets. *See*

d hot-presser; one
urface to paper.

who covers rooms
engths on the walls.

FACTURE, a paper-
aper-hangings.

ed or printed paper
of rooms. A piece
at 63 superficial feet.

however, vary in
according to quality.

right inclined frame
er for reading.

PARASOL, a silk sun-shade or complexion-protector, carried by ladies, being an umbrella on a smaller scale, and more tastefully made.

PARASOL-HANDLE, the stick or support for the frame, &c. of a parasol, which is made of wood, bone, or ivory.

PARASOL-MAKER, a tradesman who employs persons to make ornamental hand sun-shades for ladies. Parasols are usually sold by linendrapers.

PARASOL-RING, a ring to keep the framework of a parasol closed, made of metal, ivory, or other substance.

PARBOIL, to cook partially.

PARRUCKLE, single ropes passed round a spar or cask to hold or lower it by.

PARCAGE (French), the time during which sheep are folded. [not or portion.]

PARGEL, a small paper package or bundle; a **PARGEL-BOOK**, a merchant's register book of the despatch of parcels.

PARGELLING, a nautical term for wrapping ropes, &c. with pieces of tarred canvas, to protect them from friction.

PARCELS DELIVERY COMPANY, a company in London which receives, and delivers by vans, packages and small parcels over the metropolis; receiving-houses being appointed in all the principal localities.

PARCHMENT, a writing material for lawyers, made from the prepared skins of sheep and goats.

PARCHMENT AND VELLUM MAKER, a preparer of the skins of sheep, calves, &c. for writing and other uses.

PARCHMENT-COFFEE, coffee stripped from the pulp, and prepared in a particular manner in the West Indies.

PARCHMENT-CUTTINGS, the trimmings and clippings of prepared skins, which are used for making size.

PARCHMENT-DEALER, a law-stationer; a vender of parchments.

PARDUSSIA, a lady's over-garment of fur, &c.

PARDIO, a money of account of Goa, in the East Indies, of 4 or 5 tangas, and worth about 2s. 6d. [gradually.]

PARÉ, to peel; to thin down; to cut off

PAREGORIC, a soothing syrup for coughs.

PAREMENT (French), free-stone; pavement on the sides of streets, curb-stones; the facings of garments.

PARÉPIEDS (French), fenders or protections for the side of a ship.

PARÈRE (French), the opinion of merchants on questions of trade.

PARGET, gypsum or plaster-stone; rough plaster, as for the interior of a chimney or roof.

PARIAN, a white marble; a white porcelain.

PARIAN-CEMENT, a fine or coarse cement, according to the purpose for which it is to be used.

PARIAN-WAREHOUSE, a shop where fine pottery and fancy articles of biscuit-ware are sold.

PARING-KNIFE, a bookbinder's tool; a knife for thinning down or paring any thing.

PARISH-CLERK, a subordinate officer in a church, who gives out the responses to the minister, and attends to other official duties.

PARISH-CLERKS' COMPANY, one of the London incorporated companies not on the livery. Their hall is in Silver-street, Wood-street.

PARK, a public or private inclosure or pleasure ground; a piece of woodland and meadow enclosed for keeping deer; a train of artillery.

PARK-KEEPER, a warden; one who has the care of a park.

PARK-PHAETON, a small low carriage for general use.

PARLOUR, a sitting or living room on the ground floor in a private house; a sitting-room or meeting-room for customers in a public-house or tavern.

PARLOUR-BOARDER, a scholar who takes his meals with the schoolmaster's family.

PARMESAN-CHEESE, a choice Italian cheese.

PAR-OF-EXCHANGE; when two things of different denominations are equal to each other in value, they are then said to be at par. *See* EXCHANGE.

PAROIR (French), a parer or scraper.

PAROQUET, **PARRAKEET**, a small parrot with a long pointed tail, of which there are many species.

PARQUET (French), an inlaid floor; a chimney frame; the bar in a court of justice; the place close to the orchestra in a play-house.

PARQUETRY. *See* MARQUETRY.

PARR, a salmon under two years old.

PARRAL, a collar of greased rope supporting yards to the mast in a ship.

PARRILLA, an earthen jar with two handles used in Italy.

PARROT, a well-known talking bird, a species of *Ptiliacus*, several of which, as the gray and the green, are favourite cage birds, and largely dealt in by bird fanciers.

PABROT-COAL, a kind of coal that burns very cleanly.

PARSLEY, a well-known culinary herb, the *Petroselinum sativum*, with its varieties, *P. hortense* and *P. crispum*.

PARSLING, a nautical term for wrapping or covering ropes, &c. with coarse canvas.

PARSNIP, **PARSNEP**, a culinary root, the *Pastinaca sativa*.

PARSON, a common name for a clergyman.

PARSONAGE-HOUSE, the vicarage or rectory-house; the residence of a clergyman.

PART, a portion or share; a character or personage in a play.

PARTÈRE, a flower-garden; a garden bed with walks between; the pit in a French playhouse.

PARTICGATE, in Scotland, a rood of land.

PARTING, the operation of separating silver from gold by an acid; in paper-making, separating the moistened sheets; in navigation, a ship breaking her cable, and leaving her anchor in the ground.

PARTNER, an associate; the member of a firm; one who has a joint-share, interest, or business-stake with another in any concern or speculation.

PARTNERSHIP, a firm or joint-stock association; common property or interest in matters or things.

PART-OWNER, one who has a share in a ship, house, or other property.

PAR
co
in
so
be
PAR
sev
anc
the
for
han
and
min
fine
whi
rese
var
aut
the
PARTY
betw
PARUR
hiant
attir
PASM
Italy
PASAR
PASCH
PASS, a
quall
ticket
to a pl
PASSAGE
house
water.
PASSAGE
ance by
PASS - BO
entries
inform
instit
PASS-CH
some c
exchan
PASSEME
tape. of
PASSEME
in Frai
PASSENG
PASSENG
frage p
PASSENG
vessel
presen
PASS-HOL
a paid s
PASS-KEY
PASS-NOT
certific
of a fac
left his
PASSEVER
unleave
the feat
PASSPORT
to enter
most of
PASTE, fig
a soft,
pared b
used in
hangers,
added,

of the Lon-
not on the
creech, Wood-

ure or plea-
sodland and
ing deer; a

who has the
carriage for

room on the
ase; a sitting-
customers in

who takes his
r's family.
talian cheese.
* two things of
equal to each
one said to be at

scraper.
all parrot with
which there are

floor; a chin-
out of justice;
cestra in a play-

RY.
years old.
rope supporting
b.
with two handles

ing bird, a species
which, as the gray
urrite cage birds,
bird fanciers.
al that burns very

ulinary herb, the
with its varieties,
um.

for wrapping or
h coarse canvas.
ulinary root, the

for a clergyman.
learage or rectory-
a clergyman.
e; a character or

hen; a garden bed
the pit in a French

a rod of land.
of separating silver
in paper-making,
ed sheets; in navi-
her cable, and leav-
ground.

the member of a
oint-share, interest,
another in any con-

joint-stock associ-
erty or interest in

o has a share in a
property.

PARTRIDGE, a well-known game bird, the common partridge, *Perdix cinerea*, shot in large quantities by sportsmen, and sold in the London markets to the number of about 150,000 a year.

PARTRIDGE-WOOD, a name for the wood of several trees coming from South America and the West Indies. The West Indian is the produce of *Heisteria coccinea*. It is used for walking-sticks, umbrella and parasol handles, and a variety of it in cabinet-work and turning. The colours are variously mingled, and most frequently disposed in fine half-streaks of two or three shades, which in some of the curly specimens resemble the feathers of the bird; other varieties are called pheasant-wood. Some authorities believe partridge-wood to be the produce of *Andira inermis*.

PARTY-WALL, a partition or separation wall between two or more buildings.

PARURE (French), a set of pearls and brilliants; articles of ornament, dress, or attire; in bookbinding, parings or shreds.

PASAMINILLO, a name for narrow lace in Italy.

PASAR, the Malay name for a market.

PASCHER (German), a smuggler.

PASS, a name for the third classification or quality of Russian hemp; a free journey-ticket on a railway; an unpaid admission to a place of amusement.

PASSAGE, a narrow lane or corridor in a house or building; a voyage taken by water.

PASSAGE-MONEY, the fare paid for conveyance by sea.

PASS-BOOK, the account-book in which entries and payments are made for the information of depositors, by banking-institutions, saving-banks, &c.

PASS-CHECK, a ticket of admission given to some exhibition or place of amusement in exchange for money, or for re-entrance.

PASSEMENT (French), trimmings, lace, or tape, of gold, silver, silk, or thread.

PASSEMENTIER, a dealer in lace or trimmings in France.

PASSENGER, a traveller by land or sea.

PASSENGER-AGENT, a broker, licensed to engage passages in ships for emigrants.

PASSENGER-SHIP, a steamer or merchant-vessel which has accommodation for passengers; an emigrant-ship.

PASS-HOLDER, one who holds a free pass, or a paid season ticket.

PASS-KEY, one that will open several locks.

PASS-NOTE, in the manufacturing districts, a certificate from the occupier or manager of a factory, that the bearer has legally left his last employment.

PASSOVER-BREAD, **PASSOVER-CAKE**, a thin unleavened cake, used among the Jews at the festival of the Passover, near Easter.

PASSPORT, an official licence or permission to enter or leave a country, required in most of the Continental State of Europe.

PASTE, flour and water mixed for cooking; a soft, sticky, adhesive substance, prepared by boiling wheaten-flour, largely used in many trades, especially by paper-hangers, bookbinders, &c. A little alum added, prevents paste from turning sour

for some time. A kind of paste, or macaroni, is imported into Malta from Italy, to a large amount. In commerce, the term paste is applied to the inspissated juice of liquorice, and some other vegetables. Paste is also the technical name for a kind of glass used to manufacture imitation precious stones. It is composed, according to Professor Ansted, of pounded rock crystal, melted with alkaline salts, and coloured with metallic oxides.

PASTE-BOARD, a wooden board on which dough is rolled out for pastry; thick stiff paper pasted together.

PASTE-BOARD MAKER, a manufacturer of card-board, mill-board, and other stout paper substances.

PASTE-BRUSH, a bookbinder's or paper-hanger's brush; a cook's brush for varnishing pastry.

PASTE-CUTTER, **PASTE-JAAGER**, kitchen utensils used in making pastry.

PASTEL, the colouring pulp obtained from the *Isatis tinctoria*.

PASTELLIERE, **PASTICCIERE** (Italian), a pastry-cook.

PASTE-ROLLER, a rolling-pin of wood or glass, for spreading dough.

PASTICCIERIA, a pastry-cook's shop in Italy.

PASTILLE, a small fragrant roll of paste; a small perfumed taper to burn in a room; an aromatic lozenge or drop.

PASTING-LACE, a narrow kind of coach lace, employed to cover and hide rows of tacks.

PAST-MASTER, one who has been master of a civic company, or has filled the chair of a freemason's lodge.

PAST-MASTER'S JEWEL, a freemason's honorary distinction or decoration, worn on the breast in a lodge, by one who has filled the master's chair.

PASTOORMAN, **PASTURMAN**, ox, sheep, or goats' flesh salted, with garlic and spices, and dried in the sun for winter food. It is prepared in Wallachia and Moldavia, and largely shipped from Varna. Besides providing all Anatolia, Aleppo, and Damascus, 6000 cwt. or more is yearly sent from Kaisarlah to Constantinople.

PASTRY, food made of paste, such as pies, puddings, tarts, &c.

PASTRY-COOK, a dealer in tarts and pastries; a confectioner.

PASTRY-CUTTER, a cook's or confectioner's utensil for cutting dough.

PASTRY-MOULD, a shape of metal or earthenware, for pastry.

PASTURAGE, grazing-ground.

PASTURE, meadow; grazing-land for horses and cattle; food for cattle.

PASTURMAN. See **PASTOORMAN**.

PASTY, a pie of dough, baked without a dish, and enclosing meat, potatoes, or the like.

PATACA, a copper coin; the Algerine name for the piastre of 24 tomans, which is valued at 1s. 6d.

PATACHE, a light vessel; a stage-coach.

PATACK, a former silver coin of Brazil, worth about 1s. 9d.

PATACOON, a Spanish dollar.

- PATAGON**, the silver crown-piece of Berne, worth about 4s. 9d.; a Spanish coin worth about 2s. 6d.
- PATAK**, an Egyptian money worth nearly 6d., 17 being equal to 5s. 1d.
- PATARASSE** (French), a caulking-iron used on board ship.
- PATASCIA** (Italian), a look-out boat; a ship's cutter.
- PATATES**, a name in the French colonies for sweet potatoes. *See* **BATATAS**.
- PATCH**, a piece sewed on to repair a hole; a small parcel, as of land.
- PATCH-ICE**, pieces of ice in the sea overlapping or nearly joining each other, extending but a short distance.
- PATCHOULY**, an Indian herb, the *Pogostemon Patchouli*; the dried tops, with the leaves and flowers, are imported to distill an essential oil from, which is esteemed by some as a perfume.
- PATCHWORK**, a union of pieces of different kinds or colours; patchwork quilts and table-covers were formerly in estimation, as displaying the economy and taste in arrangement of the pieces by the good housewife.
- PATE** (French), paste or dough; a pie or pastry.
- PATENA**, a large medal worn by country women in Italy.
- PATENT**, a protective right granted to an inventor, against piracy; a writ or privilege given by authority for the sole right to a new invention or discovery for a term of years. The word patent is often prefixed to articles vendible, as patent sea cot; patent grease; patent barley, &c.
- PATENT-AGENT**, a person who acts for inventors and patentees; making searches, enrolling their designs, &c. at the patent-office, and securing their rights at home or abroad.
- PATENTER**, one who holds a patent right.
- PATENT-FUEL MANUFACTURER**, a maker of compressed coal; a composition-material for burning in fires.
- PATENT-MEDICINE**, a secret nostrum, pills, draught, or ointment, &c., these articles requiring to bear a government stamp.
- PATENT-MEDICINE VENDER**, a dealer in patent medicines, usually a chemist, but there are a few wholesale houses in London who keep stocks of the different patent medicines, and supply retailers.
- PATENT-OFFICE**, the government office where patents are enrolled, and privileges obtained upon payment of certain fees.
- PATERNOSTER ROW**, the chief locality for the shops of wholesale booksellers and publishers in London; usually spoken of in brief as "the Row."
- PATH**, a walk in a garden; a narrow foot-way through a field, &c.
- PATIE**, a name in Cambay for a large box.
- PATINA**, a basin or bowl; a name in Ceylon for grass land, for the most part rock, barely covered with a superstratum of soil, but producing long grass, and here and there a stunted and thorny bush or tree. Like the prairies of America these patinas are burned off every year.
- PATISSIER**, a French pastry-cook.
- PATON**, paste with which poultry is fattened in France.
- PATROL**, a mounted policeman; a watchman who goes his rounds.
- PATRON**, a protector; the owner of a church living; in France, the master of a passage boat; a pattern or model.
- PATRONAGE**, custom; favour; support.
- PATTEN**, a clog of wood standing on a ring of iron, worn to elevate the feet from the wet; a socket for a column.
- PATTEN AND CLOG MAKER**, a maker of these articles for the feet.
- PATTEN-MAKERS' COMPANY**, one of the minor livery companies of the city of London, which has no hall.
- PATTEN-RING MAKER**, a maker of the iron supports for pattens.
- PATTERN**, a model to be copied; needle-work or lace-work marked out to be executed by the needle; a design submitted for imitation; a sample.
- PATTERN-BOOK**, a book with designs for selection.
- PATTERN-CARD**, a set of samples or pieces.
- PATTERN-DRAWER**, one who designs patterns.
- PATTERN-MAKER**, **PATTERN-READER**, one who arranges textile patterns for weaving.
- PATTERN-MOULDER**, a designer and maker of models for cast-iron foundries.
- PATTERN-SETTER**, a workman who decides on the manner in which a lace or other pattern, which has been designed and stamped, is to be embroidered or filled up.
- PATTY**, a little baked pastry.
- PATTY-PAN**, a small shallow tinued vessel for baking patties in.
- PAUL**, a small tent used in military camps in India; a Tuscan coin worth about 6d. *See* **PAOLO**.
- PAULIE**, in Scotland, an unhealthy sheep; the smallest lamb in a flock.
- PAUMELLE**, a kind of French barley.
- PAUNCH**, the first stomach of ruminants, which is sold to feed dogs.
- PAUPER**, an indigent person; one unable to obtain his own livelihood, or who is supported in the workhouse at the expense of the parishioners.
- PAVE**, to cover or floor with brick or stone.
- PAVEMENT**, a flagging of flat, smooth, square cut stones, mostly granite, laid on a foot-way or path.
- PAVEMENT-MERCHANT**, a dealer in paving materials, granite, flags, curb stones, &c.
- PAVILION**, a large park or lawn tent; a summer-house; a building with a dome; a Dutch boat.
- PAVILLON** (French), a flag, a tent bed.
- PAVING BOARD**, a parochial committee or board of commissioners in whom is vested the superintendence and management of the paving, lighting, and cleansing of the streets of a district or parish.
- PAVING-RATE**, a parish rate levied on the householders for maintaining or extending the pavements.
- PAVING-STONES**, large flat stones for pavements.
- PAVIOR**, a workman who lays stones and bricks in streets and yards, &c.

PAY
pa
for
qu
PAV
con
the
PAV
the
for
PAW
an
—
PAW
the
bac
PAW
sol
of
a n
roo
PAW
in
the
PAW
giv
caly
PAY,
wh
PAT-
PAT-
PAY
PAT-
mac
able
for
accu
day
PAYE
Son
and
PAYM
ran
of a
the
ship
bur
mer
pay
PEA-
to b
PEA-
PEAC
Am
mo
cold
PEAC
Uni
and
PEAC
wo
ed
dye
PEAC
Pat
spr
este
Ch
ma
orn
PAC
PEA-

PAVING, a building term for bricks used for paving, which are made nine inches long, four and a half broad, by one and three quarters thick.

PAVINGS' COMPANY, one of the London incorporated companies, which is not on the livery, and has no hall.

PAVING-WHAMMER, a heavy mallet, or iron-bound wooden maul, used by a pavior, for forcing down paving-stones level.

PAW, PAO, an Indian word signifying fourth; another name in the East for the seer, = 1 5-16 quart. See SEER.

PAWL, a short bar of iron which prevents the capstan or windlass from turning back; a piece of money in Guinea.

PAWN, a pledge; one who has temporarily sold himself as a slave in Africa for debt, or for money advanced, &c.; a piece belonging to the game of chess; in Scotland, a narrow hanging or curtain fixed to the roof or to the lower part of a bed.

PAWN-BROKER, a shopkeeper licensed to take in goods on pledge, who advances money thereon at a fixed rate of interest.

PAWN-TICKET, a dated receipt of particulars, given by a pawn-broker, for an article received in pledge.

PAY, salary or wages earned; hire; to give what is due, to discharge a debt.

PAY-BILL, a list of persons to be paid.

PAY-CLERK, one who makes payments, or pays wages.

PAY-DAY, the day fixed for payments to be made; or when wages or salary is receivable; on the Stock Exchange, the last day for closing and settling a stock or share account, usually the fifteenth and thirtieth day of the month.

PATEBEE, a measure of capacity in the Southern Mahratta country, of 2 adholos and = 5/8 quarts.

PAYMASTER, a naval commissioned officer, ranking with a lieutenant, who has charge of all cash payments of the vessel, and of the victualling stores. He keeps all the ship's accounts, and makes whatever disbursements are requisite. He was formerly called a purser. There are also paymasters to regiments.

PEA-BOILER, a peculiar cullender or strainer to boil peas in.

PEA-BAUM, the dry stalk or stem of pease.

PEACH, a choice fruit, the produce of *Amygdalus communis*, of which there are more than 200 cultivated varieties; a colour; a miner's name for chlorite.

PEACH-BRANDY, a spirit, made in parts of the United States, especially in Pennsylvania and Indiana.

PEACH-WOOD, a name for the Nicaragua-wood (*Cesalpinia echinata*), a concentrated decoction of which is largely used as a dye-stuff. See NICARAGUA-WOOD.

PEACOCK, a well-known domestic fowl, the *Pavo cristatus*, which has a beautiful spreading tail. The ocellated feathers are esteemed in the East, being worn by the Chinese mandarins in their caps, and made into fly-flappers, fans, and other ornaments in India. [man.]

PEACOCK, a French toll-collector; a turnpike.

PEA-HEN, the female of the pea-cock.

PEA-JACKET, a loose, warm short-coat, made of rough pilot-cloth for use at sea.

PEAK, the pointed bill of the palm of an anchor made to enter the ground; the upper corner of a sprit-sail; the leather front of a cap; a name for the great Constantinople foot, = 0.78173 English yard; an old word for lace.

PEA-MEAL, ground pease, used for soup, and to make bread in the north.

PEA-NUT, an American name for the ground-nut, *Arachis hypogaea*.

PEAR, a choice fruit, of which there are between 600 and 700 varieties grown for table use. The fruit is sometimes pressed for making perry.

PEARL, a kind of printing-type; the seam stitch in a knitted stocking; a well-known nacreous gem, formed by several molluscs of the mussel and oyster families, and for obtaining which, extensive fisheries are carried on by divers in the Persian Gulf, Bay of Panama, and coasts of Ceylon. Imitation pearls are largely made for ladies' ornaments.

PEARL-ASH, potashes purified by solution in water, filtration, and ignition.

PEARL-BARLEY MAKER, a preparator of husked barley for soups. See BARLEY.

PEARL-BUTTON, a nacreous shell button, made of different sizes and shapes, according to the use to which it is to be applied.

PEARL-DIVER, one engaged in bringing up oysters, to search them for pearls.

PEARLED, having a border of lace; made in shape and appearance like pearls, as barley, sago, &c.

PEARL-EDGE, a projection at the sides of ribbons, which is formed by making some of the threads of the web project beyond the rest. Pearl-edge is also the name for a narrow kind of thread edging to be sown to lace.

PEARL-MERCHANT, a dealer in pearls. [MOSS.]

PEARL-MOSS. See CARRAGEEN, and IRISH-PEARL.

PEARL-OYSTER, a species of *Avicula*, the *Meleagrina margaritifera*.

PEARL-SAGO, sago in the form of small hard grains, not larger than a pin's head. Common sago is in large grains, about the size of pearl barley, and brownish white.

PEARL-SHELL. See MOTHER-OF-PEARL.

PEARL-STRINGER, one who threads pearls, imitation or real, for necklaces or other ornaments.

PEARL-WEIGHT. The troy ounce contains 600 pearl grains, and hence one pearl grain is 4-5ths of a troy grain. See CHOW.

PEARL-WHITE, a colour; a powder made from nitrate of bismuth, and sometimes used by ladies as a cosmetic.

PEARL-WORKER, a workman who cuts up mother-of-pearl shell, or forms it into buttons, papier mâché, or other ornamental and useful articles for sale.

PEAR-MAIN, a kind of apple.

PEAR-TREE, the *Pyrus communis*, the light brown wood of which is much used for the engraved blocks for calico-printers, paper-stainers, and pastry-cooks; and also for carving, and by the Tunbridge-ware turner.

PEASANT, a rustic or country person; one who lives by rural labour.

PEASE, the seeds of varieties of the leguminous plant, *Pisum sativum*, esteemed as a culinary vegetable, and the plant is largely grown both as a field and garden crop. Peas are sold fresh, gathered or green, and dried or split, to be used for making soup.

PEASE-PUDDING, a pudding made of dried split peas, boiled to be eaten with meat.

PEA-GROOZER, a small metal tube for blowing peas through.

PEA-SOUP, a meat soup flavoured or thickened with dried peas boiled.

PEA-STICKS, climbing supports for the vines or stems of garden pease.

PEAT, turf, or the decaying roots and stems of plants. In many localities turf is cut and dried for fuel, and frequently containing peculiar resins, various commercial products have been obtained from it.

PEAT-MOSS, the place where peats are dug.

PEAT-REEK, the smoke of peat, as communicated to Highland whisky, distilled by means of peat.

PEAT-STONE, a stack of peats piled to dry for the corner-stone at the top of the wall of a house, a corruption of peak.

PEAUX-BRUTES (French), raw hides.

PEBBLES, a name given to various ornamental stones, worked by the lapidary, which, though differing much in colour and appearance, may be regarded as varieties of agate.

PEBRE, a sauce made in Italy of garlic and spice.

PECA, a former gold coin of Brazil, of 6 dollars 400 milreia, weighing 4 octavas, equal to 9 dwts. 5 grains, and of the fineness of 22 carats. At the par of exchange of 67½d. per mill, its intrinsic value was 36s. sterling.

PECCAN-NUT, the seed of the *Carya oliviformis* growing in North America.

PECK, a British dry-measure of 2 gallons, the fourth part of a bushel; 4 lbs. of flour, or a 4lb. loaf. There are, however, some local pecks of variable dimensions.

PECUL, **PECU**, a Dutch measure of capacity, the principal heavy weight used in most of the markets of the Eastern archipelago. At Macao the Portuguese distinguish it into three kinds, viz.:—the pecul balance of 100 catties, = 133 lbs. 5 oz. 5-333 dwts. avoirdupois; the pecul seda of from 111 to 115 catties, = 143-2 lbs. avoird.; the pecul chapata of 150 catties, = 200 lbs. avoird.; at Singapore 16 peculs and 80 catties make a ton, and 40 peculs a coyan. Ninety catties seda = a Canton pecul, or pecul balance. By the first or p. balance are sold cotton, and valuable articles; by p. seda, alum, pepper, and coarse goods; and by the p. chapata, rice.

PEDAGE, a toll paid in crossing a bridge.

PEDAGGERE (Italian), a collector of tolls from foot passengers; a turnpike-man.

PEDAL, the lever of a harp, organ, or pianoforte, moved by the foot.

PEDDLE, to carry about goods for retail sale.

PEDESTAL, the foot or base of a column or statue.

PEDLAR, a hawker; one who carries about small wares for sale in a box or pack.

PEDOMETER, a distance-measurer, made in the form of a watch, by the use of which the number of steps or paces the wearer takes when walking, may be ascertained. When affixed to a saddle, it indicates the number of paces the horse makes, and to a carriage, or other carriage, the number of the revolutions of the wheels.

PEDOTO (Italian), a pilot or helmsman.

PEDRENAL, a kind of small firelock.

PEDRIZA, **PETRIERA**, a quarry in Italy; a heap of loose stones.

PEEL, a baker's wooden slide, with a long handle, for putting loaves in the oven, and taking them out; a broad shovel, a printer's tool for hanging up damp printed sheets on a line to dry; the skin or rind of fruit. See **ORANGE-PEEL**.

PEEN, the sharp point of a mason's hammer.

PERRUGU, an Indian name for the *Cissampelos glabra*, the acrid roots of which are used in medicine by the natives.

PETHA, a name in India for the *Benincasa cerifera*, a cucurbitaceous plant.

PET SAL, a name in Bengal for the *Pterocarpus marsupium*, a tree from which a red juice exudes, that hardens into an anthrigen, brittle gun-resin, of a dark-red colour.

PEG, a wooden nail, a small marker for a cribbage-board; a pin in a hat rack. A large trade is carried on in North America in the manufacture of wooden pegs for shoes; quantities of which are shipped to this country.

PEGALL, a description of basket made by the Indians of Gulara.

PEGGED BOOTS, boots with wooden pegs in the soles, instead of stitches.

PEGOLE (Italian), pitch; tar.

PEGOTE, a fricassee with a sauce.

PEG-TOP, a child's plaything for spinning, made of wood.

PEIGNE (French), a comb; a card or weaver's reed.

PEIL, a long plummet, or piece of lead used for ruling paper.

PEILLES (French), a rag-picker.

PEJEPALO, an Italian name for salted-fish or stock-fish.

PEKOE, a fine black tea, so named.

PELAGANE (Italian), a tanner.

PELADILLA, a sugared almond in Italy.

PELAGE, a wild beast's skin.

PELERINE, a lady's long cape with ends.

PELETERO, in Italy a furrier.

PELJURREE, an Indian name for the root of *Thalictrum foliolosum* of Wallich, a native of the Himalayas, which is used as a febrifuge and a tonic aperient. Another species (*T. flavum*), is common in France, where it is termed "the poor man's rhubarb."

PELISSE, a lady's silk cloak; a furred robe for men; a dress of sheep-skin made at Kabooshan, north of Khorasan, in Persia, sometimes called a posteen.

PELLERON (French), a small shovel.

PELLET, a name in Scotland for the skin of a sheep without the wool. See **PELL**.

PELLER
PELLER
 or ft
PELLER
 Pyre
 to r
 com
 der
 nam
 rubb
PELLO
PELOU
PELTO
 give
 hing
PELTO
PELTO
 ma
PEMET
 burd
PEMMIC
 pared
 trated
 Arcti
PEN, a
 for w
 fold l
 name
PENANG
 to wa
 a sma
PENACAS
PENCIL
 ment,
PENCIL
 pencil
PENCIL
 gold
 holdi
 which
 cases
 send
PENCIL
PEND, P
PENDAN
PENDICL
 ferior
PEND-ST
 buildi
PENDULE
 time-r
PEN-FOLI
 cattle.
PENQUIN
 the An
 its pen
 skin of
 for ma
 ladies' o
 quita, m
 fence t
 splay le
PEN-HOL
 for a ste
PENING
 eighth
PENITENT
 crimina
PEN-KNIF
 quills in
PEN-MAN
 other im
 by maot

carries about
or pack
made in the
of which the
weaver takes
lined. When
the num-
and to a
the number
ela.
man.
ock.
in Italy; a
with a long
in the oven,
ad shovel; a
lamp printed
skin or rind
ason's ham-
for the *Clo-*
coils of which
advice.
the *Benincasa*
ant.
for the *Ptero-*
in which a red
into an astring-
t a dark-red
marker for a
hat rack. A
orth America
oden pegs for
are shipped to
at made by the
oden pegs in
ce.
for spinning,
d or weaver's
e of lead used
r.
or salted-fish
med.
in Italy.
with ends.
for the root of
llich, a native
is used as a
ent. Another
on in France,
or man's rhu-
a furred robe
skin made at
an, in Persia,
novel.
or the skin of
See PELT.

PELLICIA (Italian), a fur coat.
PELLICO (Italian), a garment made of skins or furs.
PELLITORY, a name for the root of *Anthemid. Pycnostro-*
phorum, which is used as a masticatory to relieve toothache; it enters into the composition of certain snuffs, and the powder is used in large quantities by the Mohammedans to excite transpiration, being rubbed upon the skin.
PELLOK, a long fur robe.
PELLOTAGE, packs or bales of Spanish wool.
PELTRIES, **PELTAS**, the commercial name given to the skins of animals before tanning.
PELTRO (Italian), powder.
PELUQUEBO (Italian), a wig or peruke maker.
PENNETTOFORO, a machine for carrying heavy burdens.
PENNINGAN, dried and pounded meat, prepared with fat and raisins in a concentrated or portable form, for the use of Arctic voyagers.
PEN, a shaped quill or metal instrument for writing with; a coop for poultry; a fold for cattle; a reservoir of water; a name in Scotland for the dung of fowls.
PENANG LAWYERS, a commercial name given to walking-sticks made from the stems of a small palm, the *Licuala acutifida*.
PENCASE, a receptacle for keeping pens in.
PENCIL, a black lead, slate, or other instrument, or brush, for writing or drawing.
PENCIL-CASE, a small pocket-case holding a penpoint, etc. for ready use.
PENCIL-CASE MAKER, a manufacturer of gold, silver, or alloyed metal cases for holding pencils for the pocket. Some of which, as Mordan's pencils, have reserve cases for spare leads, and a spiral which sends down the lead to the point.
PENCIL-RULER. See **RULER**.
PEND, **PENOCK**, Eastern names for oil cake.
PENDANT, a hanging burner for gas.
PENDICLER, a name in Scotland for an inferior tenant.
PEND-STANE, in Scotland, a stone suited for building an arch.
PENDULE, **PENDULUM**, a swinging weight or time-regulator to a clock.
PEN-POLD, a fold of hurdles for enclosing cattle.
PENGUIN, a sea-fowl exclusively found in the Antarctic seas, deriving its name from its peugulity or excessive fatness. The skin of the breast of some species is used for making muffs, and other articles of ladies' dress; a species of *Bromelia*, *B. Pinguin*, much used in the West Indies, as a fence to gardens and fields; its sharp spiny leaves keeping out cattle and hogs.
PEN-HOLDER, a handle, holdfast, or support for a steel-pen, made of different materials.
PENING, a small money of Holland; the eighth of a denier gros.
PENITENTIARY, a house of correction for criminals.
PEN-KNIFE, a small sharp knife for shaping quills into pens.
PEN-MANUFACTURER, a maker of steel or other metal pens; a cutter of quill-pens by machinery.

PENN, originally a palisaded enclosure for cattle in the West Indies, but now applied to a pasture-farm for grazing and cattle-breeding in the colonies.
PENNANT, a rope to which a purchase is hooked; a long narrow streamer borne at the mainmast-head by vessels of war.
PEN-NISTONE, a coarse woollen frieze. [**SANT. PENNON**, a small banner or flag. See **PEN-PENNY**, the largest and most ancient British copper coin, weighing one ounce. It was at first composed of silver, and minted with a deep cross, weighing the 240th part of a lb. When broken into two parts, each was called a halfpenny, and when into four, each was called a fourth-thing, or farthing. It was gradually diminished till the time of Elizabeth, when its value was reduced to the 62d part of an ounce. Pennies are still minted in silver to a small amount (under 8000 a-year); but those in ordinary circulation have been for a long time made of copper. The pennies coined since 1848 have been as follows in number:—
1848.....161,280 | 1852.....263,424
1849.....288,800 | 1853.....1,021,440
1851.....288,800 | 1854.....8,827,520
—See **COFFEE COINAGE**.

PENNY-A-LINER, a chance contributor to the columns of a newspaper, who is paid at the rate of 1d. or 1½d. a line for whatever portion of the matter is published.
PENNY RECEIPT-STAMP, a stamp required by law to be affixed and given on bills settled for sums above £2.
PENNY-ROYAL, an aromatic plant, the *Mentha Pulegium*. The distilled water is much used as a vehicle for medicines for children, and in flatulent colics; a popular einmenagogue.
PENNY-STAMP, a postal-stamp affixed to letters under half an ounce weight, which frees them by the post throughout the United Kingdom.
PENNYWEIGHT, a British weight, equal to 24 grains, or the 20th part of an ounce troy. It is so called because such was the weight of a silver penny in the reign of Edward I, when the pennyweight was first adopted; abbreviated thus, dwt.
PENNY-WHIP, a name in Scotland for weak small beer, sold at a penny a bottle; a child's toy.
PEN-RACK, a support for pens.
PEN-REED GRASS, a name for the *Saccharum Sara*, which is beaten into a rude fibre, and twisted into rope, which is esteemed as a tow line, for its strength and durability, by the boatmen on the Upper Ganges.
PENSION, a French boarding-house or school; a salary or allowance accorded to ex-public functionaries, and retired soldiers or sailors, for past services.
PENSIONER, a soldier receiving a pension, but who has to make his appearance at certain times, and do certain duties.
PEN-SLIDES, an instrument for writing, used by surveyors and map drawers.
PENSTOCK, **PEN-ROUGH**, the floodgate of a mill-pond; an instrument to supply water to a mill.

PENTAGRAPH, PANTOGRAPH, an instrument for enlarging or reducing plans.

PENT-HOUSE, a shed with a sloping roof.

PEN-TRAY, a small wooden tray for holding pens.

PEN-WIPER, a fancy ornament of patch-work, cloth, &c. for cleaning pens of the ink.

PION (Italian), a day-labourer; a foot soldier; a hive of bees. (Persian), a messenger; a foot attendant.

PIONERIA, PRANIA (Italian), as much land as can be ploughed in a day; a Spanish superficial land-measure, 500 paces long, by 800 broad; the half of a caballeria.

PIONERRE, PUNAREE. See **INDIAN YELLOW**.

PIPIERISTE (French), a nurseryman.

PITAS, the Spanish term for small rough masses of gold, as discovered in the mines, and which are called by our miners nuggets. See **NUGGET**.

PEPLAMOOB, an Indian name for the long pepper root.

PEPON, POFONE (Italian), the water-melon.

PEPPER, a name for the hot pungent berry or fruit of different plants, used for seasonings. The ordinary kinds of commerce are, black pepper, the fruit of a climbing plant, the *Piper nigrum*, grown in the East, of which we import on the average about seven million pounds a-year; white pepper made by removing the pericarp; and Cayenne pepper produced by several species of Capsicum. The common long pepper of the shops is the produce of *Chavica Roxburghii* and *C. officinarum*. Pimento is sometimes called Jamaica pepper. See **CAYENNE PEPPER**, and **GRAINS OF PARADISE**.

PEPPER, AFRICAN, the fruit of the *Xylopia aromatica*, which is used as pepper in Sierra Leone, and other parts of Africa.

PEPPER, BIRD, the fruit of *Capsicum baccatum*, the seeds of which are ground to make Cayenne pepper. See **BIRD PEPPER**.

PEPPER-BOX, a casket for holding ground pepper for table use.

PEPPER-BRAND, a disease in wheat, the *Uredo caries*.

PEPPER-CORN, the seed of the pepper vine. These pass current as money in some parts of Africa.

PEPPER-CORN-RENT, a nominal rent or perpetual lease.

PEPPER-CURN (Scotch), a hand-mill for grinding pepper.

PEPPER-DREDGE, a kitchen pepper-box.

PEPPER-DULSE, a pungent nutritious seaweed, the *Laurencia pinnatifida*, used as a condiment, when other sea-weeds are eaten.

PEPPER-ELDER, a species of the pepper tribe, *Piper amalago*, abundant in Jamaica, the aromatic seeds of which afford a good substitute for the black pepper of the East Indies. [grocers.]

PEPPERERS, a name formerly given to the PEPPERS, GOAT, a name for the *Capsicum frutescens*.

PEPPER-MILL, a hand-mill for grinding pepper.

PEPPERMINT-CORDIAL, PEPPERMINT-WATER, an aromatic drink, flavoured with peppermint.

PEPPERMINT-OIL, a greenish essential oil, obtained by distillation from the *Mentha piperita*.

PEPPER-POT, a mucilaginous soup or stew of vegetables and cassia-root, in high repute in the West Indies.

PERADA, a conserve made in Persia.

PERAK, the Malay name for a river.

PERALEDA (Italian), an orchard of pear-trees.

PERAMBULATOR, a surveying instrument for measuring distances; named also the pedometer and surveying-wheel; a wheel carriage for children, propelled by the hand from behind.

PERAMBULATOR-MAKER, a maker of the surveying instruments termed perambulators; also a coach-maker who constructs children's carriages.

PERBENDA, a building term for stones carried through the whole thickness of a wall.

PERCALINE (French), fine cotton print.

PER-CENTAGE, a rate or commission per hundred.

PERCEPTEUR, a French tax-gatherer or rate-collector.

PERCH, a linear-measure of 5½ yards; a square perch is equivalent to the 160th of an acre, or the 40th of a rood; a term applied to the French decimètre. Also the name of a fish, one species, the Sander (*Perca Lucio-perca*), is very common in the rivers which empty themselves into the Black sea. It is cured like cod, and might readily supply the place of it. The roe is much in request in the Levant; the oil is also more in esteem than that of other fish, and might very well be used for burning; for purposes of tanning; for the manufacture of soap; for the preparation of common colours, &c.

PERCHA (Italian), a snare for catching partridges; the sign-post of a barber's shop.

PERCOLATOR, a filter-coffee-pot.

PERCUSSION-CAPS, small detonating copper caps for exploding the charge of a gun or pistol. Besides those made at home, large quantities are imported from the Continent.

PERCUSSION-POWDER. See **DETONATING-POWDER**.

PERCUSSION-STOP, a piano-forte stop to the harmonium, which renders the touch precisely like the piano-forte.

PERDIGON, a kind of French plum.

PERELLE, a name for the crab's-eye lichen, the *Lecanora Parella*, found on rocks in mountainous countries, which yields a purple dye equal to that of arcell.

PERFECT, to render complete, as finishing the printing of both sides of a sheet; making the sheets of a quire or ream of paper correct; to elaborate, to finish off.

PERFECTING-MACHINE, a printing-press for making perfect copies.

PERFORATE, to make full of holes; to bore or pierce through.

PERFORATED-PLATES, brass stencil plates for making letters or figures on paper; or for marking linen.

PERFUME, an essential essence; an agreeable scent. A good perfume should leave no residue on evaporation, and the ingre-

di
pe
de
de
de
PER
dr
PER
lat
PER
PER
inc
ret
and
PER
log
sup
a k
PER
PER
PER
PER
PER
time
PER
at
qua
PER
mer
part
bian
PER
PER
rina
boile
sure
has
welg
PER
judic
PER
PER
road
PER
Mal
an
sym
dysc
PER
ing d
PER
ticles
office
ment
PER
PER
pinia
PEAC
PER
PER
a can
Some
twent
PER
canal
another
PER
PER
allow

essential oil,
in the *Mentha*
soup or stew
b, in high re-
ara.
ver
hard of pear-
instrument for
used also the
heel; a wheel
pedaled by the
ker of the sur-
ped perambula-
who constructs
stones carried
ess of a wall.
ston print.
mission per
ather or rated-
of 54 yards; a
to the 100th of
rod; a term ap-
pdr. Also the
Sander (*Per-*
common in the
selves into the
cod, and might
it. The roe is
Levant; the oil
an that of other
ll be used for
anning; for the
preparation
or catching par-
barber's shop.
pot.
tonating copper
charge of a gun
made at home,
orted from the
e DETONATING-
orte stop to the
ers the touch
re.
h plum.
rab's-eye lichen,
and on rocks in
which yields a
f arcell.
te, as finishing
ea of a sheet;
uire or ream o-
e, to finish o-
rnting-preas for
f holes; to bore
s stencil plates
res on paper; or
ces; an agreeable
should leave no
and the ingre-

dents should be combined so harmoniously that no particular one should be perceptible. Hence well-prepared eau-de-Cologne may be considered the perfection of perfumery. **PERFUMER**, one who makes or sells essences. **PERGAMENA** (Italian), a parchment skin dressed for writing. **PERGOOLA**, **PERGOLEAZ** (Italian), a kind of late grape; a gallery or balcony.. **PERGUM**, an African money. **PERGUNNAH**, a certain number of villages in India; the largest division of land in a semilandree; a subdivision of a district answering to the English hundred. **PERIDOT**, a name given by French mineralogists to the chrysoïlle, a yellow gem, supposed to be the topaz of the ancients; a kind of emerald. **PERIE**, a metal-founder's iron rod. **PERIGOOD**, an ore of manganese. **PERIGOOD-PIE**, an epicurean dish. **PERILLA**, a small pear. **PERILLO**, the Italian name for gingerbread. **PERINE-VIERGE**, a French name for turpentine. **PERIODICAL**, any publication that appears at stated intervals; a weekly, monthly, quarterly, or serial. **PERIOT**, a division of the troy grain, formerly used by moneyers; the 11-520th part of the grain, and divided into 24 blanks. **PERIOW**, a peruke; a wig to cover a bald head. **PERIWINKLE**, a species of mollusc, the *Littorina littorea*, largely used as food when boiled, being collected and sold by measure. The quantity consumed in London has been estimated at 78,000 baskets, weighing 1900 tons, and valued at £16,000. **PERJURY**, a wilful false oath, taken in some judicial proceeding. **PERMA**, a Russian weight of 8635 lbs. **PERMAGT**, a Turkish boat. **PERMANENT-WAY**, the finished ballasted road of a railway. **PERMATRUTE**, an Indian name for the Malabar cat-mint, *Antisomes Malabarica*; an infusion of the bitter and somewhat aromatic leaves of the plant, is given in dysentery and intermittent fever. **PERMIO** (Italian), a kind of hinge for hanging doors and windows. **PERMIT**, a licence to remove excisable articles; a let-pass granted by the excise-officers, customs, or other fiscal department. **PERMIT-WRITER**, an excise-officer. **FERNAMBUCA-WOOD**, a name for the *Cesalpinia echinata*. See **BRAZIL-WOOD**, and **PEACH-WOOD**. **PERO**, a kind of apple. **PEROGUE**, a name in New Brunswick for a canoe hollowed out of a large pine log. Some are made large enough to carry twenty persons. **PEROL** (Italian), a boiler or kettle. **PERPENDICULAR-LIFT**, a contrivance on canals for passing boats from one level to another. **PERPIONAN-WOOD**. See **NETTLE-TREE**. **PERQUISTE**, a privileged grant; an extra allowance or fee, beyond a salary.

PERRIER, an engine for throwing stones. **PERRON** (French), a flight of steps before the doors of a house. **PERRY**, a drink made of the juice of pears, which, when bottled, makes a very good imitation champagne. **PERSÉ** (French), chintz. **PERSIAN**, a thin inferior silk chiefly used for lining garments. **PERSIANA** (Italian), a silk with large flowers; Venetian-blinds. **PERSIAN-BERRIES**, the seeds of *Rhamnus infectorius*, used as a dye in calico-printing, also called yellow berries. **PERSIAN-BLINDS**, jalouses or Venetian-blinds. **PERSIAN-TOBACCO**, the leaves of *Nicotiana Persica* which are very fragrant and agreeable for smoking in pipes, but the tobacco is not suited to cigars from the difficulty of making it burn. **PERSIAN-WHEEL**, a revolving wheel with buckets for raising water in a river or stream for irrigating or other purposes. **PERSICOT**, a liqueur. **PERSIN**, a colouring matter prepared from lichen, the mass being of a drier character than archil. See **CORSEKAL**. **PERSONAL-PROPERTY**, money and moveable goods—not landed property or houses. **PERUVIAN-BALSAM**, a fragrant oleo-resin, obtained from the *Myroxylon Peruvianum*. **PESADA**, a variable Spanish weight, used in the River Plate, from 35 to 40 lbs. **PESANTE**, an Italian weight of half a drachm. **PESATA**, an Italian measurement for fire-wood, equal to 3 cantari. **PESATORE** (Italian), a weigher. **PESCATORE**, an Italian fisherman. **PASCEDUOVA** (Italian), an omelet; an egg pancake. **PESETA**, a Spanish silver coin; a name for the fourth part of the Mexican dollar; the provincial peseta is however only 1-5th of the dollar. The peseta varies in value according to the purity and weight of the dollar; it may, however, be generally reckoned at about 10d. **PESHKAR**, **PAISEKAR**, in India, a tributary officer or collector; a chief agent, assalant, or manager. **PESILLO**, small scales used in Italy for weighing gold or silver coin. **PESINALO**, a dry-measure of Venetian Lombardy, rather more than 2 gallons. **PESO**, a Spanish name for the dollar of exchange; a common name for the pound weight. **PESO-DURO**, the hard dollar of Spain. **PESON** (French), a steelyard. **PESALOO**, an Indian name for the *Phaseolus Mungo*. **PRESSART**, a surgical instrument for supporting the vagina. **PESTLE**, a solid pounder for crushing things in a mortar. **PETAQUILLA** (Italian), a small trunk or hamper covered with hide or leather. **PETARD**, an explosive for blowing up gates, &c. **PETATE**, a name in Central America for dried palm leaves or grass, used for plaiting into hats and mats.

- PETER-BOAT**, a Thames fishing-boat.
- PETERSHAM**, a rough woollen-cloth made chiefly of mungo, used for great coats.
- PETIT-GAON** (French) a kind of type, two-line English.
- PETITES-AFFICHES**, a small French journal of advertisements.
- PETIT-GRAIN**, an essential oil obtained from the fruit and leaves of *Citrus Bigaradia*.
- PETIT-ONIS**, the name for miniver fur in France.
- PETIT-LAIT** (French), whey.
- PETIT-TEXTE**, the French name for brevier type.
- PETIT-TOES**, the feet of sucking pigs.
- PETRICON**, a liquid measure of Barcelona of nearly half a pint.
- PETROLIUM**, a rock oil or mineral naphtha; a solution of paraffine. See NAPHTHA.
- PETTICOAT**, a woman's loose lower garment, many kinds of which are kept ready-made in shops, as flannel, red, skeleton, stiff, and other petticoats.
- PETTY CASH-BOOK**, a book for entering small receipts and payments.
- PETTY-JURY**, a jury of twelve, summoned and empanelled to try offenders.
- PETTY-OFFICERS**, the subordinate or warrant officers of a vessel of war.
- PETTY-RICE**, a name in Peru for the white seeds of *Chenopodium quinoa*, which make good porridge and cakes.
- PETUN**, a common French name for tobacco and snuff.
- PETUNSE**, a kind of kaolin or clay-stone used in making porcelain.
- PEUM**, a Cambodian land-measure of six feet; 20 peums make a sen.
- PEVERADA** (Italian), meat broth.
- PEW**, an enclosed seat in a church or chapel.
- PEW-OPENER**, an attendant in a church.
- PEWTER**, an alloyed metal, of which there are several kinds; the best consists of 100 parts of tin and 17 antimony. That used for plates and dishes is formed of 89 parts of tin, 7 of antimony, and 2 of copper: tin and zinc and lead and tin are sometimes used to make pewter. Ley pewter for wine measures is an alloy of 1 part of lead to 3 of tin.
- PEWTERER** a workman who casts pewter in a mould, and afterwards hammers it out.
- PEWTERERS' COMPANY**, one of the livery companies of London, whose hall is in Lime-street.
- PEWTER-POT**, a publican's measure for serving malt-liquors; a quart, pint, or half pint pot.
- PEZZA**, **PEZZO**, a land-measure of Rome 0.6523 acre; a nominal Italian coin passing in Malta for 30 tari or one dollar.
- PEAND-LEIHER**, **PRAND-VERLEIHER**, a pawn-broker in Germany.
- PFANSE**, a salt measure of Prussian Saxony = 604.84 gallons.
- PFARRER**, a German minister or curate.
- PFRES**, a name in Sindh for the *Chamærops Ritchiana*, of the fibre of which twines and ropes, sandals, baskets, and mats are made.
- PFELDER-SPIEGEL** (German), a pier-glass.
- PFENNING**, a small coin in Germany, the fourth part of a kreuzer, 3 kreuzers being equal nearly to an English penny; 80 German kreuzers are, however, about one shilling sterling.
- PFERD** (German), a horse.
- PHÆTON**, a four-wheeled open carriage.
- PHARMACEUTIST**, **PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST**, an apothecary; one skilled in the choice, preparation, and mixture of drugs and medicines.
- PHARMACOPŒIA**, an official dispensatory; a book of authorized recipes and directions for dispensing drugs, emanating from a College of Physicians, and in Great Britain sanctioned and adopted by an order in Council. There are different ones in use in Scotland, Ireland, and England—a matter to be regretted—uniformity in prescriptions, &c. being highly desirable.
- PHARSANG**. See PARASANG.
- PHASANT**, a well-known bird, the *Phasianus Colchicus*, preserved as a game-bird in Britain. The feathers of the gold and silver pheasants, and Argus pheasant, have commercial uses for ornament and artificial fly-making.
- PHASANT-WOOD**. See PARTRIDGE-WOOD.
- PHIAL**, a small bottle chiefly used for medicine.
- PHILADELPHIA BARK**. See QUERCITRON.
- PHILIBEG**, the plaid petticoat of a Celt.
- PHENIX**, another name for the drachma, a Greek silver coin divided into 100 lepta, and worth about 8d.
- PHONOGRAPHY**, the art of expressing sounds by peculiar abbreviated characters or types.
- PHOSPHATE OF LIME**, a salt obtained from bones; a combination of phosphoric acid and lime.
- PHOSPHORIC ACID**, an acid formed by the combustion of phosphorus, and also made by heating bones in a furnace to whiteness, and by distilling phosphorus with nitric acid, or with sulphuric acid, or chlorine. It is combined with sulphur in dipping lucifer matches.
- PHOSPHORUS**, an elementary substance; a chemical product obtained from bones, which is extensively employed in the manufacture of lucifer matches.
- PHOTOGRAPH**, a sun-picture; a daguerreotype, or talbotype.
- PHOTOGRAPHIC-APPARATUS MAKER**, a manufacturer of the apparatuses and materials for taking sun-pictures.
- PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTIST**, **PHOTOGRAPHER**, one skilled in the art and manipulations of photography.
- PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPER**, a chemically prepared paper, brushed with a solution of nitrate of silver, for receiving and fixing sun-impressions.
- PHOTOGRAPHY**, the process of taking facsimile impressions on paper, by the influence of light upon salts of silver.
- PHOTOMETER**, an instrument for measuring the intensity of light.
- PHURRA**, a name for the leaves of the *Chamærops Ritchiana*, which are brought from Beloochistan into Sindh, and made into a variety of articles, baskets, fans, brushes, sleeves, sandals, pouches, platters, and ropes.

h penny; 80 Ger-
rever, about one

pon carriage.
EUTICAL (CHEMIST,
led in the choice,
are of drugs and

al dispensary;
scapes and direc-
rugs, emanating
ians, and in Great
adopted by ar
are different ones
and, and England
ed—uniformity in
highly desirable.

bird, the *Phasi-*
d as a game-bird
of the gold and
Argus pheasant,
or ornament and

TRIDOR-WOOD,
ly used for medi-

QUERCITRON,
at of a Celt.
r of the drachma, a
d into 100 lepit,

expressing sounds
characters or
It obtained from
phosphoric acid

l formed by the
s, and also made
rminance to white-
phosphorus with
uric acid, or chlo-
with sulphur in

ary substance,
used from bones,
employed in the
atches.

re; a daguerreo-

MAKER, a manu-
factures and mate-
res.

PHOTOGRAPHER,
d manipulations

chemically pre-
th a solution of
ving and fixing

e of taking fac-
paper, by the
ts of silver.
t for measuring

leaves of the
which are brought
inde, and made
baskets, fans,
pouches, plat-

PHYSICIAN, a doctor of medicine who holds a diploma from a College of Physicians or University; one who practises the art of healing.

PHYSIC-NUT, a name for the seed-capsules of *Curcas purgans* and *C. multifida*. The milky juice of the plant dyes linen black. The oil obtained by expression from the seeds is largely used in India for lamps, and has been introduced into this country for the purpose. It is odourless, colourless, and limpid, and burns well; when cold it deposits a considerable quantity of stearine. It has the same qualities and uses as the croton-oil, but in large doses is a dangerous poison.

PIALLA (Italian), a carpenter's plane.

PIANELLO, an Italian shoemaker.

PIANO-FORTE, a well-known and popular stringed instrument played by keys; it is generally made in one of three forms, grand, square, or upright. There are, however, many fanciful and trade name given to them, as cabinet and cottage, piccolo, &c.

PIANO-FORTE-FRET CUTTER, a maker of the open, ornamental wood-work for the front of a cabinet or upright piano.

PIANO-FORTE HAMMER AND DAMPER-CLOTH MAKER, a workman who prepares the interior parts of the instrument so named.

PIANO-FORTE-KEY MAKER, a turner who shapes and prepares the ivory and ebony keys, with which the instrument is played.

PIANO-FORTE-MAKER, a manufacturer who employs workmen to construct and finish pianos.

PIANO-FORTE-RAIL-MAKER, a workman who makes the hammer-rails for the interior of the instrument.

PIANO-FORTE-RESTERS, glass insulators, on which the legs of a pianoforte are sometimes placed.

PIANO-FORTE-SILKER, a workman who fits the ornamented silk to the front or open part of cottage and other upright pianos.

PIANO-FORTE-STRING MAKER, a preparer of the wires and strings for the interior mechanism of the pianoforte.

PIANO-FORTE-TUNER, a person who attends occasionally, or periodically, to tighten the strings, and put the instrument in tune for the player.

PIASSAVA, PIACABA, the footstalks of a species of South-American palm, the *Attalea funifera*, an important article of commerce in Brazil, and shipped to this country in bundles of 16lbs., for making brushes and street-sweeping machines.

PIASTA (Italian), a thin plate of metal.

PIASTRE, the dollar of exchange in Spain, where it is also called the peso de plata; an imaginary money estimated at eight reaux old plate, or fifteen reaux two maravedis vellon; and as the hard dollar is worth twenty reaux vellon, the piastre is equivalent at par to 3s. 1d. sterling. The piastre, or piece of eight, was formerly a silver coin worth about 4s. 6d., being in fact the old dollar. Also a coin and money of account in Turkey, of 40 paras. The Turkish money, however, have been so depreciated and altered, that the value

of the piastre has varied considerably. In 1778, it was worth about 1s. 8d.; in 1801, 1s. 8d.; in 1818, 9d.; while in the present coinage it is only worth about 2d. The piastre of Tunis has, however, a higher value, and is divided into sixteen carabas, or twenty-five aspers. The value of the Turkish piastre fluctuates, being governed by the rate at which bills of exchange on London are sold at Constantinople.

PIATTA, a flat boat used in Italy.

PIAZZA, a square open space surrounded by buildings, or a walk roofed in; a market.

PIC, PIK, a variable Turkish cloth-measure, ranging from twenty-eight inches the long pic, to eighteen inches the short pic.

PICA, a species of printing-type, larger than long primer, of which there are several kinds cast, as large and small, four line, fourteen line, twenty line, double, and double small.

PICA-PEDRERO, an Italian stone-cutter.

PICAYUNE, an American coin worth three-pence.

PICCALLILLI, an imitation Indian pickle of various vegetables, with pungent spices.

PICCOLO, a small pianoforte; a small flute.

PICCONI (Italian), a pickaxe.

PICCOZZA (Italian), a hatchet.

PICER, a small East Indian copper coin, the fourth of an anna, precisely an inch in diameter, weighing 100 grains troy, which is a local tender there for one sixty-fourth of the Company's rupee, and the double piece weighing 200 grains for one thirty-second of the rupee. This name is also applied to a weight, a variable division of the seer, ranging in different localities from 156½ grains up to 276½ grains. [ankard.]

PICHEL, the Italian name for a pewter

PICHELA, an Italian wine-measure.

PICHOUNE, a wine-measure used in Marselles, the 60th part of the escandel, = to 0.4695 pint.

PICHURIM BEANS, a name for the isolated lobes of the drupe of *Nectandra Pichury*; the cassia nuts of commerce.

PICK, PICK-AXE, an implement with two slightly curved points or prongs, used in mining, agriculture, &c. to loosen the soil, or pick out paving stones.

PICKAGE, a charge or toll for breaking up ground to plant booths or stalls at a fair.

PICKER-BENDS, pieces of buffalo hide, limed, but not tanned or otherwise dressed, imported for the use of power-loom weavers, who attach them to the shuttle.

PICKETS, small sticks stuck in the ground in lining or surveying. In America the term is applied to stakes or narrow boards of cypress and other wood; outposts or guards placed as watchmen.

PICK-HAMMER, a pointed hammer for dressing granite.

PICKINGS, cullings; pounded oyster-shells for gravel walks; hard burnt bricks.

PICKLE, a name for brine, a liquor used for salting or preserving; also any fruit or vegetable preserved in vinegar or salt. A large trade is carried on in the sale of pickles and preserves.

PICKLE-BOTTLES, particular shaped thin glass bottles, made for holding pickles for sale.

PICKLE-DISH, a small glass or porcelain dish for holding pickles at a dinner table.

PICKLED-FISH, herrings, cod, &c. salted.

PICKLED-JAR, an earthenware vessel for preserving or holding pickles.

PICKLE-WAREHOUSE, a wholesale depot where pickles are manufactured and sold.

PICKLING, preserving flesh or vegetables by brine or vinegar; a workman's name for placing any thing in a steep.

PICKLING-TUB, **PICKLING-PAN**, vessels for keeping salted meat in.

PICK-LOCK, an instrument for picking locks; a term in the wool trade for a superior description of wool.

PICKTHA, **PIAKTHA**, another name for the vis, an Indian and Burmese weight of 140 tolas, about 3½ lbs. (3'65).

PIC-NICS, a kind of simeⁿ sweet fancy biscuit, so named.

PICON, small charcoal burnt in braziers in Italy.

PICOTE, the name in Italy for a coarse stuff made of goats' hair, and for a glossy silk fabric.

PICOTINE, a name in some parts of the Continent for a peck, a measure used principally to serve out the quantity of oats, &c. for a horse's meal.

PICTURE, a painting; though the word is sometimes applied to a print or engraving. Large sums of money are laid out annually on the works of living artists, or ancient masters, and the public exhibitions of paintings do much good.

PICTURE-BOOK, an illustrated work for children.

PICTURE-CLEANER, a restorer of the brightness of colours, &c. in oil-paintings.

PICTURE-DEALER, a purchaser of pictures for re-sale.

PICTURE-FRAME, a setting, or frame for a picture, made of different materials, either wood, solid or veneered, leather, papier-mâché, gutta-percha, metal, &c.

PICTURE-FRAME MAKER, a workman who makes square frames for prints or for looking-glasses. Oval frames are either turned, or moulded of some composition.

PICTURE-GALLERY, a place for hanging or exhibiting pictures.

PICTURE-LINER, one who prepares and fixes the inner canvas of a picture.

PICTURE-RESTORER and **CLEANER**. See **PICTURE-CLEANER**.

PICTURE-ROD, a kind of brass tubing for affixing to the tops of walls in a room, to suspend pictures from.

PICUDELLA, a variety of olive.

PICUL: in Batavia it is 135 lbs. 10 oz.; in Japan, 131 lbs.; in Manila, 1½ cwt. (140 lbs.) See **PECUL**.

PIE, a dish of baked meat or fruit, with a crust top.

PIE, a printer's term for a confused mass of letters or type, broken up by accident; a small nominal Indian money, the third part of the pice, 12 of which go to the anna, of 1½d.

PIECE, a picture; a play; a patch; a part or length of any thing, or the whole, of variable dimensions. A piece of muslin is 10 yards, of calico 23 yards, of Irish linen 25 yards, of Hanoverian linen 100 double ellis, or 128 yards.

PIECE-BROKER, a person who buys shreds and remnants of woollen cloth from tailors, to sell again to others who want them for mending, or for other purposes.

PIECE-GOODS, the articles usually classed under this category are grey cotton, mulla, jaconets, shirtings, madapolans, printers' cambrics, long cloths, sheetings, drills, &c.

PIECING, mending; making additions; joining two things together.

PIECE-WORK, task-work; work paid for by the job.

PIE-DISH, an oval, flat deep dish of crockery ware, for baking pies in.

PIEDOUCHE (French), a bracket-pedestal.

PIEGGERIA (Italian), a surety; ball, or security.

PIEGO (Italian), a packet of letters.

PIEL, an iron wedge for boring stones.

PIELAGO, a kind of sailing-vessel.

PIE-MAN, one who makes and carries pies about the streets for sale.

PIENSO, a daily allowance of barley, &c., given to horses and mules in Spain.

PIER, a projecting quay, wharf, or landing-place; a strong marine erection running out into the sea from the shore, on a shallow coast, for the facility of passengers, shipping, &c.; a projection or column on which the arch of a bridge is raised.

PIERAGE, money paid by ships for the use of a pier or wharf; a toll demanded of passengers for walking or landing on certain piers.

PIERCED-WORK, perforated or fillgree-work.

PIERCEL, **PIERCER**, a kind of awl or gimlet for giving vent to casks of liquor.

PIERCER, a lady's eyelet-tee for fancy-work, made of ivory, bone, pearl, or a porcupine's quill; an operative in a cotton-mill.

PIER-GLASS, a large looking-glass between windows.

PIERRIER (French), a swivel-gun.

PIETRA DURA, a name for any hard stone, such as onyx, chalcedony, and amn pebbles, &c., used for cutting, and for representing flowers, animals, &c. on.

PIZZO, a leather bottle or skin, used for carrying liquors.

PIC, a well-known domestic animal whose valuable commercial products are noticed under Bacon, Pork, Lard, &c.; an earthen pitcher; a chimney-pot; a common name for a large mass of unformed metal; an ingot of iron or lead, weighing ¼ to 1½ cwt.

PIGEON, a common name for several varieties of birds, several of which enter largely into commerce, both for food and as fancy-birds. The carrier pigeon, formerly so much prized, is now replaced by the electric wires on land and in the sea.

PIGEON-EXPRESS, the transmission of intelligence by a slip or note attached to a carrier pigeon, set loose to return to its home.

PIGEON-HOLE, a receptacle for letters, &c.

patch; a part of the whole, of piece of muslin yards, of Irish veno linen 100

ho buys shreds en cloth from thers who want other purposes. usually classed re gray cotton, re, madapoliana, lths, sheetings,

additions; join-

work paid for by dish of crockery

cket-pedestal, surety; ball, or

f letters. ring stones. vessel.

and carries pies

es of barley, &c., es in Spain. rtharf, or landing- unction running the shore, on a acility of passen- a projection or rch of a bridge is

elps for the use of demanded of pas- landing on certain

or flilgree-work. of awl or gimlet of liquor.

er for fancy-work, pearl, or a poreu- in a cotton-mill, ng-glass between

el-gun.

ny hard stone, y, and arno pel- ing, and for repre- &c. on.

or skin, used for

ic animal whose ducts are noticed, &c.; an earthen a common name forged metal; an ghing $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. for several vari- hich enter largely for food and as pigeon, formerly replaced by the d in the sea.

mission of intel- attached to a car- return to its home. for letters, &c.

PIGEON-HOUSE, a dove-cot, or elevated shelter for pigeons to roost and breed in.

PIGEON-MATCH, a competitive trial of skill among sportsmen, in shooting at pigeons let loose from a trap.

PIGEON-PIE, a pastry made of pigeons.

PIGEON-TRAP, a trap in which pigeons are confined, in order to be shot at when liberated and on the wing.

PIGEON-WOOD, another name for zebra-wood, of which there are several kinds; one from Jamaica is the produce of *Guettarda speciosa*; others come from the Brazils.

PIGGIN, a small wooden or earthen vessel, without a handle.

PIGIONE (Italian), house-rent.

PIGMENT, a paint; any colour used by painters.

PIGONES, **PINONES**, the edible seeds of the cones of various pines. Those of the *Pinus Pinea*, are consumed in Italy. In Chile, they are considered a great delicacy, both by the Indians and Spaniards.

They are sometimes boiled, ground down on a stone into a kind of paste, and made into pastry. The cone of a magnificent Australian pine, containing as many as 150 edible seeds, furnishes at certain seasons, a rich harvest to the aborigines.

PIG-NUTS, a North American name for a variety of the hickory-tree, *Carya glabra*. The nuts are smaller, and not quite so pleasant as those of the shell-bark variety of hickory. The hog-nut is the *Carya porcina*.

PIG'S-FACE, **PIG'S-CHEEK**. See **BATH-CHAPS**. **PIG'S-FRY**, the entrails of a pig sold for food. **PIG'S-HEAD**, the head of a pig, sold fresh or salted.

PIG-SKIN, the skin of the hog prepared as leather for saddles, binding, or other purposes.

PIG-STYE, an enclosure, with a house for pigs to fatten in.

PIG-TAIL, a dark kind of tobacco twisted into a long rope or cord, which is afterwards wound into a hard close ball.

PIKE, a long lance; an iron sprig for fastening work to a turning-lathe; a freshwater fish, the *Esox lucius*; the sea-pike is the gar-fish, *E. belone*; an abbreviation for a "toll-gate," or "turnpike-gate;" a measure of length used in Egypt, Syria, Servia, and the adjoining countries; about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; 19-24ths pike are, according to Dr. Bowring, 1 yard. See **PIE**.

PIKE-HEAD, the spear, or arrow-pointed part of a pike.

PIKE-STAFF, the pole of a pike.

PILASTER, a square column set in a wall.

PILCH (Scotch), a gown made of silk; a petticoat open in front, worn by infants; an apron or protection for the thighs, worn by men digging peat; a child's flannel napkin.

PILCHARD, a small fish resembling the herring, the *Clupea pilchardus*, which is caught in large numbers on the western coasts of England; the take of the Cornish fisheries being, on the average, 60,000,000 fish, or 21,000 hhd., of which the greater portion are shipped salted, to the Mediterranean ports.

PILE, a pale or pointed stake; a sharpened log of timber driven a considerable depth into the ground, in the bed of rivers, or in marshy land, to build upon; an erection or superstructure; the shag, nap, or surface of velvet, plush, broad-cloth, &c.; a galvanic battery.

PILE-DRIVER, a workman occupied in sinking piles for the foundation of a superstructure; a machine used for the purpose.

PILE-DRIVING MACHINE, **PILE-ENGINE**, a heavy rammer, or mass of iron, raised by a leverage, and descending repeatedly with force by gravity, on the head of a pile or log of wood, to be driven into the earth. Nasmyth's steam hammer, applied to the pile-engine, raises the rammer again, by the action of steam.

PILENTUM, a light vehicle; a combination of the cab and carriage.

PILEWORT, a common field plant, the *Ranunculus Ficaria*, the leaves of which are sometimes used as a potherb.

PILL, a medicine rolled into a small globe.

PILLAR, an upright column or support of wood, iron, stone, &c.

PILLAR DOLLAR, a Spanish silver coin with two columns supporting the royal arms on the obverse, which is at a high premium for the Chinese market.

PILLAU, a Turkish dish of rice with fowl or mutton, raisins, almonds, chilies and cardamoms, boiled or stewed together, and served up with sweet gravy and fried onions.

PILL-BOX MAKER, a manufacturer of small round pasteboard, or thin wooden, boxes of different sizes, for chemists' and surgeons' use.

PILLEZ, a kind of naked barley.

PILLOCCIAIO (Italian), a furrer.

PILLION, a soft saddle for a woman; a pad for a horse's back; tin in slugs.

PILLMAKING-MACHINE, a corrugated metal plate for rolling pills on, so as to divide them accurately.

PILLOCCOCIA, a purgative pill, so named.

PILLOW, a bag filled with feathers to rest the head on in bed, &c.; a name for a kind of plain fustian. See **FUSTIAN**.

PILLOW-LACE, lace worked by hand on a small cushion or pillow.

PILLOW-SLIP, an outer covering or case of linen or calico for a feather pillow.

PILL-TILE, a glazed tile for rolling the pill mass upon with the hand or a spatula.

PILOT, a qualified licensed mariner, employed to navigate ships through intricate channels into or out of a river, port or roadstead.

PILOTAGE, the authorized fees paid to a pilot for navigating a vessel.

PILOT-BALLOON, a small balloon sent up to try the wind.

PILOT-BOAT, a small strong-built cutter, belonging to a pilot, employed in beating about the coasts and approaches to ports, awaiting vessels requiring the services of a pilot.

PILOT-BREAD, a name in the West Indies for hard or ship biscuit. The whiter and finer kind of sea-biscuit is often called captains' biscuit.

PILOT-CLOTH, an indigo blue woollen cloth, used for great coats, and for the clothing of mariners and others.

PILOT-ENGINE, an engine sent before to clear the line or to attend on a railway train.

PILOTIN (French), the apprentice to a pilot; the wire of an organ pipe.

PILOT-JACK, a union or other flag hoisted by a vessel for a pilot.

PIMENT, spiced or honeyed wine.

PIMENTO, the dried berries of a West Indian tree, the *Eugenia Pimenta*, used as a spice in cookery, which have a flavour intermediate between pepper and cloves. The tree is exclusively cultivated in Jamaica, but of 36,061 cwts. imported thence in 1855, only 3,535 cwts. were entered for home consumption.

PIMENTO-OIL, an aromatic yellow oil obtained from the covering of the fruit of the *Eugenia Pimenta*.

PIMENTO, the Spanish name for capsicums. **PIMPLE**, a name given to calcined copper in a certain state; also called sponge regulus.

PIMPLES, a West Indian name for the prickly pear (*Opuntia Funa* and *O. vulgaris*), which is much used as a hedge plant.

PI, a peg or bolt of wood or metal; a short piece of wire used by females for fastening articles of dress, &c. These are made of brass wire reduced by the usual process of wire drawing; the old "spun head," which was liable to get loose, is now giving way to those with solid heads; the axis on which the sheave of a block turns; a short piece of wood for belaying or fastening ropes to in a ship; a vulgar name for the half of a tub or anker of smuggled spirits.

PINA (Spanish), amalgamated silver; pine-apple leaf fibres.

PINA-CLOTH, an expensive fabric made by the natives of the Philippines from the fibres of the pine-apple leaf, *Ananassa sativa*; the texture is very delicate, soft, and transparent, and generally has a very slight tinge of pale yellow. It is made into shawls, scarfs, handkerchiefs, dresses, &c., and is most beautifully embroidered by the needle.

PINAFORE, a child's apron; an outer dress covering.

PINANG, a Malay name for the betel-nut palm (*Areca catechu*).

PINAZA, a kind of fine Indian fabric.

PIN-BOX, **PIN-CASE**, a small fancy box for holding pins.

PINCEL (Spanish), an instrument for tarring a vessel.

PINCELERO (Spanish), a pencil-maker.

PINCERS, small tongs, or nippers.

PINCHBECK, a brittle alloy consisting of 85 per cent. of copper and 15 per cent. of zinc. It is sometimes called tonback.

PINCH, a Neapolitan vessel.

PINCHINA (French), coarse woollen cloth.

PINCUSHION, a cushion for sticking pins in for a dressing-table, sometimes made of small size for a lady's pocket.

PINDALS, **PINDARS**, American and West Indian names for the ground-nut, *Arachis hypogæa*.

PINE, a well-known useful evergreen tree,

furnishing the deals generally used for building purposes.

PINE-APPLE, a tropical fruit, the *Ananassa sativa* and *lucida*, of which large quantities are now imported in bulk from the Bahamas Islands and the West coast of Africa. There are many distinct kinds now cultivated in hot-houses in this country, some of which are brought to high perfection, and being matured are far superior in flavour to those imported, which have to be picked green, or before they are fully ripe.

PINE-APPLE CHEESE, a kind of cheese shaped and formed in a mould like a pine-apple, which is principally manufactured for export.

PINE-APPLE FIBRE. See **PINA-CLOTH**.

PINE-BOARDS, **PINE-PLANKS**. See **DEALS**.

PINE-FISH, a name in the Shetlands for fish dried in the open air.

PINE-HOUSE, **PINEERY**, a hot-house or stove for growing pines.

PINE-KERNELS, the seeds of the stone pine (*Pinus pinea*), which are commonly sold in foreign markets as an article of dessert. They taste somewhat like hazel nuts. See **PIGNONS** and **CHILGOZA**.

PINE-KNOTS, a name in the United States for the cones of pines, large quantities of which are brought down the Mississippi to New Orleans.

PINE NEEDLE-WOOL, **PINE WOOD-WOOL**, a fibrous vegetable substance obtained in Prussia by treating the buds and leaves of coniferous trees with a strong solution of carbonate of soda. The fibre is used there for upholstery purposes, such as stuffing for mattresses, intended as a protection against insects, and for wadding; blankets are made with it; and oil and soap are also obtained from it.

PINEX, an Indian resin or dammer obtained from the droop tree (*Vateria Indica*).

PINGLE-PAN, in Scotland, a small tin goblet with a long handle for preparing children's food.

PINGO, an elastic stick loaded at both ends, poised on the shoulder, used in Caylon for carrying burthens.

PINGUIN, **PEN-GWYN**, a fence plant used in the West Indies for hedge-rows, the *Bromelia Pinguin* and *B. Karatas*.

PIN-HEAD, the wire added to the top of a pin.

PINION, a pivot; a small toothed wheel, connected with, and receiving motion from a larger one; the quills from the joint farthest from the body of the wing of the goose or swan, used for making pens, also called "firns."

PINK, a painter's colour, a yellowish or pale red, or light crimson, of which the chief varieties are rose-pink, Dutch, and English-pink; a garden-flower; a vessel with a round stern and bulging sides, capable of carrying a large cargo; to slash cloth: to work in eyelet holes.

PINKER, one who stabs or cuts out flouncier borders, &c. with a machine, for ladies' dresses and shrouds.

PINKIE, a name in Scotland for the weakest kind of table-beer.

PIN
SO
SC
PA
PINN
(S
tic
ml
Spe
are
PINK
saff
sod
silk
PINK-
PIN-M
PINNA
Bet
TOW
PINNA
angl
PINNA
Indi
of Co
tricts
PINOC
pine-
PINOLA
deter
PINOLE
for in
PINONA
kerne
PINSTO
paper
same
PINT, a
perial
distille
dupoin
lish pin
PINTLE
of a sh
PINT-STO
taining
PINCHE (P
PIONEER,
trates i
man; a
hatchet
the wa
repairs
imenta
PIPE, a p
cylinder
conduct
large, w
and the
vices; a
whistle
dimensi
hold 10
and loc
ranging
PIPE-CASE
ing a sh
pipe.
PIPE-CLAY,
tious ear
of alumin
for mo
sinker's
earthens
scouring

ily used for
 e *Ananassa*
 ge quantities
 m the Baha-
 nds of Africa.
 nds now cul-
 this country,
 to high per-
 r supe-
 rported, which
 before they are
 cheese shaped
 e a pine-apple,
 ctured for ex-
 -CLOTH.
 See DEALS.
 etands for fish
 ouse or stove
 the stone pine
 commonly sold
 article of dessert.
 hazel nuts. See
 United States
 ge quantities of
 the Mississippti
 WOOD-WOOL, a
 nce obtained in
 buds and leaves
 a strong solution
 The fibre is used
 rropes, such as
 tended as a prod-
 it; and oil and
 um it.
 hammer obtained
eria Indica.)
 a small tin goblet
 paring children's
 ed at both ends,
 sed in Ceylon for
 ce plant used in
 edge-rows, the
 Karatas.
 to the top of a
 toothed wheel,
 ceiving motion
 quills from the
 oley of the wing
 sed for making
 a yellowish or
 on, of which the
 ink, Dutch, and
 flower; a vessel
 bulging sides,
 large cargo; to
 yelct holes.
 cuts out flounce,
 hine, for ladies'
 for the weakest

PINKING-IRON, a cutting instrument for scolloping the edges of ribbons, flouncings, paper for coffin trimmings, &c.

PINK-ROOT, a name for the worm-grass (*Spigelia marilandica*), a poisonous narcotic and purgative, and a very powerful vermifuge; the fresh leaves and stems of *Spigelia anthelmia*, and *S. marilandica*, are used as an anthelmintic.

PINK-SAUCE, a little saucer, containing safflower prepared with a small portion of soda, and used for giving a flesh tint to silk stockings, &c. [stern.]

PINK-STERN, a ship with a high, narrow

PIN-MAKER, a manufacturer of pins.

PINNACE, a ship's barge, intermediate in size between a launch and a cutter, and never rowing more than eight oars.

PINNACLE, a small turret or spire on the angle of a building.

PINNAOCTAY-OIL, a name in some parts of India, for an oil obtained from the seeds of *Calophyllum inophyllum*. In other districts it is called Oondee-oil.

PINOCCHIO (Italian), the edible seeds from pine-cones; the kernel of the pine apple.

PINOLA, **PINULA** (Italian), a spindle; the detent of a repeating watch.

PINOLE, an aromatic powder used in Italy for making chocolate.

PINONATA, a conserve or paste made of the kernels of pine cones.

PINSTICKER, a person who fixes pins in paper; a machine which performs the same operation.

PINT, a British liquid measure; $\frac{1}{4}$ of an Imperial quart, and $\frac{1}{8}$ of a gallon; a pint of distilled water weighs $1\frac{1}{8}$ pound avoirdupois; a Scots pint contains three English pints, and is = 108.404 cubic inches.

PINTLE, a metal bolt on which the rudder of a ship is hung.

PINT-STOUP, a tin-measure in Scotland, containing very nearly three English pints.

PIOCHE (French), a pickaxe or mattock.

PIONEER, a settler or colonist who penetrates into the wilderness; a backwoodsman; a working soldier provided with hatchet, &c., who precedes and clears the way of obstructions for an army, repairs the roads, and works at intrenchments, &c.

PIPE, a leather or canvas hose; a long tube or cylinder of metal, earthenware, or glass for conducting water, gas, steam, &c. When large, water and gas pipes are called mains, and the smaller ones, supply pipes and services; a tube for smoking; a boatswain's whistle; a cask for liquids of variable dimensions, but considered ordinarily to hold 105 gallons. In different countries and localities it varies considerably, ranging from 68 up to 156 gallons.

PIPE-CASE, a smoker's pocket-case for holding a short meerschaum or clay tobacco-pipe.

PIPE-CLAY, an adhesive and plastic unctuous earth, containing about 36 per cent. of alumina with 61 silica, which is used for moulding clay tobacco-pipes for smokers, for making various kinds of earthenware, and as a detergent for scouring cloth. From Kingsteignton, in

Devonshire, nearly 20,000 tons are obtained yearly.

PIPE-LAYER, a workman who lays gas mains, water, or draining pipes.

PIPE-MANUFACTURER, a maker of metal tubes, clay, or glass cylinders, or of tobacco smoking-pipes.

PIPER, one who plays on the bag-pipes.

PIPE-STAVES. See STAVES.

PI-P, the legumes of *Casalpinia Papou* used as a tanning material, but inferior to Divi-divi.

PIPLIAN, an Indian fricasse.

PIPING, a kind of cord trimming or fluting for ladies' dresses.

PIPING-IRONS, fluting-irons.

PIPING BULLFINCH, a bullfinch that whistles tunes.

PIPKIN, a small earthen saucapan.

PIPOTE (Italian), a keg; a small barrel.

PIPPIN, a name for some varieties of small choice apples.

PISPISSEWA, a wild plant of North America, the *Chimaphila umbellata*, which being diuretic, acrid, and narcotic, is used in medicine.

PIQUE (French), marcella; a cotton stuff used for waistcoats.

PIQUETTE, sour acid wine; a drink made in France by pouring water on the husks of grapes.

PIRAMETER, the name given to an instrument for ascertaining the power required to draw carriages over roads.

PIRATE, a sea-robber; a vessel which attacks others at sea for the sake of plunder.

PIRATING, counterfeiting; copying any thing without permission; stealing the copy-right of a work.

PIRL, to twist or twine, as in forming horse-hair into a fishing-line.

PIRN (Scotch), a quill or reed; yarn wound on a shuttle; the bobbin of a spinning-wheel; the wheel of a fishing-rod.

PIRNIK, a woollen nightcap made in Kilmarnock, of different colours or stripes.

PIROGUE, a rough canoe formed out of the trunk of a tree.

PISANG, one of the Malay names for the plantain. See PINANG.

PISE, blocks of clay rammed into moulds; rammed earth, used in some countries to build the walls of cottages.

PISMIRE, a name in the Orkneys for the steel-yard.

PISTACHIO-NUTS, the small almonds or nuts in the drupe of the *Pistacia vera*, and its varieties, natives of Syria, which are imported in small quantities from Messina, Sicily, and other parts in the Mediterranean, either shelled or unshelled. The kernels are small, pale green, with a flavour like sweet almonds. They are used as a dessert fruit, in confectionery, and also to make a sort of cosmetic-powder for the face. In 1855, we imported 3210 cwts. of these nuts.

PISTAREEN, a Spanish silver coin, worth about 8d. or 9d. The "head" pistareen is worth about 1d. more. There are also quarter and half pistareen silver pieces. The double pistareen is current for about 1s. 6d.

PISTERA, in Italy, a round jug with a spout.
PISTOL, a well-known hand weapon; the smallest fire-arm used.

PISTOL-CASE, a box for keeping one or more pistols in.

PISTOLE, a gold coin of the European States, varying in different countries, and in different cognages. The Spanish pistole is the fourth of the doubloon. The cognage of 1813 to 1822, weighed 4 dwts, 8 gra., of which 3 dwts, 18-6 gra. were pure gold. The previous coins of 1745, 1774, and 1782, contained 2 to 3 grains more pure gold. The *doppia*, or pistole of Milan, coined in 1788, weighs 4 dwts, 1-5 gra., of which 3 dwts, 16-6 gra. are pure gold. The later pistoles of Switzerland, weigh 4 dwts, 20 gra., of which 4 dwts, 8 gra. are pure gold. On the average, the pistole may be valued at 18s.

PISTOL-BOUQUET, the name for a kind of carpenter's plane.

PISTON, the sucker, or part of a pump which fits the bore; the short cylinder or disk of a steam-engine, acted upon by the air or steam, and causing suction.

PISTON-ROD, the rod by which a piston is forced down and drawn up.

PIT, a well, or deep hole; the sunken shaft of a mine; the floor, or chief audience part of a play-house; a place for sawing wood.

PITA, a name for alooe-fibre, obtained from the leaves of the *Agave Americana*, which is made into a strong and white cordage, and also manufactured into paper in Mexico.

PITCH, the resin of pine extracted by fire and inspissation; or the residuum of boiled tar, made in England, and of which about a thousand tons a year are imported from Russia; in mining, the limit of ground set to those who work on tribute; an inclination or elevation; the sloping side of a roof; the rising or falling of a vessel in a heavy sea; to set in array, as to pitch a tent; to pavo with pebbles.

PITCH AND TACK MANUFACTURER, a maker of those commodities, largely used for smearing or covering ships' bottoms, palings, &c.

PITCH-BACK WHEEL, a kind of wheel used in a mill, propelled by water.

PITCH-BLENDE, a valuable ore for the porcelain painter, producing a fine orange colour, and also a black, found in Saxony, Bohemia, and Cornwall.

PITCHER, an earthen water-jug.

PITCH-FORK, a prong with which hay, &c. is lifted from a cart to the rick.

PITCHING, a market term for unloading, and for the small charge paid to the carrier for looking after the empty packages and cloths, and returning them correctly; flaking a tent or booth; covering a ship's bottom, a roof, or palings with pitch or tar.

PITCHING-STABLES, a kind of shaped Cornish granita, 4 or 6 inches long, for paving.

PITCH-LADLE, an iron ladle for lifting out pitch from a boiler.

PITCH-PIPE MANUFACTURER, a maker of pipes used for giving the key-notes for music.

PITCH-PLASTER, a plaster of Burgundy pitch.

PITCH-STONE, a vitreous lava which occurs in veins and beds, and sometimes in whole mountains.

PITCH-WHEELS, toothed wheels in machinery or clocks, which work together.

PITCH-WORK, work done in a coal-mine, by those working on tribute.

PIT-COAL, the common bituminous coal used throughout the country. See **COAL**.

PITH, the cellular or spongy substance of plant stalks, used for various purposes, for making light models, &c. The pith of the elder is used for electrical purposes; that of the sago palm is converted into starch. See **SHOLA**.

PIT-MAN, a collier; one who looks after the mine-gear; the sawyer who stands in the pit.

PITON (French), a screw-ring; a staple.

PIT-PAN, a long flat-bottomed river-boat used in Central America. It is deep and wide in the middle, but shallow at the ends, which are square. It not unfrequently contains 60 paddlers.

PIT-SAW. See **SAW**.

PIT-SAW FILE. See **FILE**.

PITTORE (Italian), a painter or limner.

PIUMA, the name given to a new and mixed fabric of light texture, used for gentlemen's coats.

PIVOT-GUN, a piece of ordnance turning freely on a pivot, to alter the direction.

PIX, the name given to a box kept at the British Mint, in which a small sample of the coins struck are deposited, in order to be assayed and compared with a standard preserved in the Exchequer. This operation, called "the trial of the pix," is performed in the presence of certain members of the Privy Council, the officers of the Mint, and a jury of the Goldsmiths' Company, and now usually takes place on the appointment of a new Master of the Mint, before his predecessor receives a discharge.

PIZZA (Italian), a sort of cake.

PIZZICAGNOLI (Italian), a cheese-monger; a pork-shop.

PLACAGE (French), veneering; inlaying.

PLACARD, a written or printed notice stuck up; to advertise by posted bills.

PLACARD-BEARER, a man walking about the streets or thoroughfares, carrying notices on boards.

PLACE, a public or private employment; a public square in a city; a name in Scotland for the mansion-house of an estate; to arrange or dispose.

PLACE-BRICK, a builder's term for an inferior kind of brick, which, from being on the outside of a clamp or kiln, is only imperfectly burnt.

PLACER, a gold field; a position or locality in an auriferous country.

PLACK, a small copper coin, formerly current in Scotland, equal to the third part of an English penny.

PLAICE, a flat fish, the *Pleuronectes platessa*, which, when of a moderate size, is good eating, but inferior to the turbot and sole.

PLAID, an outer loose tartan wrapper, worn by the Highlanders. See **MAUD**, **TARTAN**, and **TWEEDA**.

PLAIN, simple, without ornament or beauty.
PLAINBACKS, a term in the weaving trade for bombazettes. [tor's projection.]

PLAIN-CHART, a chart laid down on Mercator's PLAIN, a written statement of a suit in a Court of Requests, County Court, &c.

PLAINTIFF, a suitor; one who commences a law-suit. [cloth, linen, &c]

PLAIN, PLAT, PLEAT, a fold or double in PLAIN, a scheme; an outline drawing or design; a ground-plan of a building; a horizontal section.

PLANCHET, in coining, a piece of metal intended for a coin, with a smooth flat surface, to be placed in the mill for receiving the die impression. [inferior.]

PLANCHETTE, a small plank or board; a circle.

PLANE, a carpenter's cutting and surface-smoothing tool, of which there are great varieties, named after the purposes they are intended to fulfil; as smooth-plane; beading-plane; jack-plane; trying-plane; long-plane; jointer-plane; moulding-plane; panel-plane; rounding-plane; toothling-plane; fork-staff-plane; ovolo; lamb's-tongue, astragal and hollow-sash-planes; bead-plane; match-plane; grooving-plane; hand-rail-plane; table-plane; single and three reed-planes; side-filisters; sash-filister; dovetail-box; side-round; side-rabbit; side-snipe; square-rabbit; skew-rabbit; and numerous others.

PLANE-IRONS, cutting irons to insert in a plane, and which are either double or single.

PLANE-MAKER, a manufacturer of the wood cases for workmen's planes.

PLANER, in printing, a flat square-made piece of wood, used by the compositor for forcing down the type in the form, and making the surface perfectly even.

PLANE-TABLE, a surveyor's instrument for taking angles.

PLANETARIUM, a machine for showing the motions of the planets.

PLANE-TREE, the sycamore, *Platanus occidentalis*, a large North American tree, the wood of which is used for musical instruments, and other works requiring a clean light-coloured wood.

PLANIMETER, an instrument for calculating the area of plane figures.

PLANING-MACHINE, **PLANING-MILL**, a facing-machine for smoothing boards, &c., and economizing time and labour; an application of the slide-rest to a traversing-table.

PLANISH, to smooth wood; to polish metals.

PLANISHER, a tool used by turners for smoothing brass work; a workman who hammers metals into a flat surface.

PLANK, a liquid measure used in Lubeck, Rostock, &c., also called a noessel, about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a pint; a long flat piece of timber. See BOARD, DEAL, and LEAD.

PLANK-ROAD, a road formed upon planks laid transversely, much used in America.

PLANK-SAWER, a sawyer.

PLANT, railway engines and machinery; utensils; the machinery, apparatus, or fixtures by which a business or manufacture is carried on, as a builder's plant; the plant of a brewery, &c.; to set in the ground; to cultivate.

PLANTADO-PAEADO, the sun-dried fruit of the plantain, which forms a considerable article of internal commerce in some of the districts of Mexico.

PLANTAIN, a succulent shrub or tree, the *Musa Paradisiaca*, largely cultivated in the tropics for its fruit, eaten boiled or roasted, or prepared into dough and meal; bags are made of the leaves, and the stalk furnishes a large quantity of useful fibre for paper making or for cordage. Another species, *M. textilis*, furnishes a valuable fibre for rope. See MANILA-HEMP.

PLANTATION, a woodland of young trees, an estate for growing coffee, sugar, indigo or spices in the tropics; formerly the term was applied to our foreign possessions, now generally known as colonies.

PLANT-CANE, a first crop of sugar-canes raised from cuttings, not a ratoon or second-shoot crop; the former yielding more juice and sugar.

PLANTER, the manager or overseer of a sugar estate; the superintendent of a coffee plantation or an indigo estate.

PLAQUETTE, a small French coin; a trarthing.

PLAQUEUR (French), one who veneers or lays on plates.

PLASHING, binding and interweaving branches of trees for low fences, &c.

PLASH, a mould or matrix.

PLASMA, a transparent chalcidony of a grass-green or leek-green colour, found in India and China.

PLASTER, a common name in America and other quarters for gypsum, used as a manure; a composition of lime and hair; a substance for casting ornaments and figures; an ointment or salve spread on skin or paper.

PLASTERER, a workman who covers the walls, ceilings, &c. of a house or other edifice with plaster.

PLASTERERS'-COMPANY, one of the minor livery companies of London, which has no hall.

PLASTERERS'-HAIR MANUFACTURER, a collector and preparer of cow hair, and other waste hair, for mixing in mortar.

PLASTER-FACTORY, works where gypsum is ground and prepared, or where cements are made.

PLASTER-IMAGE MAKER, one who makes figures, medallions, and other casts in plaster of Paris.

PLASTER-OF-PARIS, a common name for sulphate of lime or gypsum, from its occurrence in the Paris formation.

PLASTERS, external medical applications, the base of which is generally metallic or alkaline soaps.

PLATA, the Spanish name for silver, applied to both ore and money.

PLATE-FINA, amalgamated silver.

PLATE, a common name for articles made of the precious metals for table use; a horizontal timber placed on a wall to receive other pieces; a small round flat food platter; a flat piece of metal, such as a copper-plate, door or name plate, boiler-plate, &c.

a which occurs sometimes in

els in machinery ether.

a coal-mine, by

immons coal used

See COAL.

ngy substance of various purposes, as, &c. The pith

is converted into

o looks after the r who stands in

ing; a staple.

formed river-boat ca. It is deep and ut shallow at the ce. It not suffe- rders.

ter or limner.

o a new and mixed, used for gentle-

ordnance turning er the direction.

a box kept at the h a small sample of

eposited, in order to red with a standard

equer. This opera-

of the pix," is per-

of certain members

the officers of the

Goldsmiths' Comy takes place on the

Master of the Mint, or receives a dis-

f cake.

a cheese-monger;

earing; inlaying.

printed notice stuck

sted bills.

in walking about the

res, carrying notices

ate employment; a

y; a name in Scot-

house on an estate;

r's term for an in-

hich, from being on

or kiln, is only im-

position or locality

ty. coin, formerly cur-

al to the third part

Pleuronectes platessa, moderate size, is good the turbot and sole. artan wrapper, worn See MAUD, TARTAN.

PLOC, a mixture of hair and tar for covering a ship's bottom.

PLOCAOE (French), the operation of carding wool.

PLOMBAGE, lead work.

PLOMBAGINE, plumbago, black-lead.

PLOMBARRO (Italian), lead and silver ore.

PLOMB-BRUT, rough lead.

PLOMBE (French), a kind of varnish; goods sealed by the douaniers or Custom-house officers.

PLOMBEE (French), red lead.

PLOMBIER, a plumber and glazier in France.

PLOMNET, a coarse woollen fabric.

PLOQUE (French), a bundle of carded wool.

PLOT, a small piece of land; the story of a play; to lay out ground.

PLOTTE, a Swedish silver coin worth about 1s. 6d. There are double, half, and quarter pieces.

PLOTTIE, in Scotland, mulled wine flavoured with ice.

PLOTTING-SCALE, a mathematical instrument used in plotting ground, which is a foot or a foot and a half long, and an inch and a half broad.

PLOUGH, an agricultural implement for turning up the soil, of which there are several kinds, adapted either for light or heavy land, as swing, wheel, or turn-wrist ploughs, and draining or subsoil ploughs, &c. Also a plane; a bookbinder's knife or press for cutting paper.

PLOUGH-GATE, **PLOUGI-GANG**, an extent of land equal on an average to about 40 Scotch acres. See **OX-GANG**.

PLOUGHMAN, a labourer who holds the handles and guides the plough.

PLOUGH-SHARE, the cutting part of the plough; the plate which turns over the soil.

PLOUGHIA, (plouzhia).

PLOUGH-WRIGHT, a workman who repairs **PLOUT-NET**, **POUT-NET**, a small river fishing-net shaped like a stocking, attached to two poles.

PLUCK, a two-pronged dung-fork used in Scotland with the teeth placed at right angles to the shaft; the heart, liver, and lights, &c. of an animal, as of a sheep, calf, &c. used for food; to strip the feathers from poultry.

PLUCKER, a machine used in a worsted factory, consisting of a pair of spiked rollers fed by an endless apron, for cleansing and straightening the fibres of wool.

PLUG, a peg of wood; a metal bung; a water tap or any substance that serves to stop a hole or breach; a stopple for the hole in the bottom of a boat, by which water may be let out.

PLUG-BOD, an air-pump rod.

PLUM, a well-known fruit, the produce of the *Prunus domestica* and its varieties, which is eaten when ripe, or made into pies, &c. See **PRUNES**.

PLUMAIL, **PLUMEAU** (French), a feather dusting broom.

PLUMASSIER, a feather dresser, seller, &c.

PLUMBAGO, a carburet of iron commonly known as black lead, and also called graphite, used for making crucibles and leads for pencils; we import large quantities from Ceylon. A genus of plants with acid, caustic properties. See **LEAD-WORT**.

PLUMBER, one who works in lead.

PLUMBERS' COMPANY, one of the livery companies of London, whose hall is in Great Bush-lane.

PLUMBO-ACID, the binocide or brown oxide of lead.

PLUMB-LINE, a line with a plummet attached to ascertain whether any work is perpendicular.

PLUMB-RULE, a narrow board with a plumb-line.

PLUMK, an ornament or bunch of feathers for the head, or for decorating a hearse or the coffin-lid borne by mutes.

PLUME-MAKER, a feather-dresser; a manufacturer of funeral plumes. See **FUNERAL PLUME**.

PLUMET, a French coal porter; a feather worn for ornament.

PLUMETA, a sort of Spanish woollen cloth.

PLUMBER'S-PILL, a well-known alternative medicine; a preparation of mercury.

PLUMMET, a pencil of solid lead, a lamp of lead for sounding, or for the line of a plumb rule.

PLUMPER, a vote given at an election for one candidate only, by a voter who has the right to split his vote, or to give one for each of the number of candidates required to be returned. [In.]

PLUM-PIE, **PLUM-TART**, pastries with plums. **PLUM-PUDDING**, a solid mixed pudding containing dried raisins and currants, with suet and flour.

PLUM-TREE, a species of *Prunus*, the wood of which is used principally in turning.

PLUNBERSACK (German), a knapsack.

PLUNBER-WAGON, a lumber or baggage wagon in Germany.

PLUNGER, the piston of a forcing-pump.

PLUNGING-BATH, a public bath, where a person can dive and swim.

PLUNKET, a blue colour.

PLUSH, a shaggy cloth or velvet; a fabric of silk and cotton for upholstery, for making or trimming bonnets, cloaks, &c.

PLUSH-HAT, a hat-made of silk plush, dyed drab, black, &c.

PLUSH-MANUFACTURER, a maker of silk or cotton velvet plush.

PLUTRO (Spanish), the compartments of book-shelves in a library.

PLUVIOMETER, an instrument to measure the quantity of rain that falls. See **RAIN-GAUGE**.

PLY, a fold, twist, or plait; to work between two points, as a ferry-boat, omnibus, &c.

PLYERS, a kind of nippers; the balance for a urawbridge. See **PLIERS**.

P. M., abbreviation for "postmaster" and "police magistrate;" also "past meridian," or the afternoon; "past mid-day."

P. O., "post-office."

POACH, to steal game; to soften or boil by cooking; to stab or spear. [In.]

POACK, the collected waste from the preparation of gunpowder.

POCAN-BUSH, a name in the United States for the *Phytolacca decandra*. The young, tender, blanched shoots are boiled as a pot-herb, the pulp of the black berries is used to adulterate wine, and the root is an emetic, approaching nearly to *Ipecacuanha*.

POCCOON, one of the American names for *Sanguinaria Canadensis*. See BLOODROOT.

POCKET, a pouch or small bag in a garment; a mass of rich ore; a large bag for holding ginger, cowry shells, hops, &c. In the wool and hop trade, a pocket contains half a sack, or 12 stone, of 14 lbs. each; but it is a variable quantity, the articles being sold by their actual weight. See HOP-BAG.

POCKET-BOOK, a small portable diary or memorandum-book with a tuck or strap.

POCKET-BOOK MAKER, a manufacturer of the leather cases, &c., for binding pocket-books. [the pocket.

POCKET-COMB, a small folding hair-comb for POCKET-COMPASS, a small portable compass for pedestrians and travellers.

POCKET-EDITION, POCKET-VOLUME, a small size book.

POCKET-GLASS, a small compact telescope to be carried in the pocket; a magnifying-glass; a small dram-glass in a case.

POCKET-HANDKERCHIEF, a handkerchief of silk or cotton, carried in the pocket for use. Some of the dress pocket-handkerchiefs for ladies, of thin muslin or cambric, are highly embroidered and ornamented, and more for show than use.

POCKET-INK, a wooden screw-box holding an ink-stand, for carrying in the pocket.

POCKET-KNIFE, a useful knife with several blades for general use, or one for making pens carried in the pocket.

POCKET-LEDGER, a small private abstract ledger, with a lock or clasp, kept by bankers, merchants, and others, for their own reference.

POCKET-PISTOL, a small revolver or single-barrelled pistol, carried in the pocket for self-defence; a spirit-flask or dram-bottle.

POD, the capsule or seed-case of legumes.

PODBISOY, a rich plain silk.

PODDOCK (Scottish), a rough wooden sledge for carrying stones on. [sarin.

PODERE (Italian), a manor; an estate or PODESTA, an Italian magistrate.

POEGL. See POOGLE.

POET LAUREATE, a pensioned officer who has been elected by the Government or State to the post of honour of national poet.

POGLE, PÆGEL, a Danish liquid measure, the fourth part of the pott, also called an ort, = 0.425 pint.

POHEGAN, a name in the North American fisheries for a kind of paste-bait for mackerel, &c., made of damaged and frequently putrid fish, chopped or ground in a cutting-mill. See BAIT-MILL.

POIDS (French), weight.

POIDS-DE-MARC, a Continental name for avoirdupois or gross weight; the former legal weight of France; it contained 7680 grains, while the British avoirdupois pound is but 7000 grains.

POIDS ROMAIN, troy weight.

POIGNE'E (French), a handful; the sixth of the kanite of flax.

POINT, the sharp end of a tool or instrument; a degree of the horizon or mariner's compass; a railway switch; to insert lime with a small trowel between the stones of a wall already built; to aim a gun; to

twist and bind the end of a rope, and protect it from ravelling.

POINTER, the index hand of a watch or clock; a setter, a kind of sporting dog; a graving-tool.

POINT-LACE, fine lace wrought with the needle.

POINTSMAN, a railway officer whose duty it is to shift the switches or movable guiding rails on the approach or departure of trains, near junction lines and stations.

POIRE (French), a pear; perry, the drink made from pears; a powder-horn or flask.

POIRE'E, the white best grown in France.

Pois (French), pease.

POISONS, many vegetable and mineral substances dangerous to life, some of which, however, in the hands of skilled practitioners are used as powerful remedies in disease.

POISSON (French), a fish; the fourth part of a chopin, and the eighth part of the old Paris pint, or setier. The ancient pint of Paris was the $\frac{1}{2}$ of the veite, or setier, and = 1.393 pint English; 8 poissons made the French pint; the poisson was = 1164 decilitre, = 0.205 English pint.

POITRON (French), a kind of yellow plum.

POIVRADE, a pepper and vinegar sauce.

POIVRE (French), pepper.

POIX (French), pitch.

POJACK. See PAJOCK.

POKE, a bag. See POCKET.

POKE-BOY, POKE-PULLER, persons engaged in bagging hops.

POKEL-FLEISCH (German), pickled or salted meat.

POKER, a long iron bar used in mast-making to drive on the hoop; a polished metal bar for stirring the fire in a grate.

POKE-WEED, the American name for the *Phytolacca decandra*. See POGAN BUSH.

POLACCA, POLACRE, a luteen-rigged vessel, common to the Mediterranean.

POLAR-BEAR, the white bear, *Thalassarctos maritimus*, the skin of which is of the greatest value to the Arctic tribes, and of its trousers, boots, gloves, &c. are made. In this country it is sometimes used for wrappers, and carriage or other rugs.

POLAR-HARE, the *Lepus glacialis*, the fur of which is used for making boas, muffis, linings, &c.

POLARISCOPE, an instrument for showing the polarization of light.

POLBA, a Russian name for spelt-wheat.

POLDAYT, a coarse kind of canvas.

POLDER, a name given in Holland to a marshy plot of land, often enclosed and drained. There are kleipolders (clay or marl), dollerpolders (hollows or dells), and wadpolders.

POLE, a prop; the tall stock of a tree planted in the ground; a land-measure. See PERCH.

POLE-AXE, a boarding axe used on ship-board; also by slaughter-men.

POLEMIT, a sort of French camel.

POLEMOSCOPE (French), a spy-glass; an oblique perspective glass.

POLE-NET, a net attached to a pole for illegal fishing in rivers; a snarmping net.

POLENTA, a thick porridge made in France of chestnut meal boiled with milk. In Italy it is a sort of pudding made of Indian-corn meal.

POLICE-CONSTABLE, an ordinary policeman; one charged to see the peace kept, and whose duty it is to perambulate on a certain beat for a fixed period.

POLICE-INSPECTOR, a superintendent of police.

POLICE-MAGISTRATE, a stipendiary law-officer who presides at a police-court, and tries and sentences offenders brought before him, upon charges preferred by the police.

POLICEMAN, POLICE-OFFICER. See **POLICE-CONSTABLE**.

POLICE-SERGEANT, a superior police-officer.

POLICE-STATION, the receiving house where offenders are taken by the police; the place where the police assemble for orders, and to march out on duty.

POLICY, the certificate issued to an insurer by a life, fire, or marine insurance office; a gentleman's pleasure ground.

POLICY-BOOK, a book kept at an insurance-office for making entries of policies granted.

POLICY-HOLDERS, the persons insured in an office.

POLIOAR, the head of a village district in India.

POLIMITA, a stuff of variegated colours.

POLISHING, the art of giving brightness to any substance, as wood, metal, glass, &c. **POLISHING-BRUSH**, a hand brush for shining stoves or grates, shoes and furniture. See **PLATE-BRUSH**.

POLISHING-IRON, a smoothing iron; a book-binder's tool.

POLISHING-PASTE, a kind of blacking or paste for harness and leather; a substance compounded of oil, beeswax, and spirit of varnish, for giving a polish to articles of household furniture.

POLISHING-SLATES, a name for hone-slates or whet-stones.

POLISHING-SNAKE, a tool used by lithographers.

POLISH-POWDER, a preparation of plumbago for stoves and iron articles; rouge or other substances for brightening articles of plate. See **PLATE-POWDER**.

POLKA-JACKET, a hand-knitted worsted jacket.

POLL, the name in Germany for a sort of coarse meal; a list of persons voting at an election.

POLLACK, an ocean fish, the *Gadus pollachius*, found on both sides of the Atlantic; on the British coasts it is often known as the coal fish, and the whiting pollack. In North America it is so plentiful that it is salted and sold by the quintal.

POLLAM, an Eastern weight, used at Aden and in India, about 527 troy grains.

POLLANE (Kurd), poultry.

POLLARD, a coarse product of wheat from the mill, but finer than bran; in many counties it has particular local names; also a lopped or polled tree. See **SHAARS**.

POLL-BOOK, a register of voters exercising their franchise.

POLL-CLERK, a clerk who enters the names of voters at elections as they appear and vote.

POLLED-CATTLE, a mixed breed of Scotch cattle, including the polled Angus or Aberdeen, and the polled Galloway.

POLLEADA, a Portuguese name for the Inch.

POLLEN, a fresh-water herring.

POLLERIA, a poultry market or shop in Italy.

POLLICE, a Maltese linear measure.

POLLINARO (Italian), a poulterer.

POLLING, a process by which copper is changed from a highly crystalline mass into a metal which may be beaten into thin leaves.

POLONICK, a dry measure of Trieste, = 6 6836 gallons.

POLONZ, a dried sausage.

POLPOLTIN, a Russian coin of two denominations, one equal to 25 copecks, worth about 10d., the other of 5 grives or 50 copecks.

POLST, a term in the leather trade in Electoral Hesse for the half of a dicker or five pieces.

POLSTER, the German name for a soft cushion or pad; a bolster. [Is. 7d.]

POLTIN, a Russian silver coin worth about 10d.

POLTUROCK, a petty Hungarian coin of 1/2 kreutzer, less than a halfpenny in value.

POLTUZAC, a small Polish coin, about the same value as the polturock.

POLUSCA, a very minute Russian coin, the half of an moscosque or denusca, and worth about the twelfth part of a penny.

POLYMERINE, glass-makers' ashes.

POLYCHORD, having many strings; an apparatus which couples two octave notes, and can be affixed to any piano-forte or similar instrument with keys.

POLYGLOT, a book in several languages.

POLYGRAPH, a copying machine.

POLYSCOPE, a multiplying glass or lens.

POMACE, a builder's name for pumice-stone.

POMAGE, the refuse of apples or pears after they have been pressed for cider.

POMADE, a scented ointment for the hair; pomatum.

POMADE-POT, a porcelain or other ornamental jar for holding pomatum for the toilet-table.

POMATUM-BOTTLE, a bottle for holding pomatum, often enclosed in polished box-wood cases.

POMEGRANATE, the fruit of the *Punica Granatum*, the juice of which is acidulous and sweet, and makes a pleasant sherbet for fever patients. The tree is common now in almost all warm climates. See **DALIE**.

POMEGRANATE-BARK, a name for the rind of the pomegranate fruit, which is used in medicine, and in dyeing, on account of its astringency. It is also said to be employed for tanning Morocco leather. The bark of the root is emetic and purgative, and administered for worms.

POMELLOES, a name under which forbidden fruit is sometimes sold in this country by fruiterers.

POMERANGE (German), the orange.

POMFRET, an Indian fish, of which there are two kinds, the black and the white.

a bitter lamp
of *Calophyllum*
out 60 per cent.
is also called

od, the produce
of *Calophyllum*,
for planks, and

; a house for the
supported by the

port of the poor,
d, or able-bodied

ision which has
regulation of all
relating to the
administration

metropolitan office,
municipal meet.
-tax levied on
householders, for

re of oil; a mea-
7 gallons.
varieties of maize
red, blue, white,
parched corn; a

small kind of maize

ey painted board
marked divisions,
at cards, called

anything; a small
rod and pellet.
es, of which there
d the soft wood

boys, and common
polishing wheels
made out of hori-
-

The bark of the
y fishermen, for
nets. The buds
omatic and bitter,
uretic and anti-
is obtained from
a, in the United

worsted, of which
es, as watered,
d, &c. The manu-
at Dublin and

of the poppy.
e *Papaver somni-*
commerce as an

rying oil, obtained
; is more exten-
s presidency, and
a, than any other,
ood. Exposed to
becomes perfectly

official details of

plum grown in

PORCELAIN. See POTTERY.

PORCELAIN-CLAY, a fine and white clay suited for pottery and earthenware purposes.

PORCELAIN-JASPER, beds of clay which have been partially vitrified by contact with trap rocks.

PORCELAIN-LETTER MAKER, a preparer of the ornamental coloured letters of pottery-ware, to be affixed to shop-fronts.

PORCELAIN-PAPER, a kind of French-made fancy paper, which is sometimes figured, painted and gilt.

PORCH, a covered way to an entrance, as to a church or dwelling-house; a portico.

PORCUPINE-WOOD, a species of palm so named, because, when cut horizontally, the markings of the wood assimilate to the quills of the porcupine.

PORK, the flesh of the hog sold fresh or salted.

PORK-BUTCHER, one who kills pigs and sells **PORK-CHOP,** a slice from the rib of a pig.

PORKERS, young pigs under a year old.

PORK-SAUSAGE, minced pork, seasoned and cased in gut.

PORPHYRY, a hard stone of a reddish colour, having a basis of felspar or clay, &c., with other mineral crystals dispersed through it.

PORPOISE, a cetaceous animal, the varieties of which, *Phocena communis*, and *Americana*, and especially the *Beluga catodon* of Gray, are useful to man for their skin and oil. The leather made from porpoise skins is said to be the strongest known. Their skins are dressed for traces, and the Canadian mail-bags are made of them. These bags are very white, thick and soft; they stand much chafing, and effectually resist the wet. The blubber yields a large quantity of oil of fine quality.

PORRIDGE, a thick food made by boiling hire, pease, or oatmeal in water.

PORRIDGE-POT, a saucepan for making gruel or porridge.

PORRINGER, a kind of bowl of pottery or glass.

PORRON, a liquid measure of Catalonia, nearly half a pint.

PORE (French), twenty-six leaves of paper. **PORT,** a harbour, bay, inlet, or cove, forming a shelter for vessels; an embrasure or opening in the side of a ship for running out cannon; the lid which shuts the port-holes; the left or larboard side of a ship looking forward. An important commercial red wine, the produce of the vineyards of the Upper Douro, and shipped from Oporto, in pipes of 115 gallons, of which we import to the extent of from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 gallons a-year.

PORTABLE, handy, that may be carried with ease; in French the word implies any thing wearable.

PORTABLE-FORGE MAKER, a manufacturer of forges that can be easily transported.

PORTABLE-GAS, gas made from resin and oil, and carried about in iron cylinders.

PORT ADMIRAL, the officer having charge of a naval port, and the vessels of war resorting thither.

PORTAGE, sailors' wages in port; also the

amount of a sailor's wages for a voyage; an interruption to river navigation; a carrying place round rapids and water-falls, or from one water communication to another; a charge for carriage.

PORTAL, a small gate.

PORT-CRAYON, a lithographer's writing-pencil; a pencil-case.

PORTCULLIS, a sliding gate to close a doorway.

PORT-DUES, certain tolls levied on shipplugs, entering or quitting a port.

PORTE-AIGUILLE (French), a needle-case; a surgeon's needle-bearer.

PORTE-ALLUMETTES (French), a match-box.

PORTE-BALLE (French), a pedlar. [Lithog.] **PORTE-CHAISE (French),** carrier of a sedan.

PORTEPAIX, a street-porter in France.

PORTEFEUILLE (French), PORTFOLIO, a pocket-book; a case for holding loose papers, drawings, &c.

PORTE-LETRE, a letter-case.

PORTE-MONNAIE, a kind of leathern purse, or money money-holder, for the pocket.

PORTE-MOUCHETTES (French), a snuffers-tray.

PORTE-PRESSE (French), a bookbinder's shavings-tub.

PORTER, a weaver's term in Scotland for twenty spits, or threads, in plain linen work; in England it is termed a beer; a door-keeper; a carrier of burdens; a fermented malt liquor, which is distinguished from ale or beer by its darker colour, arising in some degree from an incipient charring of the malt, which also imparts an agreeable bitter taste to it. Burned sugar and Spanish juice or liquorice, are also added to heighten the colour. In London porter is often termed beer, in contradistinction to ale.

PORTER AND ALE DEALER, a vender or shipper of malt liquors.

PORTERAGE, the hire of porters.

PORTER'S LODGE, a small house for a gate-keeper; a room at the door of a set of offices.

PORTEUR (French), a carrier; a postillon's horse.

PORTRAIT-FIRE, an inflammable composition rolled in paper for discharging guns, instead of by a match.

PORT-HOLES, holes in the side of a vessel for pointing cannon out of. See PORT.

PORTIA-NUT OIL, a new oil obtained in India from the *Thespesia Populnea*.

PORTICO, a porch, hall, or gateway; a sheltered walk; any disposition or series of columns, which forms a sort of gallery.

PORTLAND-CEMENT MAKER, a manufacturer of cement for builders.

PORTLAND-STONE, a coarse earthy limestone used for building purposes in London, obtained from the quarries of Purbeck and Portland.

PORTMANTEAU, a small leather case for holding a change of linen, &c.; literally a clock-bag.

PORTMANTEAU-MAKER, a trunk-maker.

PORPHYR, a marble with deep yellow veins.

PORTRAIT AND MINIATURE PAINTER, an artist who takes pictures of persons, or of the face from life.

road for his well-
the precedence of
carriers.
out to travellers or
ere relays of poste-
convenience of
e.
one of the leading

place stamp affixed
ce.

the chief officer of
usually a member
as the superintendent-
connected with the
postal arrangements
transmission of the
ment to vacant
made by an heir to
his coming into his
path of the existing

epot, or branch re-
despatch and deli-
GENERAL-POST-OFFICE,
ordinate employed

, an old-established
ed upon the returns
ers, of the residents
omprising officials,
traders, companies,
ty of other useful

ee MONEY-ORDER,
d for rate-posts and
PROP-WOOD.

ter vessel used by
ing malt liquors to
vulgar name for the
nes, the fourth of a
old measure used in
ntinent, ranking, for
e in Denmark and
e in some parts of
measure it is about
dunia the pot for oil
d liquid measure in
e computed to yield
ual to a loss of 8 per
Also a kind of paper
14 inches. *

Spain who examines
and measures.
getables in it; soup;

kitchen-garden; a
cooking.

DEALER, a dealer in
in large quantities

ituents of burned
ry soluble in water,
the lixivium of the
evaporated in iron
are principally used
of flint glass, prus-
soft soap. The im-
arl ash range from
ar.

POTATOES, a highly esteemed edible root, the tubers of the *Solanum tuberosum*, which enter into commerce in their fresh state, under the form of preserved potatoes, dried, and as starch. There are about 24 million acres under potato cultivation in the United Kingdom, and the weight of food annually raised from these must be enormous. We also import 3000 or 4000 tons a-year from the Continent.

POTATO-FLOUR, meal or farina prepared from the potato tubers.

POTATO-LIFTER, a prong; also a kind of digging machine to save labour in raising potatoes from the ground.

POTATO-MERCHANT, a wholesale dealer in potatoes.

POTATO-PASTY, a pasty made of potatoes and flour.

POTATO-PASTY-PAN, a shallow tinued pan for baking pasties in.

POTATOBE (Italian), a pruner of trees; a vine dresser.

POTATO-ROASTER, a tin machine carried about by an itinerant vender, who sells hot baked potatoes in the streets in cold weather.

POTATO-SALESMAN, an agent for potato growers, who receives quantities from the country on sale.

POTATO-SMASHER, a cook's wooden utensil for mashing potatoes for the table.

POTATO-STARCH, the fecula prepared from the potato root, and forming a gum substitute, used extensively by calico-printers and cotton manufacturers. See DEXTRENE.

POT-AU-FEU (French), meat, consisting of gravy, soup, and bouilli, or boiled mear.

POTBOY, **POTMAN**, a messenger who takes out beer from public-houses, and collects the pots and cans again.

POTDAI, an Indian money-changer, many of whom sit in the open markets changing cowries for rupees, and *vice versa*.

POTE, **CANTARO**, or **ALQUIERE**, a liquid-measure of Portugal and Brazil, of 6 canadas, = 14 5647 English pints: the alquiere as a dry measure is = 6 696 gallons imperial.

POTE'E, a French liquid-measure, the fourth of a pint.

POTELOT (French), black lead.

POT-GUN, a small mortar used for firing salutes.

POT-HANGER, **POT-HOOK**, a hook for suspending an iron pot over a fire.

POT-HERB, any culinary vegetable suited for soups or stews, &c.

POT-HOUSE, a petty public or ale house.

POTICHOMANTE, articles of glass ornamented inside in imitation of old china-ware, with paper or linen flowers and devices, and varnished.

POT-METAL, a kind of stained glass; an alloy of lead and copper for making pots.

POT-PLANT, a name for the *Lecythis ollaria*.

POT-POURRI, hotch potch; a kind of pie; a perfume made of orris powder, lemon-peel, lavender flowers, rose-petals, and essence of musk.

POTSTONE, a magnesian mineral allied to serpentine and steatite, susceptible of a high polish; it is a coarse and indistinctly gra-

nular variety of prismatic talc, and, from its softness and tenacity, may be readily turned. It is used for the manufacture of cooking utensils and other vessels; for fire stones in furnaces; in a powder, for diminishing friction in machinery, and for removing oil stains in cloth.

POTTAGE, soup; a mess of food boiled in a pot.

POTTE, a Danish liquid measure, the krug of 4 pogles; 100 pottes = 21 25 imperial gallons: 1 7010 pint = 1 potte.

POTTED-MEATS, viands preserved by par-boiling, &c. in small jars covered with grease, or enclosed in hermetically sealed tin cases.

POTTER, a maker of earthen pots and ware.

POTTER'S-CLAY, plastic clay; clay suited for the manufacture of pots or earthenware.

POTTER'S-WHEEL, a wheel used by the potter.

POTTERY, the generic name for all kinds of clay ware; the manufactory of a potter.

POTTERY-MANUFACTURER. See **POTTEI**.

POTTING, the operation of pouring soft sugar into earthen moulds, and placing wet clay saturated on the top to refine it; pouring new made muscovado sugar into caska to cure it, or drain off the molasses.

POTTINGER, an earthen jar.

POTTING-HOUSE, a place where plants are shifted into pots.

POTTLE, an English dry-measure, containing 2 quarts or the half of a gallon. Also a small cone-shaped basket in which fruit is sold, and which should hold about 12 ounces of strawberries or raspberries.

POU, a linear and itinary measure in China; the former is 54 feet, the latter 3 5792 miles.

POUAI, **PAO**, an Indian liquid-measure nearly 2-5ths of a pint.

POUCE, the French name for the Inch.

POUCH, a small bag; a shot-belt; a case with tin divisions in which a soldier carries his cartridges. See **CARTRIDGE-CASE**.

POUCHONG, a black tea; a superior kind of souehong.

POUCH-ROLLER, a leather pocket-case for holding toilet articles, such as tooth, nail, and shaving brushes, &c., or for any other article that will roll up.

POU-DE-SOIE, a stuff or farandine of silk; padesoy.

POUDRETTE, a French artificial manure, consisting of solid excrement dried in the air, and mixed with copperas, gypsum and charcoal for the purpose of neutralizing the odour; this prepared manure, though originally manufactured in France, is now also made in New York and other large towns, and consists of about two-thirds night-soil, and one-third decomposed vegetable matter, finely sifted.

POTL, a copper coin of Bokhara worth rather more than a farthing; in Georgian money it is the 10th part of a chahl.

POULARDE (French), a pullet.

POULOU, a close woollen fabric manufactured in Thibet, of various qualities and colours, used for garments.

POULZ, a young chicken; a pullet.

POULTERER, a dealer in eggs, poultry, and game, who usually sells other articles, such as sausages, butter, rabbits, &c.

POULTERERS' COMPANY, one of the minor livery companies of London, which, having no hall of its own, conducts its business at Guildhall.

POULTICE, an external application for promoting the suppuration of tumours, or abating painful inflammation: poultices are made of bread, of linseed-meal, mustard-meal, &c. See **SPONGIO-PILULE**.

POULTRY, a general name for every kind of domesticated fowls, reared about a house or farm, embracing a large variety of birds which are eaten as food.

POULTRY-SALESMAN, a wholesale poulterer, who receives hampers of poultry from the country on consignment for sale.

POULTRY-SHOW, a competitive exhibition of poultry for prizes.

POUNCE, a resinous powder used to sprinkle over fresh written documents, consisting of gum sandarach, pounded and sifted very fine, and mixed with the calcareous bone of the cuttle-fish crushed.

POUNCE-BOX, a receptacle for holding pounce.

POUNCE-PAPER, a transparent paper for drawing, or tracing, &c. made in Carlsruhe; it is free from oily, greasy, or other objectionable substance, and will therefore bear sketching and painting on.

POUND, the sovereign of 20s., the principal current gold coin of Great Britain; a place where cattle which have been distrained, or taken trespassing, are lodged and kept till redeemed; a weight of many countries. Two different pounds are used in England; the troy and the avoirdupois. The avoirdupois is divided into 16 ounces (each 437½ grains); each ounce into 16 drachms; each drachm is 27¾ grains, consequently the avoirdupois pound contains 7000 grains. The troy pound, used in weighing the precious metals, drugs, &c. contains 36 drachms and 5760 grains; the Baden pound is equal to 1-10th lb. avoirdupois. See **APOTHECARIES-WEIGHT**, **AVOIRDUPOIS**, and **TROY-WEIGHT**.

POUNDAGE, a commission allowed to collectors and assessors, to the clerks of the local commissioners of taxes, to distributors and subdistributors of stamps, &c. under various acts of Parliament; a charge for penning stray cattle.

POUND-BEADS, a kind of bead, white or red, used in West African trade with the natives.

POUND-CAKE, a rich sweet cake, so named from a pound or an equal quantity of different ingredients being used in making it.

POUNDER, a term used to express the weight of a shot, as a six-pounder, or to distinguish the size of a cannon, as a 32-pounder.

POUND-KEEPER, one who has the charge of a cattle-pound. [cake.]

POUPÉLIN, a kind of French pastry or pan-poupetier, a doll-maker in France.

POUPÉTON (French), hashed meat.

POURIE, a jug with a spout.

POURPIER, a French name for mustard.

POUR, the young of some fish and birds, as

a chicken, a young partridge, a whiting-pout, a caller-pout, a small haddock.

POUT-NET. See **PLOUT-NET**.

POWDER, any thing ground down to dust; perfumed dust for the hair or skin; pulverized drugs; an explosive compound. See **GUNPOWDER**.

POWDER-BARREL MAKER, a cooper who makes substantial wooden barrels for holding gunpowder, capable of containing 8, 10, 12½, 20, 25, 50, 90, or 100 lbs., which is the maximum weight allowed by Government to be contained in a single package. [powder in.]

POWDER-BELT, a leather belt to carry gunpowder.

POWDER-BLUE, a name for smalts.

POWDER-BOX, a lady's toilet-table box for holding violet-powder and a puff.

POWDER-CART, a carriage for conveying gunpowder and shot for artillery.

POWDER-FLASK, **POWDER-HORN**, a metal or other case with a spring, carried by sportsmen, holding gunpowder to charge a rifle or fowling-piece.

POWDER-MAGAZINE. See **MAGAZINE**.

POWDER-MILL, the place in which gunpowder is made, of which there are about two dozen in the United Kingdom.

POWDER-MONKEY, a boy employed in carrying powder from the magazine to the gunner.

POWDER-PUFF, a pad of swan's down used by ladies to powder the skin.

POWDERS, pulverized drugs, as rhubarb, jalap, or mixtures, &c., sold as medicines by chemists and surgeons.

POWE, an Indian weight and measure. As a weight for the precious metals it is 1056½ grains troy; for merchandise, 2½ ounces avoirdupois; as a dry-measure, it is equal to 3698½ grains. See **ADPAO**.

POWER-LOOM, a weaving machine worked by steam or water power. See **LOOM**.

POWER OF ATTORNEY, a letter or warrant, forming a legal authority to act for another.

POY, a rope-dancer's balancing pole; a steering pole. [in a public oven.]

POYA, a duty paid in Spain for baking bread.

POYAL, a kind of striped stuff with which benches and seats are covered.

POYNDING, a Scotch law term for distraining.

POZERO, a Spanish well-digger.

POZO, a Spanish mining term.

POZZOLANA, a cement material for building and succo-work. See **PUZZOLANA**.

PRAAM, **PRAEME**, a French lighter or small barge; a flat-bottomed vessel, on which cannon are mounted, to form a floating battery; a boat in the Pacific.

PRACTICE, to carry on a profession; the employment of a medical man or lawyer.

The good-will of a medical man's practice or patients; is often sold. [coins.]

PRAGER (German), one who stamps or prahus, proa, a Malay ship or lugger.

PRAIRIE, undulating grass land in North America; a large natural meadow without trees.

PRAISS (French), tobacco juice.

PRALENE, burnt almonds; sugared almonds.

PRAILL-STEIN (German), a curb or corner-stone.

PRAMMERANT (German), a subscriber.

PRA

and

PRAT

qu

PRAY

PRAY

of

Ch

and

PREB

sta

PREC

loc

cat

PREC

of a

PREC

imp

sup

col

Cal

lant

imp

end

PREE

PREFA

a pu

PREFE

chle

PREFE

hold

first

PREFE

first

in a

PREGO

PRELU

PREMI

niste

PREMI

gunn

PREMI

thing

an ac

stock

or bo

late t

PREND

PREOC

ing w

PRESBU

cults.

PRESCR

or rec

cines

PRESCR

ions

PRESER

apart

kept i

PRESER

be clo

PRESE

pater

fruits,

herm

PRESER

meal,

make

artridge, a whiting-small haddock.

NET.
ound down to dust;
e hair or skin; pul-
xplosive compound.

ER, a cooper who
wooden barrels for
capable of containing
0, or 100 lbs., which
light allowed by Go-
ntained in a single
powder in
er belt to carry gun-
er smalts.

toilet-table box for
r and a puff,
for conveying gun-
artillery.

ER-HORN, a metal or
ng, carried by sports-
wder to charge a rifle

See MAGAZINE.

place in which gun-
which there are about
lited Kingdom.
y employed in carry-
the magazine to the

of swan's down used
the skin.

drugs, as rhubarb,
&c., sold as medicus
pagoons.

ght and measure. As a
precious metals it is
for merchandize, 24
ins. See APOAO.
ing machine worked
power. See LOOM.

, a letter or warrant,
rity to act for another,
a balancing pole; a
[in a public oven.
Spain for baking bread
ned stuff with which
er covered.

w term for distraining,
eli-digger.
ng term.

material for building
See PUZZOLANA.

each lighter or small
ned vessel, on which
ed, to form a floating
the Pacific.
a profession; the em-
ical man or lawyer.
medical man's practice
sold. [coins.
one who stamps or
y ship or lugger.

grass land in North
natural meadow with-
eco Juice.
ds; sugared almonds.
n), a curb or corner-
n), a subscriber.

PRASSENTITELER (German), a waiter or
server.

PRATIQUE, a certificate of having performed
quarantine.

PRAWN, a kind of large shrimp.

PRAYA, an embanked road or public walk.

PRAYER-BOOK, a book containing the forms
of prayer and services of the Established
Church, authorized to be used in churches
and chapels, by the State.

PREBENDARY, a priest holding a stipend or
stall in a Cathedral church.

PRECENTOR, a church clerk; a priest who
leads a choir, next to the dean in a
cathedral.

PRECEPT, the mandate or official summons
of a mayor, sheriff, &c.

PRECEPTOR, a head master or teacher.

PRECIOUS METALS, gold and silver coin and
bullion, in which there is a considerable
import and export trade, the bulk of the
supplies of gold coming from our own
colonies in Australia, and indirectly from
California, through the United States' At-
lantic ports. The aggregate value of our
imports of gold and silver, in the five years
ending with 1855, was nearly £115,000,000.

PREEN, a clothier's forked tool; a bodkin.

PREFACE, the introductory observations to
a published work.

PREFECT, the governor of a province; a
chief of police.

PREFECTURE, a French civil office.

PREFERENCE-SHAREHOLDER, one who is a
holder of preference stock, and entitled to
first dividends.

PREFERENCE-STOCK, that which takes the
first dividend before other share capital,
in a company.

PREGONERO (Spanish), a common erler.

PRELUDE, a preliminary flourish of music.

PREMIER (French) a chief or primo mi-
nister; the head of a cabinet.

PREMISES, names, titles, &c., at the be-
ginning of a deed; lands or houses.

PREMIUM, a rate paid for insurance; some-
thing given to invite a loan or bargain;
an advance paid by purchasers of shares,
stock, &c., above the par price; a reward
or bonus offered by Government to stimu-
late trade.

PRENDERO, a pawnbroker in Spain.

PREROGATIVE-OFFICE, the office for register-
ing wills.

PRESBURGHs, a kind of sweet fancy bis-
cuits.

PRESCRIPTION, a direction; a memorandum
or receipt, from a medical man, of medi-
cines to be made up.

PRESCRIPTIVE-RIGHT, a title acquired by
long use, time, or custom.

PRESERVE, a cover for guma; a river set
apart for the preservation of fish; fruit
kept in sugar.

PRESERVED-MEAT-CAN, a tin vessel that can
be closed from the air.

PRESERVED-PROVISION MERCHANT, a pre-
parer or dealer in dried vegetables, bottled
fruits, and animal substances for food,
hermetically sealed to exclude air.

PRESERVING-PAN, a stew-pan of copper, bell-
metal, or enamel, for boiling down fruit to
make preserves.

PRESERVING-SPOON, a spoon used for stirring
fruit when making preserves.

PRESS, a machine by which any thing is
pressed or an impression taken, as a col-
ling-press, a printing-press, a cider-press;
an hydraulic-press; a collective name for
newspapers and their writers; a closet for
clothes; a chest of drawers. See PRINTERS'
PRESS-MAKER.

PRESS AND MANGLE-MAKER, a manufacturer
of rolling-presses for linen, and clothes-
presses for keeping table-cloths, towels,
and napkins smooth.

PRESS-BED, a stretcher bed that shuts up in
a case.

PRESSED-GLASS, articles of glass forced into
a mould, by a machine, which thence take
the required form and markings, and
differ from blown glass.

PRESSER AND PACKER, one who bales and
packs goods for warehousemen and mer-
chants. See PACKER.

PRESS-GANG, a detachment, formerly autho-
rized to seize men to serve as sailors in
the Royal navy, in time of war.

PRESS-INDICATOR, an instrument made of
different kinds; a register of impressions
thrown off, some with 4 dials indicating
to 10,000.

PRESSING-BOARD, a tailor's ironing board
for smoothing seams of garments on.

PRESS-KEYS, small shaped pieces of brass
used by bookbinders to hold the strings
tight in a sewing press.

PRESS-MAN, a mechanical printer, who works
at the press, and takes off impressions on
paper, whether from type, stone, wood-
cuts, or metal plates.

PRESS-PERFORATOR, a metal perforator.

PRESS-PIN, an iron bar or prizing lever for
turning the screw of a bookbinder's press.

PRESSURAGE, the juice of the grape extracted
by the press; a fee paid to the owner of a
wine-press for its use.

PRESSURE-GAGE, a register of the pressure
of steam.

PRESTINOS, PRESTINOS, a kind of fritters
cooked in a pan in Spain.

PRESTON-SALTS, bottles of smelling-salts
used by females, containing carbonate
of ammonia in small pieces, with a
drachm of the following mixture added,
viz. oils of bergamot, cloves, and lavender,
and the strongest solution of ammonia.

PRESURE, PRESAME, the French and Italian
names for remnet.

PREVENTIVE SERVICE, a common name for
the Coast guard, a department under the
Customs for preventing smuggling.

PREYNE, PHIN, a pin or needle.

PRICE-LIST, a list of shares and stocks, with
the quotations at which they can be
bought and sold.

PRICES-CURRENT, a published list or tabular
statement of the ruling market-prices of
the day for merchandize and produce.

PRICKER, a bodkin; a toothed instrument
used by workmen for stabling or marking
leather, paper, &c.; a small marine-spike
with a wooden handle used in sail-mak-
ing.

PRICKET, a young male deer of two years
old that begins to mate first in his horns.

PRICKING-NOTE, a form of custom-house order (usually printed in red ink), delivered by a shipper of goods to the searcher. The name is derived from a practice of noting the tallies of goods taken into the ship, by pricking holes in the paper, corresponding with the number of packages counted into the ship.

PRICKLE, a sieve of filberts, containing about
PRICKLE YELLOW, a very common West Indian wood, the produce of *Xanthoxylon clava Herculis*, used for furniture, flooring, and inlaying, and said to afford a dye, and to possess medicinal properties. See **YELLOW-WOOD**.

PRICKLY FEAR, a name for the ripe fruit of the *Opuntia vulgaris*, which is occasionally imported from the South of Europe and the West Indies, but not much esteemed, being flat and insipid.

PRIE-DIEU, a kneeling-desk for prayers.

PRILL, a solid lump of metal from ore.

PRILLION, tin extracted from the slag.

PRIMAGE, a stipulated allowance paid by shippers and consignees to masters of vessels for the use of cables and ropes, and to mariners for their assistance in loading and unloading cargoes.

PRIME, superior, excellent; in French, a premium, money advanced; a small nominal weight, the 24th part of the troy grain; in Germany the tenth part of the inch, the 100th part of the laetler or fathom; a variable dry and liquid measure used in Switzerland; to charge the pan of a gun with loose powder; to lay a train to ignite a mine, &c.; to give a first coat of paint.

PRIMEA, a name for some varieties of type, larger than bourgeois, as long primer, great primer, &c.; a child's first book.

PRIMICHON (Spanish), a skein of flue, soft silk used for embroidering.

PRIMING. See **PRIME**.

PRIMING-WIRE, an iron pricker for the vent-hole of a gun to pierce the cartridge.

PRINCE'S-METAL, an alloy of copper and zinc in the proportion of 72 parts of the former to 28 of the latter, or sometimes consisting of 75 per cent. of copper and 25 of zinc.

PRINCE'S-MIXTURE, a dark kind of snuff so called, which is scented with otto of roses.

PRINCE'S-WOOD, a light-veined brown-wood, the produce of *Cordia Gerascanthus*, obtained in Jamaica, and principally used for turning.

PRINCETTAS, a worsted fabric, which is sometimes made with a cotton warp.

PRINCEZA-SNUFF, a choice light-coloured snuff made at Bahia, of which many thousand pounds are annually shipped; but it is seldom imported here, owing to the heavy duty.

PRINCIPAL, the head of a school or business; capital laid out at interest; a main timber in a building.

PRINCIPELA, the name in Spain for a kind of PRINCIPESA, a kind of cigar so named.

PRINCIPERA (Spanish), a small metal saucepan in which broth is warmed.

PRINT, to stamp or impress; any thing printed, as a newspaper, engraving, calico

stained with figures, &c.; a stamp for butter; to publish.

PRINT-COLOURER, an artist who tints or paints black engravings or prints.

PRINT-CUTTER, a workman who carves blocks of wood with figures, for printing calico, paper-hangings, &c., or who makes butter-prints, or other moulds.

PRINTER, one who prints with letter-press or copper-plates, or who stains calico.

PRINTERS' - AUCTIONEER, an agent who values stock for printers, and disposes of the good-will of their business, type, &c.

PRINTERS' - BLANKET MAKER, a manufacturer of stout plate roller-cloths and swanskins, used by copper-plate and letter-press printers, and of the plain and twilledappings and machine blankets used by calico-printers.

PRINTERS' - FRAMES, upright wooden frames on which the letter-cases of type for compositors are placed.

PRINTERS' - INK MAKER, a manufacturer of printing-ink. See **INK**.

PRINTERS' - JOINER, a workman who makes the wood-work, &c., required in printing, such as frames, cases, &c., and cuts up the furniture used for making proper margin and in blocking the chases.

PRINTERS' - PRESS MAKER, a manufacturer of the presses used for taking impressions from type, which differ with the special purposes, whether for job-work, book-work, or newspaper-work. Hand-presses are now for the most part superseded in large establishments by steam-presses, generally called printing-machines. The kinds of presses used in different trades are very various, as the standing, cutting, sewing, finishing and graving presses, used by the bookbinder; the lithographic-press; copper-plate-press, &c.; and for letter-press printing there are the Columbian, Albion, Stanhope, Hoe's, Apple-girth's; the platen power-press, cylinder-press, &c.

PRINTERS' LIQUOR, also called iron liquor, a liquid without spirit, thrown off the retorts as vapour, and then condensed through worms, which is used as a mordant by calico-printers.

PRINTERS' - ROLLERS, composition rollers used for linking the forms of type, by letter-press and other printers, made of treacle, glue, and other materials; roller-cloths, varying in width, weight, and fineness, used by calico-printers and others.

PRINTERS' - RULE CUTTER, a preparer of the lengths of brass, &c. rules, used by printers to divide columns of newspaper-type, or other work.

PRINTERS' - SMITH, a workman who makes iron work for printers.

PRINTERS' WOOD-TYPE CUTTER, an artist who shapes and carves the large fancy letters of wood, used in job-printing, and which are made from ten-line size, up to fifty-line and upwards.

PRINTING-INK. See **INK**.

PRINTING-MACHINE, a machine for taking impressions from type, or for staining calico, worked by steam-power.

PRINT
MA
PRINT
KIN
pap
met
Kep
lies
PRINT
who
colo
PRINT
kept
PRINT
bloo
prin
PRISO
peac
PRISO
flect
PRISO
pris
PRIVA
a co
PRIVA
or pl
part
PRIVA
agin
PRIZE
capt
med
gain
a lot
PRIZE-
or ch
PRIZE-
capt
acco
PROBA
the t
PROBA
will
prop
PROBA
perly
PROBE
ing w
PROCES
tion
trate
of a s
PROCH
ing t
and t
vello
certa
ever
PROCLA
dict
venit
PROCT
Eccle
PROCU
anoti
accu
rized
cred
curat
PROCU
PROCU
prose

&c.; a stamp for
 artist who tints or
 ggs or prints.
 an who carves blocks
 , for printing calico,
 or who makes butter-
 ls.
 ts with letter-press
 who stains calico.
 at, an agent who
 ters, and disposes of
 business, type, &c.
 -KER, a manufacturer
 of cloths and swanskins,
 ate and letter-press
 ne plain and twilled
 ne blankets used by
 ight wooden frames
 ases of type for com-
 , a manufacturer of
 K.
 workman who makes
 required in printing,
 es, &c., and cuts up
 for making proper
 ing the chases.
 ER, a manufacturer of
 r taking impressions
 sffer with the special
 for job-work, book-
 -work. Hand-presses
 ost part superseded in
 by steam-presses,
 ating-machines. The
 id in different trades
 the standing, cutting,
 and rinning presses,
 ler; the lithographic-
 -press, &c.; and for
 here are the Colum-
 hope, Hoe's, Apple-
 -power-press, cylinder-
 o called iron liquor, a
 thrown off the retorts
 condensed through
 ed as a mordant by
 composition rollers
 e torus of type, by
 er printers, made of
 er materials; roller-
 -width, weight, and
 calico-printers and
 ER, a preparer of the
 rules, used by printers
 f newspaper-type, or
 workman who makes
 s. E CUTTER, an artist
 rves the large fancy
 in job-printing, and
 om ten-line size, up
 ars.
 k.
 machine for taking
 pe, or for staining
 eam-power.

PRINTING-PRESS. See PRINTERS'-PRESS
 MAKER.

PRINTING-TYPE, letter-press type of various
 kinds, used by printers for books, news-
 paper and job work. The weight of
 metal and stock of type required to be
 kept in a large printing-office is very
 heavy and expensive.

PRINT-SELLER AND PUBLISHER, a shopkeeper
 who vends engravings, lithographic, and
 coloured prints, &c.

PRINT-SHOP, a shop where engravings are
 kept on sale.

PRINT-WORKS, a factory where machine or
 block printing is carried on; a place for
 printing calicoes.

PRISCO, the Spanish name for a kind of
 peach.

PRISON, a jail, a place of confinement for
 debtors or criminals.

PRISON-VAN, a police carriage for conveying
 prisoners to and from a court of justice.

PRIVATE, a soldier of the line or militia;
 a common soldier.

PRIVATE-BOX, an enclosed box at an opera
 or play-house, which can be engaged for a
 party.

PRIVATEERS, private ships commissioned
 against the enemy in time of war.

PRIZE, a slaver or pirate vessel taken; a
 capture made in time of war; a scholarship,
 medal, money premium, or other reward
 gained by competition; money drawn by
 a lottery-ticket.

PRIZE-MASTER, an officer put in command
 or charge of a captured ship.

PRIZE-MONEY, a share or division of prizes
 captured, the proportion being regulated
 according to the rank of the recipient.

PROBANG, a surgical instrument, a probe for
 the throat.

PROBATE, a letter of administration to a
 will; an official document granted upon a
 proof of decease, to the nearest of kin, or
 properly authorized party.

PROBATE-DUTY, a government tax on prop-
 erty passing by will.

PROBE, a surgical instrument for examin-
 ing wounds.

PROCES-VERBAL (French), a written declara-
 tion; a statement made before a magis-
 trate; the minutes or written transactions
 of a society or association.

PROCEMAMETER, an instrument for register-
 ing the revolutions of a carriage-wheel,
 and thereby determining the distance trav-
 elled; also, applicable for counting with
 certainty the rotation of machinery, how-
 ever high the velocity.

PROCLAMATION, a public declaration; an
 edict or official announcement from gov-
 ernment.

PROCTOR, an attorney in an Admiralty or
 Ecclesiastical court; a college officer.

PROCURATION, authority or power to act for
 another. In mercantile affairs a foreign
 agent or correspondent is often autho-
 rized to sign for a firm, or to pledge its
 credit and authority; which is called pro-
 curation.

PROCURATORE (Italian), an attorney.

PROCURATOR-FISCAL, an official, the public
 prosecutor in Scotland.

PRODUCE, the yield of grain or other crop
 per acre; in mining, the per-centage of
 metal in the ore; a general name for the
 staple commodities imported, forming
 large articles of consumption.

PRODUCE-BROKER, a dealer in foreign im-
 ports, as of grocery articles, dye-stuffs, &c.

PRODUCE MARKET, Fenchurch-street, Mil-
 ling-lane, Tower-street, and their immedi-
 ate localities, where the offices of the
 principal produce-brokers are situate, and
 where the principal sales and transactions
 in London are carried on.

PROFENDA, PROVENDA, a grain-measure used
 in Ancona, nearly two gallons.

PROFESSION, a trade or calling; usually,
 however, restricted and taken to desig-
 nate those who are not traders, but skilled
 and learned men, as lawyers, medical
 men, and the clergy.

PROFESSIONAL, a term applied to a singer,
 musician, or actor.

PROFESSOR, a public teacher of any science
 or art.

PROFIT, money gain upon mercantile trans-
 actions; business pursuits or speculations
 in produce, the funds, &c.

PRO-FORMA-ACCOUNT, a model or sketch ac-
 count; a pattern bill of particulars.

PROG, a slang sea-term for provisions.

PROGRAMME, a detail or outline guide of any
 thing to be done, as of a theatrical per-
 formance, musical entertainment, review
 public procession or festivity, &c.

PROJECILE, a body, such as a rocket, ball,
 or shell, impelled through the air.

PROJECTING-LETTER MAKER, a manufac-
 turer of porcelain, glass, wood, or other
 prominent letters to be affixed to shop-
 fronts or windows.

PROLATORO (Italian), an editor.

PROLOGUE, a preface in verse before a
 play.

PROLONGE, a gunner's instrument.

PROMETHEAN, a Lucifer match.

PROMISSORY-NOTE, a note of hand acknow-
 ledging indebtedness; an engagement in
 writing to pay a defined sum at a time
 specified, to a person therein named, or
 sometimes to his order, or often to the
 bearer at large. Like a bill of exchange
 it can be made assignable and indol-
 able.

PROMPT, a trade term for a limit of time given
 for payment of the account for produce pur-
 chased; the limit varying with different
 goods.

PROMPTER, a person stationed near the
 actors at a theatre, who reminds them of
 their parts and duties when forgotten.

PROMPT-NOTE, a note of reminder of the day
 of payment and sum due, &c., given to a
 purchaser at a sale of produce.

PRON (Scotch), the bran of oatmeal, of
 which sowans or flummery is made.

PRONO, the spike of a fork.

PROOF, PROOF-SHEET, an impression taken
 from the type, for the purpose of correction
 before the final printing; a first impres-
 sion of an engraving; a test or trial.
 See PROVED, and PROVING-PRESS.

PROOF-HOUSE, a place for trying the strength
 of guns, or gunpowder.

PROOF-MAN, in Scotland, a person appointed to determine how much grain is in a corn-stack, by casting out a certain proportion of the sheaves, getting them threshed, the grain measured, and, by skilful calculation, determining the quantity which the whole stack contains.

PROOF-SPIRIT. See **PROOF**.

PROOF-SPIRIT, is ordinarily equal parts of alcohol and water; all over that standard, being less in specific gravity, is considered above proof. The proportions of alcohol per cent., in some of the common varieties of commercial spirit, are as follows (at 62 degrees Fahrenheit): British proof spirit, by weight 50, by measure, 57 per cent.; Cognac, 50 to 54; rum, 72 to 77; Geneva, 60; whiskey, 59. So that, on an average, the ardent spirits consumed contain only half their weight, or three-fifths of their bulk of absolute alcohol.

PROP, a support or pole for any purpose, as supporting a clothes-ropo, &c.

PROPAGATING-GLASSES, small hand-glasses to cover young seedlings or growing plants, cucumbers, &c. in a garden or nursery-ground.

PROPELLER, a screw for driving a steam-vessel; hence screw-steamers are termed screw-propellers.

PROPERTY-MAN, one having charge of the loose articles of furniture, table-fittings, &c. in a theatre, which are technically termed "properties."

PROPERTY-TAX, a duty on the annual value of houses, land, &c. payable to government by the owner.

PROPHET (German), a sort of thin cracked **PROPRIETOR**, an owner or possessor of property; a holder of stock or shares in a public company.

PROP-WOOD, **POST-WOOD**, small saplings and copse-timber, suited for cutting into props; also short lengths of fir and other round pieces of timber, used in the collieries to prop the coal.

PRO-RATA, an equitable division, or fair proportional distribution of profit and loss.

PROSCENIUM, the front of the stage; before the scenes.

PROSPECTING, a miner's term for searching or examining for gold, preliminarily to settled or continuous operations.

PROSPECTUS, in commercial parlance, the preliminary announcement, first details, or outline sketch of constitution, intended plans and operations of a new company, or a joint-stock association.

PROTE, the foreman in a French printing-office.

PROTECTION, a passport, permit, or exemption; a freedom from arrest granted to a bankrupt, pending the adjustment of his accounts, and previous to obtaining his certificate.

PROTEST, an official notice or remonstrance from a notary-public, preliminary to legal proceedings. Protesting a bill of exchange, or note, secures to the possessor a title of immediate claim on the parties concerned, and renders an oath or witness unnecessary, in further substantiating it.

PROTHONOTARY, a chief notary; the clerk or registrar of a court.

PROTOCOL, a record or registry; a first rough draft; the preliminaries for a treaty.

PROTRACTOR, a thin brass, ivory, or wooden instrument for laying down and measuring angles on paper with accuracy and despatch, and by which the use of the line of chords is superseded. It is of various forms, semicircular, rectangular, and circular.

PROVED, fully tried or tested; as metals for strength. Gunpowder, fire-arms, pieces of ordnance, anchors, chain-cables, iron girders, or pillars, &c. are always proved, to test their efficiency or strength. A will which has been published or registered in the proper court is also said to be proved.

PROVEDORE, **PROVIDORE**, a purveyor or steward; one who supplies provisions in large steamers, &c.

PROVENCE-OIL, an esteemed variety of olive-oil, the produce of Aix.

PROVENCE ROSE, a variety of rose esteemed for its beauty and fragrance, of which there are several varieties.

PROVENDER, hay, chopped straw, or other dry food for cattle.

PROVING-PRESS, an apparatus for testing the strength of iron girders, and other castings, by pressure.

PROVISIONAL, holding office or place temporarily.

PROVISIONAL REGISTRATION, a preliminary and conditional registration, of a new public company, or joint-stock association, at the proper government office.

PROVISION-DEALER, a grocer or shopkeeper; a retailer of hams, bacon, butter, cheese, and such articles.

PROVISION-MERCHANT, a general dealer in articles of food.

PROVISIONS, food and victuals of all kinds, live stock collected; the stores laid in for the crew and passengers of a ship.

PROVOST, the mayor of a royal burgh in Scotland; the head of a college, chapter, or other body.

PROVOST-MARSHAL, the sheriff of an army. **PROXY**, a deputy; a stamped power of attorney, or authority to vote or act for another.

PRUNELET, a liquor made from sloes or wild plums.

PRUNELLA SALT, **SAL PRUNELL**, fused nitre or saltpetre, moulded into cakes or balls and used for chemical purposes.

PRUNES, **PRUNELLOS**, dried plums, which are imported, to the extent of about 1000 tons a-year, from France, as a table fruit, for pies and puddings; also for medicinal uses, their properties being laxative when stewed. The largest and finest kind, the French plum or table prune, is the Catharine variety of the *Prunus domestica*, and is usually packed in cartons; the common kind, the Julian variety, being packed in barrels.

PRUNELLO, a thin woollen or mixed stuff, formerly used for clergy men's gowns, but now chiefly employed for covering shoes, worn by elderly females.

PRU
tur
fid
PRU
col
and
mix
yell
PRU
fact
men
cast
PRU
abou
PRU
cons
pota
supp
for
drill
PRU
one
PRU
P. S.,
"pro
"pos
"pas
PSA, at
51 8-7
PSALM
ment
PSALTE
PTARM
(Lago
north
PUBLIC
PUBLIC
fits up
shelve
house
PUBLIC
terme
and in
PUBLIC
ing an
PUBLIC
legisla
when p
closed.
or hum
are un
and Ch
govern
Some
special
office,
May is
office,
being t
fer the
tion); t
May 12
Novem
March 2
Plea an
24th, an
20th; D
PUBLIC-H
but in E
a beer-
not a sp
PUBLICIST
&c.

otary; the clerk or

registry; a first
minutes for a treaty.
Ivory, or wooden
with accuracy and
in the use of the line
d. It is of various
rectangular, and cir-

ested; as metals for
fire-arms, pieces
chain-cables, iron
&c. are always
iciency or strength.
been published or
er court is also said

own, a purveyor or
plies provisions in
med variety of olive-

ty of rose esteemed
grance, of which
ed, besides
ped straw, or other

paratus for testing
rders, and other cast-

office or place tempo-

ATION, a preliminary
ration, of a new pub-
stock association, at
nt office.

rocer or shopkeeper;
acon, butter, cheese,

a general dealer in

ctuals of all kinds,
the stores laid in for
ers of a ship.

of a royal burgh in
of a college, chapter,

sheriff of an army.

stamped power of
y to vote or act for

de from stoes or wild

PRUNELL, fused nitre
into cakes or balls
for purposes.

ried plums, which are
nt of about 1000 tons
as a table fruit, for
also for medicinal
ies being laxative
largest and finest
or table prune, is
y of the *Prunus do-*

lly packed in can-

n kind, the Julian

in barrels.

often or mixed stuff,
ymen's gowns, but

for covering shoes,
ics.

PRUNING-KNIFE, a gardener's or arboricul-
turist's knife for lopping off the super-
fluous branches of trees and shrubs.

PRUSSIAN-BLUE, a well-known fugitive
colour, used in dyeing, for tinting paper,
and by washerwomen. It is obtained by
mixing a solution of sulphate of iron and
yellow prussiate of potash.

PRUSSIAN-BLUE MANUFACTURER, a manu-
facturing chemist who prepares this pig-
ment, which is chiefly made at New-
castle, Birmingham, Hull, and London.

PRUSSIAN-DOLLAR, a German money, worth
about 3s. See THALER.

PRUSSIAN POTASH, a chemical substance
consisting of cyanogen united to iron and
potassium, with animal refuse added to
supply nitrogen. This salt is remarkable
for the beauty of its crystals, and the
brilliant colours of many of its compounds.

PRUSSIC-ACID, a name for hydrocyanic-acid,
one of the most powerful of poisons.

PSYCHE (French), a cheval dressing-glass.

P. S., a theatrical abbreviation for the
"prompter's side" of the stage; also for
"postscriptum," the postscript to a letter;
"past steward," &c.

PSA, an Algerian dry-measure, equal to
51 3/4 pints.

PSALMODION, a Norwegian musical instru-
ment.

PSALTER, a psalm-book.

PSALTERMAN, a name for the white grouse
(*Lagopus mutus*), found in most of the
northern parts of Europe.

PUBLICAN, an ale-house keeper.

PUBLICAN'S-BAR FITTER, a tradesman who
fits up the enclosed counters, beer-engines,
shelves, &c., forming the bar of a public-
house or tavern.

PUBLICAN'S BROKER, an appraiser and in-
termediate agent between an outgoing
and incoming tenant of a public-house.

PUBLICATION, the act of publishing or print-
ing any thing for diffusion.

PUBLIC HOLIDAY, a day set apart by the
legislature, or by magisterial authority;
when places of business are ordered to be
closed. They are generally days of festivity
or humiliation. The public holidays which
are universally kept, are Good Friday
and Christmas-day; and at most of the
government offices, the Queen's birthday.
Some of the public establishments have
special holidays. Thus the Bank Transfer-
office, and the Stock Exchange, close on
May 1st, and November 1st; the Excheq-
office, May 29th and June 28th, the former
being the accession of Charles II., the lat-
ter the anniversary of the Queen's coronation;
the Stamps and Taxes-office keep
May 12th, 13th, and 29th; June 28th, and
November 10th; the Chancery-offices,
March 21st, 24th, and 25th. The Common
Pleas and Law-offices, March 21st, 22nd,
24th, and 25th; May 12th and 13th; June
20th; December 26th, 27th, and 29th.

PUBLIC-HOUSE, in Scotland an inn or tavern;
but in England more generally applied to
a beer-shop or ale-house; one that has
not a spirit licence.

PUBLICIST, a writer on international law,
&c.

PUBLISH, to print and offer for sale.

PUBLISHER, one who prints books, and sup-
plies the public and the trade with copies.

PUCCA SEER. See PUCKA-SEER and SEER.

PUCCOON, a name for the blood-root. See
BLOODROOT.

PUCHA-PAT, the leaf of the *Marrubium odo-
ratissimum*, used as an ingredient in
India, in tobacco for smoking, and for
scenting the hair of women. The essen-
tial oil is also in common use for imparting
the peculiar fragrance of the leaf
to clothes, among the superior class of
natives.

PUCHELLA (Spanish), a thin batter made
of flour and water. [a pitcher.

PUCHERO (Spanish), a glazed earthen-pot;

PUCKETTE, a drag-net for fishing.

PUCHEUX, a copper ladle used in sugar-
boiling.

PUCKA, PUKKA, a better class of building
in India than the temporary cutcha
erections.

PUCKA-MAUND, the double Surat maund,
equal to about 80 lbs. See MAUND.

PUCKA-SEER, an Indian weight for silk and
other commodities, 18666 lbs.

PUDANG, the Malay name for a sword.

PUDALUM, a weight of Masulipatam, of
13 lb.

PUDITE, a kind of cloth.

PUDDING, a mixed pastry of flour and
dried fruit, &c., or a casing of dough en-
closing meat or fruit, boiled.

PUDDING-BAG, PUDDING-CLOTH, a cloth to
boil a pudding in.

PUDDING-MOULD, a tin or earthenware shape
for boiling puddings in.

PUDDING-PAN, a flat tin dish, for baking
batter puddings, or dough under meat in
an oven.

PUDDING-PIPE TREE, a name for the *Cassia
fistula*. See CASSIA FISTULA.

PUDDING-STONE, a conglomerate, com-
pounded of rounded stones, imbedded in
a paste.

PUDDE, a mixture of tempered clay and
sand, used for engineering purposes.

PUDDE-ROLLS, a pair of large heavy rollers
with grooved surfaces, between which
iron is passed, to be flattened into bars.

PUDDLING, a mode of applying heat to the
broken slabs of refined iron to drive off
the remaining carbon and slag, and it is
then turned out of the furnace in balls
or blooms, weighing sixty or seventy
pounds each.

PUDDY, an Eastern dry-measure for grain,
consisting of eight oilocks, and forming
the eighth part of a marcal. The puddy
contains 1/2 English quart, and the
heaped puddy weighs about 3 lbs. 8 oz.
12 drachms. In the Carnatic the puddy is
= 3/4 pints; in Madras, only 2/3 pints; as
a weight it is nearly 5 lbs. See MEASURE
and MARCAL.

PUDRIDOR (Spanish), a vessel in which rags
are steeped for making paper.

PUER, a tanner's name for dogs' dung, used
as an alkaline steep in some of the pro-
cesses, to remove the lime from the pores,
and destroy the grease in the skin, in
order to fit it for receiving the tannin.

PUFFING, giving a notorious publicity, by advertisement or otherwise, of a man's business or wares.

PUGAREE, an Indian turban-piece of muslin. **PUGGING**, working up clay for bricks; a coarse kind of mortar laid on the boards between joists.

PULL, a handful, as much as can be conveniently taken up between the two first fingers and the thumb.

PUG-MILL, a mill for grinding and mixing clay, &c., for forming bricks, which are afterwards pressed into moulds.

PUKAT, a Chinese trading vessel employed in the Eastern seas.

PUKEO, a money of account in the island of Lombok, equal to 5 attacks or 1000 cash; about 9s.

PULAS, a name in India for the *Butea frondosa*, and *B. superba*. Their fibre is used for cordage, or beaten to a kind of oakum, for caulking boats. It is also called dhak. The flowers are used for dyeing.

PULGADA, the Spanish name for the inch, the twelfth part of the Burgos foot.

PULLAH, a commercial weight in India, ranging, in different localities, from 138½ lbs. to 325½ lbs. There is a difference in buying and selling: for instance, a selling pullah will be 120 seers, or 240 lbs. 6 oz. 9 drachms; and a purchasing pullah, 128 seers, or 252 lbs. 6 oz. 14 drachms.

PULLED OTTER, otter skins from which the external or long hair has been pulled off, leaving the soft fine wool of down underneath. See **OTTER**.

PULLEY, a young hen.

PULLEY, a general name for tackle or ropes moving on grooved blocks, for lifting or moving weights; a grooved wheel moveable about an axle, for carrying a line and weight for window sashes, &c. [checked].

PULGICATE, a silk or gingham handkerchief. **PULGIPUNTA**, a name in Peru for the small palm which produces the vegetable ivory-nut (*Phytelephas macrocarpa*).

PULLOM, a name on the African coast for the *Bombax Ceiba*, or silk cotton-tree, the trunk of which is converted into canoes.

PULP, the soft part of fruit; the covering of a coffee-berry; half stuff, or the macerated materials for making paper.

PULPERO (Spanish), a chandler; one who keeps a retail shop for provisions.

PULPIT, a clergyman's rostrum in a church or chapel of wood, iron, or stone.

PULPIT-BUILDER, a wood-carver, or stonemason, who constructs the elevated rostrums for ministers.

PULP-STRAINER, a kind of sieve used in paper-making.

PULQUERIA, a shop where pulque, or the fermented beverage made from the sap of the aloe, is sold.

PULU, a species of brown fern stipe, imported from the Sandwich islands, to mix with silk in the manufacture of hats.

PULVER (German), powder.

PULVERINE, barilla ashes.

PULVERIZER, a quartz-crusher; any machine for pounding substances to dust.

PULVERTONNE (German), a barrel of gun-powder.

PUMICE-STONE, a vesicular species of lava which floats on water; a volcanic product obtained principally from one of the Lipari islands. It is employed in various branches of the arts. The dome of the church or mosque of St. Sophia is built of pumice-stone for lightness.

PUMICIN (French), palm-oil. **PUMMEL**, the knob of a saddle. [pump.

PUMP-BRAKE, the handle or arm of a ship's **PUMP-DALK**, a waste pipe for carrying off water pumped up.

PUMPING-ENGINE, a steam-engine applied for draining fens or lifting water from mines, and for supplying towns.

PUMPKIN, a species of gourd (the *Cucurbita Pepo*) of which there are numerous varieties, varying in the shape and colour of the fruit. See **GOURD**.

PUMPLENOSE, a name for the shaddock, *Citrus Decumana*. See **POMPELMOUSE**.

PUMP-MAKER, a manufacturer of pumps of different kinds, as of the sucking or common household-pump, the forcing-pump, the lifting-pump, the chain-pump for ships.

PUMP-ROOM, a place for drinking mineral waters, where there is a mineral spring.

PUMPS, machines for raising fluids either upon the lifting or forcing principle; men's thin shoes with single soles or without welts, worn by sailors or for dancing.

PUMP-STOCK, the solid body of a pump).

PUMP-VALVE, the moveable interior part or lid of a pump.

PUMP-WOOD BARK, a tanning bark obtained from an undescribed tree in British Guiana; also called Baramilla.

PUN, a name in Sincue for the leaves of *Typha elephantina*, used for making mats and baskets; a nominal species of currency in India calculated by cowry shells; in Hindostan, a handful or about 80 shells; five puns or 400 cowries making an anna or 1½d.

PUNAL (Spanish), a poniard or dagger.

PUNATOO, a name in Ceylon for the preserved pulp of the fruit of the palmyra, washed, pressed, and dried on mats in the sun. It is the chief food of the poorer inhabitants of the peninsula of Jaffna for several months of the year; and also enters largely into the composition of soups, puffs, cakes, and various other preparations.

PUNCH, an instrument for stamping holes; a shape for cutting pasteboard wads for guns; a stone cutter a tool for chipping; a die for making printing-type; a well-known metropolitan weekly humorous publication; an iron lever; a puppet show; a strong mixed beverage made of spirits, wine, water, sugar, lemon, and other flavouring ingredients.

PUNCHAGAH, a grain-measure in the East Indies, = 24 cwts. 2 qrs. 16 lbs.

PUNCH-BOWL, a china bowl for bringing punch to table in.

PUNCHEON, a cask made of oak staves, iron hooped, supposed to contain 84 gallons, but varying with different liquors.

PUNCHING-MACHINE, **PUNCHING-PRESS**, a machine for stamping holes through thick metal plates.

PUN
pu
w
PUN
lo
PUN
fir
PUN
in
na
wi
PUN
use
PUN
abc
dia
two
PUN
ban
PUNS.
terr
oz.
PUNT.
both
PUNTI
edg
PUNTC
12th
pain
PUNTY
of gl
it, an
PUNXU
PUB. t
PUPIL
PUPIL.
an un
ing a
PUPPET
a litt
PURRE
saud
ings l
in Do
PURCH
lang
lit;
creas
PURDAN
and b
PURE. E
PURE'E
lentils
PURGER
room
PURKAL
in Ind
PURL. b
added
PURLINS
the m
PURLS. f
collec
PURMAT
PURPLE
Esseq
brace
great
It is
and m
and m
PURPLE-
wood,
occasi

er species of lava
volcanic product
one of the Lipari
various branches
of the church or
built of pumice-

ill. [pump,
or arm of a ship's
s for carrying off

m-engine applied
fting water from
g town.
ard (the *Cucurbita*
e numerous varie-
ape and colour of

For the shaddock,
POMPELMOUSE,
cture of pumps of
e sucking or com-
the forcing-pump,
ain-pump for ships,
r drinking mineral
a mineral spring.
alsing fluids either
ing principle; men's
le soles or without
or for dancing.
ody of a pump,
able interior part or

ining bark obtained
a tree in British
aramilla.
at the leaves of *Typha*
making mats and
pieces of currency in
wry shells; in Hin-
about 80 shells; five
making an anna or

lard or dagger.
Ceylon for the pre-
fruit of the palmyra,
dried on mats in the
pod of the poorer In-
insula of Jaffna for
the year; and also
the composition of
ad various other pre-

for stamping holes;
pasteboard wads for
a tool for chipping;
niting-type; a well-
weekly humorous
ever; a puppet show;
erage made of spirits,
lemon, and other
s.
measure in the East
rs. 16 lbs.
a bowl for bringing

of oak staves, iron
contain 84 gallons,
erent liquors.

PUNCHING-PRESS, a
g holes through thick

PUNCH-LADLE, a small ladle for dipping out
punch into glasses, made of silver, hard-
wood, or other material.

PUNJUM, an unbleached, strong, fine cotton
long cloth made in India.

PUNE, a name for touchwood or vegetable
tinder. See AMADOU.

PUNKAH, a hand, or awinging, fan used in
India. Punkahs are frequently richly or-
namented with gold and silver, beetles'
wings, peacocks' feathers, &c.

PUNKHO, a weight for the precious metals
used in Bengal. = 0'14000 grain troy.

PUNNET, a small round basket for fruit,
about 2 inches deep, and of various
diameter, holding from half a pound to
two pounds of strawberries.

PUNNY, a name in parts of the East for the
bamboo as a measure.

PUNSARRY, a weight for grain in the Nizam
territory, India, of 5 seers, or 9 lbs. 14
oz. 12 dr.

PUNT, a small ship's boat; a gunner's flat-
bottomed boat for wild-fowl shooting.

PUNTILLA (Spanish), a narrow point-lace
edging; a graver.

PUNTO, a petty Maltese linear measure, the
12th part of a linea, and the 24th part of a
paimo, which is 10½ inches.

PUNTY, a long solid iron rod fixed to a piece
of glass, to enable the workman to move
it, and mould it easily.

PUNYU, a Malay name for the tortoise.

PUP, the whelp of a dog; a young seal.

PUPIL, a ward or scholar.

PUPUL, a local Indian name for the bark of
an undefined scandent shrub used for dy-
ing an orange colour.

PUPPET, the upright supports of a mandrel;
a little doll moved by wires in a show.

PURBECK-STONE, a harsh rough alkaline
sandstone, of an ash colour, used for build-
ings in London, and obtained from Purbeck
in Dorsetshire.

PURCHASE, any thing bought; in seamen's
language to haul or draw; also a tackle or
lift; any mechanical power which in-
creases the force applied.

PURDAH, an Indian cotton cloth, with white
and blue stripes used for curtains, &c.

PURE, PEWER. See PUEB.

PURE'E (French), soup made of pease or
lentils.

PURGERIE (French), a bleaching or refining
room for sugar.

PURKALAH, cambric of various colours made
in India.

PURL, boiled beer with gin, sugar, and spice
added - two rounds in knitting.

PURLINS, pole pieces; timbers lying across
the main-rafters of a building.

PURLS, the dried dung of horses and cattle
collected together in some parts of Scotland.

PURMATA, the Malay name for a jewel.

PURPLE-HEART, a local name for trees of
Esequibo, the *Copaifera pubiflora* and
bracteata, which yield a timber possessing
great strength, durability, and elasticity.
It is used for windmill shafts, rollers,
and machinery.

PURPLE-WOOD, an undefined Brazilian
wood, principally used for ramrods, and
occasionally for buhl-work, marquetry, and

turning; varieties of king-wood are some-
times called purple and violet woods; but
these are variegated, while the true purple
wood is plain.

PURPURENE, a substance extracted from
garraucine by alum.

PURREE, a yellow pigment obtained from
India. See INDIAN-YELLOW.

PURRELA (Spanish), a name for wine of a
very inferior quality.

PURSE, a money-bag, of which there are
various kinds, leather, netted, &c.; a
Turkish sum of money equivalent to 500
piastres, or £5 sterling. In Persia the
purse is 50 toman of 10s. each. See PORTE-
MONNAIE.

PURSE-CLASP, a snap and catch for a purse.
PURSE-LOOM, a lady's machine for weaving
or netting fancy bead and silk purses.

PURSE-MAKER, a manufacturer of leather
and other money pouches.

PURSE-NET, a net placed over the burrows of
rabbits to snare them, when hunted out
of their holes by a ferret.

PURSER, a kind of cabin steward or providore
in a passenger ship; the cashier of a mining
adventure. See PAYMASTER.

PURSE-SLIDES, small rings of vegetable ivory,
pearl, steel, or ivory to slip over a netted
silk purse.

PURSE-STRETCHER, a piece of satin-wood or
rose-wood for distending a purse.

PURSE-TASSELS, steel or other pendants for
the ends of a purse.

PURSILL, a name in Scotland for an edible
fungus. See BARDELOCKS.

PURSUER, a law term for a plaintiff.

PURSUIVANT, a herald's officer at arms.

PURTALLAN, an Indian name for a leather
belt.

PURVEYOR, one who supplies provisions; a
providore.

PUSSEREE, an Indian weight of 5 seers, each
2 lbs. 6 oz. troy, but varying considerably
in different localities, and analogous to
the vis or durra.

PUSTULATUS MOSS, a dye-lichen, the *Umbi-
cariaria pustulata*.

PUT-AND-CALL, a Stock-exchange term. See
OPTION.

PUTCHUK, an Eastern name for the roots
of *Aucklandia Costus*, the *Costus Arabicus*
of the ancients. About two million
pounds are annually collected on the
mountains of Cashmere. It is chiefly
exported to China, where it is used as in-
cense.

PUTERA, an Indian name for *Typha elephan-
tina*, the leaves of which are employed
in the East for making mats and bas-
kets.

PUTERBRATEN (German), a roast turkey.

PUT-EUNNELDM, an Indian name for hold-
ings, or lands which have been assessed
and farmed out.

PUTROO, an esteemed dish made by the
Singhalese, of kelingoo flour, or meal from
the young shoots of the palmyra-palm,
scraped coco-nut, and unripe Jack-fruit,
and steamed over a boiler.

PUTTAH, a name in India for a double-edged
sword, with a guard-handle, or basket-
hilt.

PUTTEN, a Cochin-Chinese coin of the value often pice (41), which has recently become the general circulating medium, available for all ordinary purposes. Eighteen putten and six pice, should go to the rupee, but it varies two or three pice, according to local circumstances.

PUTTOO, a coarse thick fabric made of the refuse wool and long hair from the shawl goat, *Capra chingra*.

PUTTY, a cement composed of fresh powdered chalk, or whiting, and raw linseed-oil, kneaded to the consistency of dough, which is jargoly used by glaziers to fix panes of glass in sashes, and by painters to stop crevices in wood, &c. About 16,000 tons are annually made in the United Kingdom.

PUTTY-KNIFE, a blunt round-pointed knife, used by glaziers and painters, to spread putty.

PUTTY-POWDER, a white powder, the pulverized oxide of tin, or of tin and lead mixed, used in polishing metals, glass, &c.

PUTWA, an Indian name for string and ropes made from the fibre of *Bauhinia racemosa*.

PUTWARREE, a village accountant, registrar, or collector under an Indian zemindar.

PUYOH, the Malay name for the quail.

PUZZLES, various articles of turnery ware and carvings; dissecting maps, and pictures for children.

PUZZOLANA, volcanic ashes imported from Sicily and the Mediterranean, used in mixing with mortar to make hydraulic cement.

P. Y. C., an abbreviation in the tallow-trade, for "Prime Yellow Candle" tallow, imported from Russia.

PYDLE, the name in Scotland for a kind of bag-net for catching fish.

PYLA, a wooden cup used for measuring grain in some parts of the Bengal presidency, the average weight of which in cleaned rice is about 1½ lb.

PLYE, a dry-measure used in India; in Bombay only 2800 lbs., but in most other localities, 10 to 12 lbs.

PYRITES, fire-stone; a term applied very indiscriminately to many of the metallic sulphides, especially to sulphuret of iron.

PYROALLIC-ACID, an acid obtained by cautiously distilling either gallic or tannic acid. Among other uses it is employed to stain the hair brown.

PYROLIGNEOUS-ACID, the vinegar obtained from hard woods by destructive distillation. See ACETIC-ACID.

PYROMETER, a chemical instrument for registering very high temperatures, depending on the uniform and permanent contraction of pure clay. Daniell's is now considered the best.

PYROTECHNICS, a name for rockets, squibs, and various kinds of fireworks.

PYROTECHNIST, a maker and vender of fireworks.

PSA, a coin current in Central Asia, the 50th part of a Mahmoud-Shahi rupee.

PSSEE, a name for the soft wheat of India.

Q.

QUACK, a pretender to a knowledge of physic.

QUACK MEDICINES, nostrums which have a fictitious reputation for wonderful cures.

QUADRANT, a mathematical instrument for taking astronomical observations and measuring altitudes and angular distances.

QUADRANT COMPASSES, a carpenter's tool.

QUADRANT-STAND, the rest or support for a quadrant.

QUADRAT, a thick space or square of metal to represent a space in printing. There are m quadrats and n quadrats.

QUADRILLE-BAND, a small band of musicians attending at evening parties, to play the popular airs for quadrilles, and other dances.

QUAICH, a small shallow drinking-cup with two ears, formerly used in Scotland.

QUAICK, the Indian name for a basket in Guiana.

QUAILS, birds resembling the partridge, the *Coturnix vulgaris*, which are sometimes obtained in prodigious numbers in the South of Europe, and imported to this country; also the *Ortyx Virginiana*.

QUALITY-BINDING, a kind of worsted tape

used in Scotland for binding the borders of carpets.

QUALLY, a small elliptical iron pan, capable of holding about five gallons, used in Singapore for manufacturing sago over a fire.

QUAN, an imaginary coin of Cochin China, worth about 3s. 6d. It consists of 10 muns (nominal money), or 600 aspeks, a zinc coin. [tolse-shell.]

QUANNET, a tool for working horn and tar.

QUANTAR, the Egyptian term for cwt., equal to 110 lbs., but it varies for different commodities, for coffee 108 lbs.; pepper, &c. 102; cotton 120; gums, &c. 150 lbs.

QUARANTINE, a surveillance for forty days over an infected ship, which is not permitted during that interval to communicate freely with the shore, but has to lie at a quarantine ground, or else the crew and passengers are transferred to a lazaretto.

QUARREE, a Spanish land-measure used in surveying, = to 3 1-5th English acres, consequently 100 quarrees are = to 320 acres.

QUARREL, a stone quarry in Scotland; a glazier's diamond; a short stout arrow used in the cross-bow.

QUAR
QUAR
wor
ster
ING
sha
lead
The
the
the
£10.
QUAR
gugs
QUAR
the f
2½ p
QUAR
12 q
QUAR
gills
QUAR
of a
QUAR
capa
capa
cont
abou
A qu
420 l
betw
QUAR
to ab
ter.
QUAR
a qu
usual
20th
QUAR
of a
reach
appro
coin
QUAR
stern
QUAR
every
three
QUAR
of wa
QUAR
gill, t
part o
QUAR
Europ
the ta
hundr
able li
QUARTE
assign
ship-b
QUARTH
one-fo
Sardin
salon
QUARTI
QUARTI
variab
pint, f
dry-m
QUARTS
0-6026
Ferrar
pint.

in the tallow-
Candle" tallow,

and for a kind of

used for measuring
the Bengal presh-
light of which in

used in India; in
out in most other

form applied very
any of the metal-
to sulphuret of

acid obtained by
mer gallic or tannic
is employed

vinegar obtained
destructive distilla-

instrument for
temperatures, de-
and permanent

Daniel's is now

br rockets, squibs,
works.

and vender of fire-

Central Asia, the
d-Shahi rupee.

soft wheat of In-

cluding the borders

al iron pan, capable
gallons, used in
sturing sago over a

n of Cochin China,
consists of 10 mas

600 sapeks, a zinc
toise-shell.

orking horn and tor-
n term for cwt.,

varies for different
e 108 lbs.; pepper,
ame, &c., 150 lbs.

ance for forty days
which is not per-
cerval to communi-
ore, but has to be
d, or else the crew
suffered to a lazar-

nd-measure used in
English acres, con-
are = to 320 acres.

y in Scotland; a gla-
ort stout arrow used

QUARRIER. See QUARRYMAN.

QUARRY, originally a place where stones were squared; but now applied to a stone-bed or chalk-pit whence building materials are dug or cut; a diamond-shaped pane of glass, usually framed in lead; a small square stone for paving. The total number of quarries worked in the United Kingdom exceeds 1,500, and the annual products are worth more than £10,000,000.

QUARRY-MAN, QUARRIER, a workman engaged in a stone or slate quarry.

QUART, an English measure of capacity, the fourth part of a gallon, and weighing 2½ pounds avoirdupois of distilled water.

QUARTANA, a liquid-measure of Sardinia of 12 quartucci, = 7.395 pints.

QUARTARO, an Italian dry-measure of 1 gallon; for liquids about a third more.

QUARTAUT, a quarter-cask; the fourth part of a hogshead.

QUARTER, the fourth part of any thing, as a quarter of lamb; an English measure of capacity, usually applied to grain, and containing 8 bushels of corn, weighing about 640 pounds avoirdupois of water. A quarter of maize or Indian corn weighs 420 lbs; also the part of a vessel's side between the main chains and the stern. *

QUARTERA, a Spanish corn-measure equal to about the fourth of an English quarter.

QUARTER-DAY, the day which terminates a quarter, or when rent is due. The usual quarters are 25th March, 24th June, 26th September, and 25th December.

QUARTER-DECK, the part of the upper deck of a vessel of war about the main-mast, reaching from the stern to the gangway, appropriated to the use of the captain and commissioned officers.

QUARTER-GALLERY, a sort of balcony on the stern sides or quarters of a ship.

QUARTERLY, a literary publication issued every three months; payments made three-monthly.

QUARTER-MASTER, a petty officer in a vessel of war.

QUARTERN, a name given in London to the gill, the fourth of a pint; also the fourth part of a peck; a 4th. loaf.

QUARTERON, a name in several countries of Europe for a quarter of a pound; also for the tale of some goods or a quarter of a hundred with one added in; a very variable liquid and dry measure.

QUARTERS, the place occupied by troops; the assigned stations of men and officers on ship-board, when prepared for action.

QUARTER, a German wine-measure, about one-fourth less than an English quart; a Sardinian liquid-measure equal to 1 1-10th gallon.

QUARTIL, the fourth part of a real.

QUARTILLO, a Spanish liquid-measure, very variable; in some localities only half a pint, in others more than 7 pints; as a dry-measure about 2 pints.

QUARTINO, an Italian liquid measure, = 0.6026 pint; as a dry-measure variable; at Ferrara, 6.888 pints; at Milan, only 0.608 pint.

QUARTO, a Portuguese corn-measure ranging from 1½ to 2½ gallons; a Maltese weight, the fourth of the ounce; a book of 4 leaves to the sheet, usually written 4to.

QUARTUCCO, a Maltese wine-measure equal to an imperial quart; an oil quart is there equal to 1 1-8th wine quart.

QUARTZ, a common name for several forms of silica occurring in primary rocks.

QUARTZ-CRUSHER, a pulverizing machine to reduce quartz, in order to obtain gold from it.

QUAS, a fermented beverage, made in Russia from rye or barley-meal.

QUASSIA, a name for some bitter woods—the Surlinuan quassia is the produce of *Quassia amara*, and the Jamaica quassia of *Picræna excelsa*. They furnish a pure and simple bitter, and brewers are said to use the chips freely as a substitute for hops, although they have narcotic properties.

QUATEMBER (German), quarter-day.

QUATRINO, the fifth part of a buioeccho in Italy and of a carantano in Austria, = to the fifth of a halfpenny; an Italian long measure, = 0.3829 inch.

QUAY, a landing-place or wharf for loading and unloading goods from ships.

QUAY-BERTH, a loading or discharging berth for a ship in a public dock.

QUEBEC-OAK, a ship-building wood, obtained from the *Quercus alba*.

QUEEN, one of a set of chessmen, the principal piece in the game of chess.

QUEEN'S-COUNSEL, a counsel learned in the law, who assists the Attorney-general in cases on behalf of the Crown, and is not allowed to appear on behalf of claims adverse to State interests.

QUEEN'S-METAL, an alloy, imitating silver, which has a fine lustre, and is composed of 9 parts tin and 1 part each of lead, antimony, and bismuth.

QUEN-WOOD, a term applied, occasionally, to woods of the greenheart and cocou character, imported from the Brazils.

QUENELLE, a kind of forcemeat-garnishing for a dish.

QUENT, a German weight, 64 making 1 Augsburg marc, equal to 2.3 Troy grains; 128 quent make 1 light German pound of 15 1-20th Troy ounces.

QUENTOHEN. See QUINTIN.

QUERCITRON, a name for the black oak (*Quercus tinctoria*) of the United States, the wood of which is valuable for building, and for cutting into staves; the bark is used for tanning, while the cellular integument is extensively employed in dyeing wool, silk, and paper hangings, and forms an important article of export from Philadelphia.

QUERN, a hand-mill for grain.

QUESADILLA (Spanish), a sort of cheesecake or fritter.

QUESENO, a cheesemonger in Spain.

QUEY, the name in Scotland for a young heifer; a cow of two years old.

QUICKLIME, caustic-lime; calcined limestone, which has lost its carbonic acid by exposure to a strong heat.

QUICKSET, a name given to white-thorn, &c. hedges. *

QUICKSILVER, the commercial name for mercury; our imports average 2½ to 3½ million pounds a year, chiefly from California and Spain. Alloyed with tin-foil, quicksilver forms the reflecting surface of looking-glasses, and by its ready solution of gold or silver, and subsequent dissolution by a moderate heat, it becomes the great instrument in the arts of gilding and silvering copper and brass. The same property makes it so available in extracting these precious metals from their ores. It is also the basis of many very powerful medicines.

QUILATA, a Brazilian weight for precious stones, = 4 13-50th dwts. troy.

QUILL, the name for a pivot or axle on a shuttle, which is loaded with wet yarn; the hard and strong feather of the wing in geese and swans—imported in large quantities for making writing pens. The barrels of the feathers of turkeys, ducks, and crows are also used to a limited extent. We imported in 1855 nearly 20½ millions of foreign goose and swan quills, but feather pens are much superseded now by the very general adoption of metallic pens.

QUILLAI-BARK, the bark of *Quillaja saponaria*, used in South America to make a lather instead of soap, when washing woollens and silks.

QUILL AND PEN MERCHANT, an importer of quills; one who prepares them for use as pens by baking and stripping them.

QUILL-BITS, instruments for boring wood.

QUILLING, a narrow bordering of net.

QUILL-NIBS, small pens for placing in holders.

QUILOR, a variable grain-measure in use in the Levant. At Salonica, it is nearly double that of Smyrna and Constantinople.

QUILT, an outer bed-covering, of which there are many kinds, as Marselles summer quilts, white or coloured, damask quilts, cot or crib quilts, &c.

QUITTING, a kind of figured material, made plain or coloured, for bed covers, toilet quilts, and vestings; a padding or lining.

QUINCAILLE (French), hardware; articles of copper, brass, and iron.

QUINCE, the fruit of the *Cydonia vulgaris*, which, when stewed, forms an agreeable food, and is used to flavour apple pies.

QUINCE-SEED, the seeds of the quince, which are sold to some extent for making a gummy fixature for the hair, and for a mullage to be applied to cracked lips, &c.

QUINCE-TART, a pastry made or flavoured with quinces.

QUINCE-WINE, a pleasant beverage made of the fermented juice of the quince.

QUININE, a valuable alkaloid, extracted from Cinchona bark, and used as a stimulant and tonic in intermittents. The sulphate of quinine is used to a great extent in medicine, for a medicinal wine, and in other forms.

QUINITE, a kind of Spanish camelot.

QUINON (Spanish), fine printed cotton.

QUINOA. See **PETTY-RICE**.

QUINQUILLERO, a hawkler of ironmongery, &c. in Spain.

QUIQUINO, a South American tree, the *Myrzopermum peruvianum*, which yields the balsam of Peru, a stimulant expectorant analogous to storax.

QUINTAL, a gross weight, which, in general, signifies 100 lbs., corresponding to the cwt. of Great Britain and centner of Germany in its use, but of various weights in different States. The Castilla quintal of Spain consists of four arrobas, 100 lbs. Spanish, or 101·43 avoirdupois. The metrical quintal of France is 100 kilogrammes or 220·40 lbs., in Brazil, 120½ lbs.

QUINTALADA, a commission of 2½ per cent. on the freight, paid to masters of Spanish vessels.

QUINTERIA, a farm or grange in Spain.

QUINTERO, a Spanish and Italian name for the fifth of a quire of paper, about 5 sheets.

QUINTIN (Spanish), a kind of fine cloth of a loose texture; the quintin or lothchen is also the fourth part of the loth, a weight in Denmark.

QUIRATE, a name for the carat in Egypt.

QUIRE, a defined quantity of paper, of out-sides, 20 sheets; but, if perfect, 24 sheets; in printing-paper 25 sheets.

QUIRK, in building, a narrow angular indentation in a moulding; a moulding increased by an additional twist.

QUITANZA (Spanish), a receipt.

QUITASOL (Spanish), a parasol.

QUITCH, a name for couch grass, the *Triticum repens*, a common weed, the rhizomes of which are, however, diaphoretic, aperient, and refreshing, and are made into dilt drinks, and used as a substitute for sarsaparilla. For other uses See **COUCH-GRASS** and **GRAMINA**.

QUIT-RENT, a rent paid by the tenant of a freehold, discharging him from any other rent.

QUITTANCE, a recompence, release, or receipt.

QUITTE (German), the quince.

QUODDY, a kind of sealed herrings, which are smoked or salted in the North American provinces.

QUOINS, wedge-like pieces of wood, used by printers to block up the forms in the chase, and keep the type firmly secured; also a name among builders for the corners of stone and brick walls; a wooden wedge for the breech of a gun to rest upon.

QUOIR, a flat iron ring for throwing at a mark in the game of quoits.

QUORUM, a legal or sufficient number of a committee, or board of directors, to hold a meeting and transact business.

QUOTATIONS, current prices for stock and shares, or for articles of produce in the market, for sale; printers' marks, as follows, " " showing passages have been cited or quoted.

QUOT, a name in Scotland for enclosed common land.

QUOYANE, a measure used in Malacca of 800 gantons, each 6½ lbs. For rice, the quoyane is 40 Chinese peculs, and is supposed to weigh 5,400 lbs.

ter of Ironmongery,
merican tree, the *My-*
m, which yields the
mulant expectorant

t, which, in general,
responding to the
and center of Ger-
t of various weights
The Castilla quintil
our arrobas, 100 lbs.
irdupois. The metri-
is 100 kilogrammes
il, 129½ lbs.
sion of 2½ per cent.
masters of Spanish

range in Spain.
and Italian wane for
aper, about 5 sheets.
nd of fine cloth of a
ulatin or quinceen
part of the loth, a

he carat in Egypt.
ity of paper, of out-
if perfect, 24 sheets;
sheets.
narrow angular in-
ing; a moulding in-
nal twist.
receipt.
papaeol.

rich grass, the *Triti-*
in weed, the rhizomes
er, diaphoretic, ape-
and are made into
as a substitute for
er uses See Couch-

by the tenant of a
him from any other
ence, release, or re-
quince.

aled herrings, which
in the North Ameri-

ces of wood, used by
b the forms in which
type firmly secured;
uilders for the cor-
ck walls; a wooden
ch of a gun to rest

g for throwing at a
quoits.

fficient number of a
of directors, to hold a
t business.

rices for stock and
s of produce in the
nters' marks, as fol-
passages have been

otland for enclosed

sed in Malacca of 800
For rice, the quoy-
cul, and is supposed

R.

R. A., an abbreviation for "Royal Aca-
demian, Rear-Admiral, or Royal Artil-
lery." R. stands for "Recipe," &c.

RARA (Spanish), bait used in the pichard
fishery.

RABADAN, the principal of a sheep-walk in
Spain.

RABANO (Spanish), a radish.

RABATO, a neck-band or ruff.

RABATTAGE (French), a deduction or tare;
the picking of wool.

RABAZZU, a Spanish name for the inespis-
ated juice of liquorice.

RABBIT, a part of the keel, stern, and stern-
post of a ship; a groove in the edge of a
board.

RABBIT-PLANE, a carpenter's tool for cutting
down the edge of a joint square.

RABBIT-HUTCH, a box or cage for keeping
fame rabbits in.

RABBITS and **HARES**, prolific rodents, spe-
cies of *Lepus*, which, besides their en-
ployment as food, furnish to commerce
useful articles in their skins. In Spain
the hair of the skins is shaved off, and put
to the same purpose as down. Nearly a
million rabbits are sold annually in Lon-
don, and we export about a million and a
half rabbit and hare skins yearly; while
about a quarter of a million hare skins are
received from the Continent.

RABBIT-WARREN, an open common or pre-
served enclosure for wild rabbits to breed in.

RABBLE, a furnace tool; an iron rake for
skimming off the slag in calcining metals.

RACAHOU, **RACAHOUT**, an Arabian substitute
for chocolate; a preparation of roasted
acorns, powdered, with sugar and aroma-
tics. See **PALAMOUD**.

RACE, a distinct or particular breed of
animals; a contest for speed between
horses, &c.; a strong current or rippling
tide; a form or root, as of ginger.

RACE-COURSE, the canal along which the
water is conveyed to and from a water-
wheel; a level ground on which horse-
races are run.

RACE-CUP, a prize-plate run for in a match
or race by horses over a course.

RACE-HORSE, a thorough-bred horse, trained
to run for prizes, of which there are some
1,500 to 2,000 kept in Great Britain.

RACHI, arrack, a spirituous drink made in
Turkey.

RACHAGE (French), a decoction of rind and
walnut-tree leaves for dyeing.

RACION, a Spanish dry-measure, the fourth
of the quintillo, and rather more than
half a plit.

RACK, a wooden frame for hay in a stable,
or for bottles, plates, &c. to drain in;
a toothed wheel or bar of metal; an inclined
plane on which ore is washed; an abbre-
viation for arrack, and often applied as a
prefix to punch, of which it forms a
principal ingredient. *

RACKAY, a weight for the precious metals in
Sumatra, about ½ grain troy.

RACK-CHASE, in printing, the frame in
which the chases are kept.

RACKET, a stringed battledore for striking a
ticket-ball; a snow-shoe.

RACKET-COURT, a tennis court. [dors.

RACKET-MAKER, a maker of stringed battle-
dore.

RACKING, clearing wine, &c.; in mulling,
washing off the earth and impurities from
the ore.

RACKING-CAN, a metal vessel containing sour
beer in which iron wire is steeped for wire-
drawing; a vessel for clearing wine from
the lees.

RACK-RENT, the full yearly value of land; a
high rate of rent without any deductions.

RACK-SAW, a wide-toothed saw.

RACLOIS (French), a scraper; a grater; an
instrument to strike off the heaped coar-
s in a measure.

RACON, the *Procyon lotor*, an animal in-
habiting chiefly the northern parts of
America. The dark skins of some are
very handsome and valuable. We import
about half a million skins yearly, which
are sent to the Continent, being used in
Russia for sledge-wrappers, and lining
coats, and the common kinds for hat-
making in Germany.

RACONDA, an old name for the fur of the
coypu. See **NUTRIA**.

RADEAU (French), a raft; a float of timber.

RADEUR, a salt meter in France.

RADIOMETER, a forestaff; an instrument for
taking the altitudes of the celestial bodies.

RADISH, a small well-known esculent root,
the *Raphanus sativus*, and its varieties,
which are sub-acrid, succulent, and
tender, when young.

RAEDERA (Spanish) a scraper; a cylinder
for reducing lead into sheets.

RAFFES (French), the cuttings or clippings
of leather in glove-making, &c.

RAFFLE, the disposition of an article by
lottery, according to throws of dice.

RAFF-MERCHANT, a lumber-merchant.

RAFT, a rough float of spars, or planks; an
extensive collection of rough or squared
timber logs drifted or floated down a
stream. Some of the timber rafts which
descend the Rhine, the Mississippi, the
Ohio, and the St. Lawrence, are of immense
size, and worth £20,000 to £30,000.

RAFFERS, the ribs of the roof of a house; the
beams on which the roofing rests.

RAFTSMAN, the manager of a raft of timber.

RAG, stone that breaks into jagged pieces;
a large kind of slate; a torn, worn, or
waste piece of linen or woollen cloth. See
RAGS.

RAGA, a grain-measure of the Sooloo and
Sunda Isles, in weight 5½ lbs.

RAG-BROKER. See **RAG-MERCHANT**.

RAG-DEALER, a marine store-dealer.

RAGEE, the English name in Hindustan for
a species of millet, *Elysiue coracuna*.

head of a railway-
 socket-case for a
 for holding sand-
 nents.
 aces where an or-
 lway line.
 is station of a rail-
 naging member of
 mtee.
 ocomotive steam-
 lway train.
 UFACTURER. See
 UAKER.
 nk.
 Stock-exchange;
 n.
 omotives, carriages,
 chinery, for work-
 t or preliminary
 account of money
 aph, light, or com-
 of the approach or
 e FOG-SIGNAL.
 e timber for carry-
 ble.
 ire-gauze shades,
 t them from dust,
 ce whence railway
 tal invested in a
 ANT, the general
 lway, or a special
 trument for mov-
 s of the rails at a
 ng the route of the
 given at a railway
 money fare paid in
 rinted list of the
 parture of trains,
 of iron rails on
 ed set of carriages
 ocomotive engine.
 on for conveying
 on a railway.
 ANUFACTURER, a
 olving platforms
 ed turntables, by
 r transferred from
 er, at a depot or
 a manufacturer of
 eels required for
 travelling on a
 echanical contri-
 by which a loud,
 given, to call at
 the approach of
 AY-RUG, a blan-
 travelling.

RAINETTE (French), a compositor's knife; a
 renet apple.

RAIN-GAUGE, an instrument for registering
 the fall of rain in a given period. It has
 also various other names, as hygrometer,
 ombrometer, pluviometer, &c. Its prin-
 ciples and construction are of the sim-
 plest nature, but it is made of a variety of
 shapes.

RAIN-WATER-CASE, **RAIN-WATER-TANK**, a
 receptacle for rain-water, for domestic
 washing purposes.

RAIN-WATER-HEAD, a hollow receptacle of
 iron at the top of a rain water pipe, receiv-
 ing the water from the gutter.

RAIN-WATER-PIPE, a hollow tube of cast or
 wrought iron, made in lengths, for carry-
 ing off rain water from the eaves of a roof.

RAISED PIE, a solid meat pie, baked without
 a dish, served at suppers, déjeuners, &c.
 See PORK PIE.

RAISINS, dried grapes, imported chiefly from
 Malaga and Smyrna, to the extent of
 12,000 or 13,000 tons annually, as a dessert
 fruit, and for puddings.

RAISIN-WINE, a British home-made sweet
 wine from raisins.

RAJADILLO (Spanish), a comfit of sliced
 almonds crusted with sugar.

RAJETA, a kind of Spanish coarse cloth of
 mixed colours.

RAJIRA, a Sanscrit name for black mustard
 seed.

RAKE, a gardening or agricultural tool with
 teeth and a handle; several of these, as
 horse-rakes, stubble-rakes, hay-rakes, and
 drag-rakes, are drawn by horses; the in-
 clination or slope of a mast from the per-
 pendicular.

RAKEE, a common Russian brandy.

RAKITZER, a first-quality flax in some of
 the provinces of Russia.

RAM, the male of the sheep.

RAMA (Spanish), a rack; a chase for holding
 printing-type.

RAMASSEUR (French), the driver of a moun-
 tain sledge termed a ramasse.

RAMBERGE, a kind of galley.

RAMBIYA, a Malay name for the sago-palm.

RAMBOOS, a mixed drink of ale, milk, &c.

RAMBOUR, a large French baking apple.

RAMBUR, a Malay name for hair.

RAMB (French), a scull or oar; a stick for
 pease; a ream of paper.

RAMERQUIN (French), a Welsh rabbit, or
 toasted cheese.

RAMILLETE (Spanish), a nosegay; a pyramid
 of sweetmeats and fruits.

RAMMER, a heavy pavior's hammer.

RAMONEUR (French), a chimney-sweeper;
 a contrivance for sweepplug chimneys with-
 out the necessity of climbing-boys.

RAMROD, an iron or wooden stick for
 ramming down the load or charge of a
 gun.

RAMSAWMY, an Indian silver cigar lighter.

RAM'S-HORN, the crooked horn of a ram, often
 mounted for a mull or snuff-box.

RAM-TIL, black til, the *Guizotia oleifera* of
 Decandolle; the *Verbesina sativa* of Rox-
 burgh; grown in Bombay and Madras,
 which yields a large quantity of bland oil
 like olive oil.

RAMTURAI, a name in Hindustan for the
 ochro.

RANCHER (French), a ladder.

RANCHERIA (Spanish), a hut or cottage.

RANCHERO (Spanish), the steward of a
 mess.

RANCHO, a Spanish cattle station. [orsonr.]

RANCID, applied to fat that has become rank
 RANCIO, Spanish red wine turned yellow by
 age.

RAND, a border or shred; a shoemaker's
 name for a thin inner sole or cover of cork,
 leather, &c.; a small Dutch liquid-measure,
 396 of which go to a leaguer of 160 wine
 gallons.

RANDAN, a miller's name for the finest parts
 of the bran or outside skin of the wheat.
 In some counties it bears other names.

RANDY, an Indian weight of 80 diurras,
 weighing ordinarily 493 5-7ths lbs., but
 variable.

RANFORSEE, an obsolete name for a kind of
 black silk made in former years.

RANGE, a fire-place and cooking-stove for a
 kitchen, cottage, &c.; the step in a ladder;
 the compass or reach of a cable, gun, or
 piece of ordnance.

RANGER, the chief keeper of a forest or park;
 one who inspects and regulates woods and
 forests; a dog that beats the ground.

RANK-AND-FILE, the soldiers in an army
 who carry firelocks.

RAPATELLE, the French name for tannin;
 a kind of horse-hair cloth.

RAPE, the refuse raisin stalks and skins left
 after making British wines, used by
 vinegar makers, the vinegar being filtered
 through the mass in large wooden vessels;
 a name for several fusiform varieties of
Brassica, as the summer rape, *B. campe-
 stris*; the winter rape, *B. napus*; and
 others, cultivated for their seed, from
 which oil is expressed. See COLZA-OIL.

A debased coin current in Basle, Switzer-
 land, for 2 penings.

RAPE-CAKE, the mass left after rape seed
 has been pressed for oil, dried, and pre-
 pared as food for cattle and for manure.
 See OIL-CAKE.

RAPE-OIL. See COLZA-OIL.

RAPE-SEED, the seed of plants of the cole
 kind, threshed out for making oil, or for
 planting. In 1855, we imported from the
 Continent 162, 853 quarters of rape-seed.

RAPE-WINE, a poor thin wine from the last
 dregs of raisins, which have been pressed.

RAPID, the fall of a river: "shooting the
 rapids," is descending the stream over
 these strong river currents.

RAPIER, a long thin fencing sword.

RAPPADURA, a very coarse kind of sugar
 made in Mexico; it is met with in long
 cylindrical pieces of about one pound
 weight, each piece carefully covered with
 flag leaves.

RAPPEE, a kind of snuff of either a brown or
 black colour, which is sometimes scented.
 It is made from the darker and ranker
 kind of tobacco leaves moistened.

RAPPEL, the beat of the drum to call soldiers
 to arms.

RAPPEN, a Swiss money, the 100th part of a
 franc, the same as a batzen, about $\frac{1}{3}$ of a d.

KAKAK, the Malay name for the soap-berry, *Sapindus emarginatus*.

KASA, the Malay name for quicksilver.

KASAKALA, an Eastern name for the *Liquidambar altingii*, which affords the balsam called liquid storax.

RASE (French), pitch for caulking seams.

KASETE (Spanish), satinet.

RASETTE (French), a read-spring in an organ.

RASH, a measure of capacity for salt used in Bombay, weighing about 40 tons; nearly 14½ lasts.

RASHER, a thin slice of bacon for frying, &c.

RASIERE, a heaped corn-measure formerly used in Belgium and Flanders, 1½ to 3 bushels in different localities; in Sardinia 3½ starrell, very nearly 4½ bushels. The French rasiere (now 2 hectolitres) was 5½ bushels.

RASO, (Spanish), satin; a long measure of Piedmont and Sardinia, 21½ to 23½ inches.

RASP, a large rough coarse file. *See FILE*.

RASPBERRY, the fragrant subacid fruit of the *Rubus Idæus*, employed for the dessert, and also in very general use for jams, and tarts; it is likewise converted into a kind of vinegar.

RASPBERRY-VINEGAR, a pleasant acid beverage or flavoured liqueur, made from the juice of raspberries; diluted with water it forms a refreshing drink in fevers.

RASPER, a kind of scraping or kitchen grater for rasping loaves, &c.

RASPING-MILL, a species of saw-mill.

RASP-MAKER, a manufacturer of rough files.

RASSADE (French), hollow glass beads or bangles.

RASSY, a kind of boiled coarse rice in India.

RATAPIA, a kind of liquor flavoured with apricot kernels; cherry or raspberry brandy; a sweet fancy wine-biscuit.

RAT-BANE, a poison sold to kill rats.

RAT-CATCHER, a man who makes a business of trapping and clearing premises of rats.

RATCH, a bar containing small angular teeth; a ratchet-wheel being a circular ratch, with teeth like a saw.

RATCHELL, loose stones.

RAT-DEALER, one who buys and sells rats to be baited by dogs; or for their skins.

RATE, a tax levied rateably on persons assessable to it; a standard or comparative price.

RATEANUJ, an Indian name for tar and colophony.

RATEGO (Spanish), articles or goods carried in carts.

RATLINES, pieces of small rope fastened across the shrouds, forming steps whereby to ascend the rigging.

RATMARA, a vernacular name for a dyeing lichen in India.

RATOON, a colonial name for a fresh shoot from the stool of the sugar cane; which is called first or second ratoons, according as it is the first or second year's sprout, after the crop, from the first planting of the cane, has been reaped. *

RATTAIL-FILE. *See FILE*.

RATTANAS, a species of coarse sacking, made of a long stout fibre in Madagascar, about five feet square, and largely used, in the island of Mauritius, to dry sugar on.

RATTAN-DEALER, a stick merchant, or dealer in canes, &c.

RATTANS, a commercial name for the long trailing stems of the *Calamus Royalanus* and *Acrostichum*, and various other species of palms, which form a considerable article of import from India and the Eastern archipelago. They are extensively used, when split, for cauling chairs, and for making rough brooms, and, when dyed black, as a substitute for whalebone for umbrella ribs, and for stiffening bonnets. The imports, in 1855 exceeded 80,000 bundles, of 100 canes each, besides one million reeds, canes, and other sticks.

RATTANY-ROOT, **RHEATANY**, a powerful astringent root, the produce of *Krameria triandra*; used medicinally, and for tooth-powder and mouth washes.

RATTEEN, a kind of woollen stuff.

RATTLE, a policeman's or watchman's alarm, made double or single; a child's toy of different kinds; a division of the maund or commercial weight in Bangalore, where 24 ratties make 1 maund of 25lbs; in Travancora 25 ratties or rautals = the maund of 18lbs. 12 oz. 13 gra.; an Arab weight. *See ROTTOL*.

RATUREUR (French), an eraser for parchment.

RAUGHAN, the name in Persia for butter made from sheep's milk; and preserved in a liquid state.

RAVELLED, thread tangled or twisted.

RAVENCHEENT, an Indian name for gamboge.

RAVENSARA-NUTS, the produce of *Agathophyllum aromaticum*, found in Madagascar, where they are used as a spice, and from thence occasionally exported to France.

RAVENSBUCK, a kind of canvas or sail-cloth.

RAVENDOIR (French), a brewer's oval vat.

RAVIGOTE (French), a sauce made of shallots and other seasonings.

RAW MATERIALS, a commercial name for goods and articles in their rough or undressed state, previous to manufacture; such as raw silk, raw cotton, raw or unrefined sugar, raw hides, &c.

RAWUND, **REWUND**, Indian names for rhu-barb.

RAY (French), a quantity of wool from 30 to 40lbs; a kind of net; a genus of cartilaginous fish, the *Naia*, some of which are edible.

RAZA, a salt-measure used in Portugal; nearly 1½ bushel.

RAZAGO, coarse cloth made of tow in Spain.

RAZCHIVE, a small vessel employed in Russian trade, on the Caspian sea, of 70 to 140 tons burthen.

RAZE, an old dry-measure of Brittany; 1376 bushel.

RAZEE, a vessel of war which has had one deck cut down.

RAZOR, a kind of scraping-knife or sharp-edged instrument for shaving.

RAZOR-BLADE MAKER, a forger and manufacturer of the metal part of razors.

RAZOR-CASE MAKER, a workman who makes the small cases to hold one or more sets of razors.

RAZO
wh
ver
for
RAZO
sets
RAZO
of
cart
RAZO
plea
use
RAZO
lent
sha
RAZO
corn
REACT
mill
van
rota
READ
ing-
READ
pres
READ
sho
READ
READ
pape
book
READ
and
patt
READ
ter's
ware
READ
artic
READ
figur
quar
tical
REAL
of t
Stat
real
base
ther
cent
divi
REAL
sina
REAL
arsel
REAL
the v
REAL
hous
mon
nal
REAM
quir
450
pap
forc
REAP
corn
for
the
REAP

ck merchant, or dealer
 al name for the long
 e *Calamus Roylianus*
 d various other species
 a considerable article
 dia and the Eastern
 are extensively used,
 ing chairs, and for mak-
 and, when dyed black,
 rhabone for umbrella
 ing bonnets. The im-
 ded 80,000 bundles, of
 ides one million reeds,
 icks.
 TANY, a powerful as-
 produce of *Krameria*
 icinally, and for tooth-
 washes.
 oollen stuff.
 an's or watchman's
 le or single; a child's
 nds; a division of the
 ics of weight in Banga-
 dies make 1 maund of
 ro 25 rattles or rautals
 lbs, 12 oz. 13 gra.; an
 ROTTOLO, an
 an eraser for parch-
 e in Persia for butter
 milk; and preserved
 ngled or twisted.
 ndian name for gam-
 e produce of *Agatho-*
 um, found in Mada-
 y are used as a spice,
 occasionally exported
 of canvas or sail-cloth,
 a brewer's oval vat,
 a sauce made of shal-
 ings.
 commercial name for
 in their rough or un-
 vious to manufacture;
 raw cotton, raw or
 w hides, &c.
 ndian names for rhu-
 ity of wool from 30 to
 2; a genus of cartilla-
 ia, some of which are
 re used in Portugal;
 made of tow in Span.
 ssel employed in Rus-
 Caspian sea, of 70 to
 ure of Brittany; 1376
 r which has had one
 aping-knife or sharp-
 r shaving.
 a forger and manu-
 part of razors.
 workman who makes
 old one or more sets of

RAZOR-FISH, the *Solen siliqua*, a bivalve, whose shell is shaped like a razor. It is very common on the sands and dug up for sale as food and for bait.

RAZOR-GRINDER, a knife-grinder; one who sets edge tools.

RAZOR-MAKER, a manufacturer and finisher of razors for sale; the trade is chiefly carried on at Sheffield and Birmingham.

RAZOR-SCALE PRESSER, a maker of the side pieces of horn, bone, tortoise-shell, &c., used for the handles of razors.

RAZOR-STROP MAKER, a manufacturer of leather or other strops for setting and sharpening razors.

RAZOR-STROP-PASTE MAKER, a maker of a composition for rubbing on razor-strops.

REACTION WATER-WHEEL, the wheel of a mill where the water reacts on the curved vanes or buckets, producing a backward rotary motion.

READER, a corrector of the press in a printing-office.

READING-BOY, one who reads the copy to a press corrector.

READING-DESK, a clergyman's rostrum; a stand for reading at a library.

READING-WORK, a book-maker, made of bone or ivory, plain or carved.

READING-ROOM, a public room where newspapers and periodicals, &c. are consulted; the principal room of public reference for books in the British Museum.

READY-MADE, articles prepared beforehand, and kept in stock; not made to order or pattern.

READY-MADE LINEN WAREHOUSE, an outfitter's or shirt-maker's shop; a juvenile warehouse for baby-linen, &c.

READY MONEY, a prompt payment for articles; not credit.

READY-RECKONER, a book of tables and figures, giving the prices of articles or quantities, without the trouble of arithmetical calculation.

REAL, RIAL, plural **REAUX**, a silver coin of the southern and central American States, worth from 8d. to 6d. The pure 5 real pieces are worth a dollar, those of base, or alloyed metal, less. In Mexico, there are quarter reals worth about 3 cents; the twenty-fourth part of the piastre divided into 34 maravedi.

REALLEJO, a chamber-organ in Spain; a small real.

REALGAR, one of the names of bisulphide of arsenic; red orpiment.

REALILLO, a small Spanish silver coin of the value of 24d.

REAL PROPERTY, **REAL ESTATE**, property in houses and land, contra-distinguished from money or goods, which are termed personal or moveable property.

REAM, a package of paper containing 20 quires, 300 sheets of damaged or outside; 450 of writing-paper; and 516 of printing paper; a bale is ten reams; a leather case of reams. See **REEMS**.

REAPER, a labourer employed in cutting corn; also the name for a machine used for harvesting grain; a building lath in the East. See **KEEPERS**.

REAPING-HOOK, a sickle for cutting corn.

REAPING-MACHINE, a machine which cuts and lays corn, and thus economizes hand labour.

REAR-ADMIRAL, a naval officer ranking below a vice-admiral.

REAS, a former subdivision of the rupee at Bombay; 100 reas were = 1 quarter; and 4 quarters = 1 rupee; also a Portuguese coin.

REBANO (Spanish), a flock of sheep.

REBATE, a discount; a groove or channel sunk on an edge; a kind of free-stone; a tool to beat up mortar.

REBATE-PLANE, a carpenter's cutting tool. See **RABBET-PLANE**.

REBENQUE, a name in Cuba for thin pieces of jerked beef cure* in Central America.

REBOCINO, a short cloak worn in Spain.

REBOTADERA, an iron plate or card used in Spain for raising the nap on cloth to be shorn.

REBOTICA, the back room behind an apothecary's shop in Spain.

RECAMO (Spanish), embroidery of raised work.

RECAUDADOR, a collector of rents and taxes in Spain.

RECEIPT, an acquittance, an acknowledgment of money or other articles, handed over from one person to another.

RECEIPT-BOOK, a book containing instructions or prescriptions.

RECEIPT-STAMP, a penny government stamp, affixed to settled accounts, which is either adhesive or impressed on the paper; when the former is used, it must be cancelled by the written initials of the party receiving the money.

RECEIVER, a cashier; one who knowingly takes stolen goods from a thief.

RECEIVING-HOUSE, a depot or store; a place where parcels are left to be collected for transport.

RECEL (Spanish), a kind of striped tapestry.

RECEPI, a medical prescription; a receipt for cooking.

RECIPROCI-TREATY, a treaty concluded between two countries, conferring equal privileges, whether for Customs charges on imports, or other purposes.

RECKONING, the settlement at an inn or tavern; the estimated position of a ship at sea.

RECLINING-CHAIR, an easy chair for invalids.

RECORD, a state paper; an official register.

RECORDER, a chief-law-officer of the corporation of London; a local judge in a borough or municipality; the Chief Justice of an East Indian settlement; also a fingeolet.

RECORD-OFFICE, a place for keeping state papers and official government documents.

RECRUIT, a newly enlisted soldier; one who has taken the government fee or bounty.

RECRUITING-SERGEANT, a non-commissioned officer deputed to enlist recruits.

RECTIFIED-SPIRITS, alcohol which has been re-distilled and flavoured.

RECTIFIER, one who concentrates, compounds, and flavours spirits for the market.

RECTOR, a clergyman of the Established church holding the great tithes of a parish; the head of a scholastic establishment.

RECUAGE (Spanish), a Customs' charge or duty for the passage of cattle.

RECUERO, a muleteer in Spain.

RED, one of the primitive colours, of which the chief commercial varieties are fine Venetian, redlead, orange, Indian red, and vermilion.

RED-CHALK, **REDDLE**, a soft form of sesquioxide of iron used as a crayon in drawing.

RED-CURRENT, the fruit of the *Ribes rubra*, largely cultivated for the dessert and for cooking. The juice is refrigerant and grateful to persons suffering from fever, and is made into wine.

REDDLE. See **RED-CHALK**.

RED-INK. See **INK**.

RED-LEAD, a pigment. See **MINIUM**.

RED OCHRE. See **RED-CHALK**.

RED-ROOT. See **BLOOD-ROOT**.

RED SANDERS-WOOD, an East Indian dye-wood, the produce of the *Pterocarpus santalinus*, a hard heavy wood imported from Madras and Calcutta. In 1856 117,901 Indian maunds (80'428 tons) of this wood were shipped from Madras. Besides its use as a dye-wood it is employed as the basis of various dentifrice mixtures.

RED-STUFF, a name among watchmakers for some kinds of crocus, or the prepared powder from oxide of iron.

RED-VITRIOL, sulphate of iron.

RED-WARE, one of the names of a nutritious riga, the *Laminaria digitata*, which, when young, is employed as food both for man and cattle.

RED-WOOD. See **RED SANDERS-WOOD**.

REED, part of a loom; thatch; a musical pipe.

REED-MAKER, a manufacturer of the metal dents or whalebone reeds for looms.

REED-ORGAN. See **MELODEON**.

REED-PEN, a writing stylus made in India from the *Saccharum Sarsa*.

REEF, a coral bank; a ledge of rocks; to reduce the dimensions of a ship's or boat's sail, by lashing it up.

REEF-CRINGLE, the ring of a sail. See **CRINGLE**.

REEF-KNOT, a mode of joining the ends of ropes together by two overhead knots.

REEF-POINT, flat pieces of cordage on a sail for tying it up, or reefing the sail in stormy weather.

REEL, a turning frame for winding thread; a wooden roller or bobbin for cotton, of wood, of ivory, or pearl, with metal stems, plain or carved for a lady's work box; a yarn-measure; a cotton or linen reel is 54 inches in circuit; a worsted reel, 30 inches.

REEL-COTTON, sewing cotton wound on reels, not made up into balls.

REEL-STAND, a holder for cotton reels for ladies' use, made of ebony or rosewood, &c.

REEMING, opening the seams between planks with a caulking iron.

REEPERS, laths or longitudinal sections of the palmyra palm, used for building purposes in the East; the trunk of the tree is split into 8 or reepers, and these are dressed with an adze. In Ceylon they are made of the kittool palm, and known as Nipera

reepers; these are dearer than any other kind, they last, in many instances, for 50 or 60 years.

REEVE, a steward; the head of a township; in nautical parlance, to pass the end of a rope through a block or a loop.

RE-EXCHANGE, to re-barter; the second exchange.

RE-EXPORT, to ship again what has been brought in from abroad; a re-transit.

REFEBEE, an arbitrator; one selected to give an opinion, or to settle points in dispute.

REFINER. See **GOLD AND SILVER REFINER**.

REFINERS'-SWEEPS, the refuse slings or dust collected from the workshops of silversmiths and jewellers to be re-amelted.

REFINING, the process of purifying, as sugar, minerals, saltpetre, spermaceti, &c.

REFIT, a putting in order; as the repairs of a ship; restoring damage or wear and tear; a renovating of that which is decayed.

REFLECTING TELESCOPE, a spyglass, in which the rays from the object to be viewed are first received on a speculum.

REFLECTOR, any thing that throws back an image, as a looking-glass; a polished metal plate for reflecting the light in light-houses, &c.; a reflecting telescope. See **DAY-LIGHT REFLECTOR**.

REFLEURET (French), the second quality of Spanish wool.

REFRIGERATOR, a cooling or freezing machine; an apparatus for icing drinks, &c.

REGALIA, a kind of eclair; the ornamental clothing, jewels, &c. worn by members of the masonic order, odd-fellows, knights-templar, and other societies, and by high officers and dignitaries.

REGANADA, a kind of cake made in Spain.

REGATON, a Spanish luckster; one who keeps a retail shop.

REGATTA, a contest of row-boats or sailing vessels for prizes.

REGENTS, a choice variety of potato.

REGIMENT, a body of troops, cavalry, foot, or artillery, usually 1000 strong, commanded by a colonel.

REGIMENTALS, the official clothing, or uniform, worn by a regiment.

REGISTER, a record; the title to a ship, indicating to whom she belongs, and at what port she is registered; a kind of door-lit or iron plate for regulating the draught in a stove or parlour grate; the correspondence of pages in printing a sheet.

REGISTERED COMPANY, a joint-stock association, not possessing a charter or special act of incorporation, but registered under the Joint-stock Act.

REGISTERED LETTER, a letter or packet on which a fee of 6d. is paid to the General Post-office to insure its safe transmission.

REGISTERING, a rope-maker's phrase for twisting yarns into a strand; entering names or documents officially at some proper office, as when electors, or seamen, are registered.

REGISTERING-INSTRUMENTS, machines or instruments which register or record, such as gauges, indicators, and tell-tales.

REGISTER-OFFICE, a record-office; a place for registry, as a register for seamen, for servants, &c.

REGIST

earer than any other
ny instances, for 500r

head of a township;
to pass the end of a
or a loop.

riter; the second ex-

gain what has been
ad; a re-transit.

one selected to give
le points in dispute.

D SILVER REFINER.
refuse filings or dust
workshops of silver-

to be re-smelted.
of purifying, as sugar,
permaceti, &c.

er; as the repairs of
amage or wear and
that which is decayed.

a spy-glass, in which
ect to be viewed are
eculum.

hat throws back an
ass; a polished metal
the light in light-
ting telescope. See
r.

the second quality of

ing or freezing ma-
or icing drinka, &c.

ar; the ornamental
worn by members
dd-fellows, Knights-
cieties, and by high
as.

made in Spain.

uckster; one who

row-boats or sailing

ty of potato.

oops, cavalry, foot,
1000 strong, com-

cial clothing, or uni-

title to a ship, indi-
longs, and at what
d kind of door-lit

ting the draught in
te; the correspond-

ing a sheet.

Joint-stock associ-

charter or special
it registered under

letter or packet on
paid to the General
safe transmission.

aker's phrase for
strand; entering
officially at some
electors, or sea-

2, machines or in-
er of record, such
nd tell-tale.

rd-office; a place
ster for seaman,

REGISTRAR, one who keeps a record or books
of public reference; an officer of the
Chancery.

REGISTRAR'S-OFFICE, a district office for re-
gistering births and deaths, and celebrat-
ing marriages, &c.; a central office for the
registration of seamen of the merchant
navy. The registrar-general, in London
who is under the Board of Trade, has his
office on Tower-hill.

REGLET, a flat narrow moulding; a ledge of
wood, which printers use to separate the
lines in posters and pages widely printed;
a black border for columns of type.

REGLEUSE, the French name for liquorice-
root.

REGULUS, a metallic sulphide, or the pure
metal separated from the ore, as regulus
of arsenic, of antimony, &c.

REHABILITATION, the restoration of a bank-
rupt or other person to his former civil
rights.

REI, REA, a small money of account in Portu-
gal and Brazil, the thousandth part of a
milla, which is 4s. 2d.; the rei is therefore
worth about the twentieth of a penny.
The dollar is sometimes, however, worth
more than a thousand reis, and sometimes
less. See **MILREA**.

REIMS, a name in the Cape colony for strips
of ox-hide, unhalred, and rendered pliable
by grease, which are used for twisting
into rope, and for various other purposes.
See **OX-REIMS**, and **TREK-TOW**.

REIN, a leather strap to guide a horse; the
part of a bridle connected to the bit.

REIN-DEER, the *Cervus Tarandus*, one of the
most useful animals to the Laplanders
and Norwegians, serving as a beast of
burden, and supplying them with food and
clothing, while of its milk they make
cheese.

REIMS-CLAUDE, the French name for the
REIS EFFENDI, a secretary or Turkish officer
of state.

REISNER-WORK, a kind of inlaid work.

REJOINER, a law term for an answer put in
by a defendant to the replication of a
plaintiff. [road to relieve others.

RELAY, a supply of fresh horses kept on the
RELEASE, the remission of a claim or penalty;
an acquittance or full discharge in law; an
extinguishment of right or title; the dis-
charge of a debtor from custody.

RELIEF, a relay; replacing a sentinel;
assistance given to the poor in money or
food, by the parish authorities.

RELIBREUR, a French bookbinder.

RELIEVING-OFFICER, a poor-law officer to
whom paupers apply for casual assistance.

RELÓFERO, a Spanish watchmaker.

REMEMBRANCE, a recorder of the exche-
quer; a parliamentary agent of the cor-
poration of London.

REMSSION, a forgiveness of fine, penalty,
or punishment. [transmitted.

REMITTANCE, a sum of money or funds

REMNANTS, the ends of pieces of linen, cloth,
ribbon, &c.

REMOLAR, a master carpenter in Spain,
who makes oars.

REMONISTA, a commissioner for the pur-
chase of cavalry horses in Spain.

REMORQUEUR, a French tug-boat, employed
on the Seine.

REMOVE, a dish to be changed while the
rest of the course remains.

REMPLEISSEUR (French), a mender of point-
lace.

REMPUJO, the Spanish name for a sewing
thimble of iron or brass.

RENDER, to furnish an account; to give up;
a sea term for passing a rope through a
place.

RENDERING, a kind of rough plastering. See
PARGETTING.

RENDEZVOUS, an appointed meeting-place
for ships.

RENGUE, a kind of gauze which counsellors
wear in Spain on their sleeves and collar.

RENNET, a variety of apple; the gastric juice
or concentered milk found in the true
stomach of a sucking quadruped, particu-
larly of the calf, which is used for curd-
ling milk. When required for this purpose
it is prepared by salting in water for some
weeks.

RENSETTY, an Italian stuff for summer
wear, of different colours, variously fig-
ured and striped.

RENT, an income; a payment made to an-
other for the use or occupation of house
or lands.

RENT-CHARGE, a tax paid for tithes.

RENT-COLLECTOR, an agent who demands
or receives rents for an owner of house
property.

RENTES, perpetual annuities in the French
government funds.

RENTIER, a French landholder; one who has
an income from an estate or invested
capital.

RENTON, a country residence with a farm-
yard, in Spain.

RENT-ROLL, the income of an estate; a list
of occupiers or lessees paying rent.

REOJAR (Spanish), to bleach wax.

REPASSETTE (French), a very fine card for
combing wool.

REPEAL, to annul or abolish laws, &c.

REPEATER, a watch that strikes the time
upon pressing a spring.

REPLICATION, in law, an answer put in by a
plaintiff to a defendant's plea.

REPORT, an account given of proceedings;
the result of an inspection or examination
made.

REPORTER, a short-hand writer; one who
gives in a report.

REPOSITORY, a depot; a name very generally
applied now to several kinds of ware-
houses, as horse and carriage repository,
goods repository, fancy repository, &c.

REPOUS (French), mortar made with brick-
dust.

REPOUSSE, a kind of ornamental silver de-
signing, produced by the hammer and
stamps on either side of the metal.

REUSE, a name for the *Tippa angustifolia*,
used in the North-West Provinces of India
for making mats.

RESCATADOR (Spanish), a purchaser of the
ores from working miners, who retines
them at reduction works.

RESERVOIR, a store; a fish-pond; a water
enclosure for canals, or water companies.

RESINS, various alkaline bases, or oxides of essential oils. The acid resins comprise rosin, dammar, gamboge, sandarac, benzoin, lac, &c.; the neutral resins elemi, gualacum, dragon's-blood, and storax. They will be found described under their special heads.

RESHIPMENT, goods re-loaded and sent back.

RESIST, a sort of paste or mixture used in print-dyeing, to keep portions white, when the fabric is dipped in the dye-vat.

RESOLUTION, a declaration or special vote, or series of votes, passed by a public body.

RESPIRATOR, a mouth protector of wire-gauze, &c., worn by persons with delicate lungs.

RESPONDENTIA, money raised upon the security of the cargo or lading of a ship upon the master's responsibility. [shoes.]

RESSEMELER (French), to new sole boots or rest, a name given to a surplus or guarantee fund held in reserve by a bank, to equalize its dividends, when the profits made fall below the amount required for paying the usual dividend to shareholders.

RESTAURATEUR (French), the keeper of a restaurant, an eating-house or refreshment saloon. [second-hand.]

RETAIL, selling by small quantities, or at retail.

RETAINER, a fee paid to a lawyer or counsellor to engage him to plead in a cause.

RETICULE, a lady's small hand-bag.

RETORSOIR (French), a rope-spinner's twisting-wheel.

RETORT, an iron cylinder in a gas-works for charging with coal to convert into gas; an apparatus for distilling; a chemical glass vessel with a bent neck.

RETORT-HOUSE, the portion of gas-works, where the gas is manufactured, and the retorts are situated.

RETRATISTA, a Spanish portrait-painter.

RETURN-CHAISE, a carriage going back empty from a post station.

RETURNING-OFFICER, a presiding officer at an election.

RETURNS, a light-coloured kind of tobacco, of a milder character than some of the other qualities vended; tabulated government statistics issued for general information; profits or receipts in business; the figures or state of the poll at an election.

RETURN-TICKET, a ticket by steam-boat or railway, taken for the journey out and home, usually at a reduction of charge.

REV., an abbreviation for "reverend," an honorary prefix to the names of clergymen.

REVALENTA ARABICA, the farina of the lentil freed from the outer husk, and sold as food for infants and invalids.

REVECHE (French), woollen balze.

REVENDEGE goods sold for the benefit of creditors in France.

REVENTE (French), a second sale.

REVENUE, an income, the general receipts of a State; a French name for young shoots of coppice-wood.

REVENUE-CUTTER, a Custom-house vessel stationed in the Channel to prevent smuggling, and commanded by a naval officer.

REVENUE-OFFICER, an officer in the service of the Customs; an exciseman.

REVERBERATORY-FURNACE, a furnace, in which the heat is applied, to the body heated, by a flame playing on its surface.

REVERSE, the back of a coin or medal.

REVERSIBLE-COAT, a coat which may be turned and worn either side outwards, usually of two different colours and materials.

REVERSING-GEAR, apparatus for making a locomotive or marine-engine move backwards.

REVERSION, a deferred annuity; the right to an estate or money, after the death of the present owner.

REVERSIONARY INTEREST SOCIETY, a company which deals in reversions and annuities.

REVIEW, a critical examination of a new book; a publication devoted to criticism; a survey or inspection of troops.

REVISE, the second proof of a sheet, taken after the corrections on the first have been made.

REVOLUTION, the circular motion of a mill or steam-engine; the speed or power calculated by the number of revolutions per minute.

RHATANY. See RATTANY-ROOT.

RHEDDY. See RIDDY.

RHINOCEROS, a pachyderm animal, which is hunted for its hide and horns. The skin is so thick and coarse, that, when tanned, targets and shields made of it are almost sword and bullet proof. It is much used for making the whips or samboks of the African colonists; and of the horn, drinking cups, the hilts of swords, and other articles are made.

RHODIUM, a grey powder; a silver-white brittle metal, obtained from platinum ore, used by dentists and others.

RHUBARB, a genus of plants, the *Rheum*, of extensive use, the stalks of some British varieties being used for making pies and wine. As much as 100,000 dozen bundles are annually sold in London; while the roots of many exotic varieties form an important drug. In 1855 we imported 60,891 lbs. of rhubarb.

RHINE, a name for the best quality of Russian hemp, of which there are three kinds, Ukraine, Polish, and Druyancr.

RHYSLAND-ROD, a Dutch measure of length, equal to 1232 feet.

Ri, the Japanese league, 4275 yards, about 80 of which go to a degree of latitude.

RIB, a pillar of coal left as a support in a coal mine. See RIBS.

RIBBON-BLOCK MAKER, a cutter and shaper of wooden rolls for winding ribbons on.

RIBBON-DRESSER, one who stiffens, waters, and smooths ribbons.

RIBBONS, RIBANDS, narrow lengths of silk, &c. used for trimmings, by ladies, which partake of the same varieties in general as the larger silk fabrics. They are frequently ornamented with a pearl edge.

RIBBON-WATERER, an ornament of ribbons. See RIBBON-DRESSER.

RIBBON-WEAVER, a manufacturer of ribbons. [trolled.]

RIBLETTE (French), a cutlet; a slice of meat.

RIBOLA, a wine made in Zante.

RIBS, joints of animal supports exported wholebores the frame usually of Ribston-P.

RICE, a name for Eastern in which carried been grown 1856 to 3 of unhusk city was

RICE-GLASS, sifs and

RICE-FLOU

RICE-MERC one who other pa other lar

RICE-MILL, the husk removing

RICE-PAPE nese papp made fro

RICE-PUDD boiled ric

RICE-STALK the use of cal use.

RICK, a plot of canvas, f ing out t

RICKERS, trees, a northern

RICK-STON stone for

RICK-YARD

RIDDLE, a sizes, fo grain, po

RIDDLE-MA coarse w

RIDDY, a S rd, and singular

RIDER, merely a

RIDE-OFFIC

RIDER, a h or annex when necessary; a RIDGE-HOB culture, b inations

RIDGE-TILL

RIDING-HA of cloth however, person, v

RIDING-HA

RIDING-MA horseman

RIDING-SC ship and

ce, a furnace, in
olled, to the body
on its surface.
oin or medal.
at which may be
ner side outwards,
t colours and mate-

atus for making a
engine move back-

nnity; the right to
ter the death of the

r SOCIETY, a com-
n reversions and

mination of a new
voted to criticism;
of troops.

of a sheet, taken
the first have been

or motion of a mill
a speed or power
number of revolutions

ROOT.

m animal, which is
l horns. The skin
that, when tanned,
de of it are almost
f. It is much used
or samboks of the
of the horn, drink-
swords, and other

er; a silver-white
ed from platinum
and others.

nts, the *Rheum*, of
ks of some British
or making pies and
0,000 dozen bundles
London; while the
varieties form an im-
me imported 66,801

he best quality of
ch there are three
and Druryanr.

measure of length,

4275 yards, about
ree of latitude.

t as a support in a

er cutter and shaper
nding ribbons on,
ho stiffens, waters,

ow lengths of silk,
gs, by ladies, which
varieties in general
ics. They are fre-
th a pearl edge.

menter of rib-
esser.

manufacturer of rib-
[broiled.

tlet; a slice of meat
Zante.

RIBS, joints of beef from the sides of the animal with the bones in; the timbers or supports of a ship or roof; a kind of spars exported from the North of Europe; the whalebone, steel, or cane joints, used for the framework of an umbrella or parasol, usually sold wholesale, in sets of 8, 9 or 10. **RIMSTON-PIPPIN**, a choice variety of apple.

RICE, a name for the grain of the *Oryza sativa*, a cereal, largely cultivated in Eastern countries and other quarters, and in which a considerable export trade is carried on. Our imports, which have been gradually increasing, amounted in 1854 to 3,689,469 cwt., besides 32,941 qrs. of unhusked rice. About half of this quantity was retained for home consumption.

RICE-CLEANER, one who husks paddy, and sifts and prepares it for sale as rice.

RICE-FLOUR, ground rice for puddings.

RICE-MERCHANT, a wholesale dealer in rice; one who imports cargoes from Arracan and other parts, or ships it to Mauritius and other large consuming marts.

RICE-MILL, a machine or mill for breaking the husk of rice between mill-stones, and removing the red cuticle.

RICE-PAPER, a peculiar manufactured Chinese paper, used for painting, said to be made from the pith of the *Aralia papyrifera*.

RICE-PUDDING, a baked pastry made of parboiled rice, with milk, sugar, and spices.

RICE-STARCH, fecula prepared from rice, for the use of laundresses, now in very general use.

RICK, a pile or stack of corn.

RICK-CLOTH, a coarse tarpaulin or tarred canvas, for covering a corn rick, and keeping out the wet.

RICKERS, the stems or trunks of young trees, a kind of spars shipped from the northern ports of Europe.

RICK-STONES, supports of Purbeck or other stone for ricks, usually sold in pairs.

RICK-YARD, an assemblage of corn ricks.

RIDDLE, a coarse iron-wire sieve, of different sizes, for sifting coals, lime, sand, ashes, grain, potatoes, &c.

RIDDLE-MAKER, a manufacturer of large coarse wire sieves.

RIDDY, a Singalese silver coin, worth about 7d., and equal to 64 chaillies; its form is singular; it resembles a fish-hook, and is merely a piece of thick silver wire bent.

RIDE-OFFICER, an excise-man.

RIDER, a horseman; an additional clause or annex to an act of Parliament or deed, when nearly completed; a second tier of casks; a commercial traveller.

RIDGE-HOE, a field implement for row-culture, of which there are several combinations.

RIDGE-TILES, tiles on the top of a roof.

RIDING-HABIT, a long loose sweeping dress of cloth or other materials, fitting tight, however, about the upper part of the person, worn by ladies on horseback.

RIDING-HAT, a hat for lady equestrians.

RIDING-MASTER, a teacher or instructor in horsemanship.

RIDING-SCHOOL, a place where horsemanship and equestrian exercises are taught.

RIDING-SKIRT, a long skirt worn by females when riding.

RIDING-WHIP, a short whip; those for ladies are often made very elegant.

RIEL (Spanish), a small ingot of gold or silver, unrefined, and unwrought.

RIFLAND (French), a jack-plane; a carpenter's chisel.

RIFLE, a gun with a grooved bore, the cylinder being furrowed with spiral channels to give the ball a rotatory motion about an axis; a whetstone for a scythe.

RIGGER, one who fits the standing and running rigging, the cordage, sails, &c. of a ship.

RIGGING, the shrouds of a ship, with their ratlines; a general term for all the ropes of a vessel. *Rigging the market* is a stock-exchange term for enhancing, fictitiously, the value of the stock or shares in a company, by the directors or officers buying them up out of the funds of the association.

RIM, the edge of any thing.

RIME, the round of a ladder; a hole or chink.

RIMER, a carpenter's tool for shaping rimes.

RIND, the skin of pork; the peel or bark of fruit, &c. The rind of oranges, of pomegranates, and some other fruits enters into commerce.

RING, the betting arena on a race-course, or at Tattersall's; a circlet of metal; as articles of jewellery, finger-rings and ear-rings are largely manufactured and dealt in; the chime of a bell. [the eye.]

RING-BOLT, an eye-bolt with a ring through it.

RINGER, a miner's name for a crow bar.

RING-FENCE, the outer pallings, or wall, enclosing a park or estate.

RING-STAND, an upright holder for rings made of wood, metal, &c. for a toilet-table. [a scam.]

RIP, a wicker fish-basket; to tear; to undo.

RUPIA (Spanish), to fill up the chinks of a wall with shingle, or small stone, and mortar.

RUPIER, a fish-hawker or carrier.

RIPPER, a slater's tool.

RIPPING-SAW, a saw with a blade tapering in width from the handle.

RIPPLE, a kind of comb with long wire teeth, through which the flax plants pass to remove the fine capsules containing the lintseed.

RIP-RAP, a foundation of loose stones.

RIS, a Madras weight of 5 seer; 8 ris are equal to 25 lbs.

RISER, the upright piece of wood or stone which supports or carries a stair or step.

RISHTA, *RITAB*, names in India for the *Sapindus emarginatus*. See SOAP-NUT.

RIVER-CRAFT, small vessels or boats, not sea-going ships.

RIVET, an iron-jointing pin; a metal fastener clenched at both ends.

RIVETTING-HAMMER, a hammer for driving and clenching rivets. [rivets.]

RIVETTING-MACHINE, a machine for making RIX-DOLLAR, a money of account; and also a silver coin, common in many parts of the Continent, the value of which varies from 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; in Austria, two florins; in Sweden, eighteen, = £1.

R. M., an abbreviation for "Royal Marine."
R. M. S., "Royal Mail Steamer."
R. N., "Royal Navy."

ROAD AND DUST CONTRACTOR, a rubbish carter; a person who contracts to keep the streets and thoroughfares clean from mud, snow, &c.

ROAD-BOOK, a traveller's guide-book of towns and distances, &c.

ROAD-METAL, prepared stone for a macadamized road.

ROAD-SCRAPER, a large metal hoe or machine for cleansing highway roads.

ROADSTEAD, an open or exposed anchorage for vessels, at some distance from the shore.

ROAD-SURVEYOR, an officer who has the supervision of roads, and whose duty it is to see them kept in good order.

ROAN, a kind of leather used for shoes, slippers, and common bookbinding; prepared from sheepskins by tanning with sumach; a bay or scree horse marked with spots of grey, &c.

ROASTED CHESTNUTS, chestnuts baked in an oven, or on the bars of a grate.

ROASTER, a circular iron vessel, which revolves on a pivot, for roasting coffee berries; a peculiar kind of calcining furnace, having a side door and small holes in the bridge to admit a current of air; a gridiron; a screen.

ROASTING-JACK, a clock-work contrivance with pulleys for keeping meat revolving before the fire in cooking. See BOTTLE JACK, and JACK.

ROASTING-ORE, a preliminary preparation to smelting, which consists in making ridges of alternate layers of coal and iron-stone, that are kindled and left to burn slowly for some days.

ROB, a name given to the extract or inspissated juice of a fruit, as of juniper berries, &c.

ROBADA (Spanish), a space of ground 400 square yards in extent.

ROBBIN, a package in which pepper and other dry goods are sometimes imported from Ceylon. The robbin of rice in Malabar weighs about 84 lbs.; the spring of a carriage; a rope having a loop or eye at one end.

ROBE, an official wrapper or loose overgarment; a female's gown or dress; an abbreviation for artoaba.

ROBE-MAKER, a manufacturer of black silk and other robes for clergymen, barristers, soldiers and others.

ROCAMBOLE, an allaceous plant (the *Allium Scorodoprasum*), used in the northern parts of Europe for flavouring food, like the shallot.

ROCHELLE SALTS, the tartrate of potash and soda, used in medicine as a mild aperient.

ROCK, a sweetmeat; a prefix to any thing massy or solid, as rock alum, or rock salt.

ROCKET, a firework made to project through the air.

ROCKET-CASE, a stout card-board or cart-ridge-paper case for holding the explosive materials for a rocket.

ROCKET-STICK, the guide and support for a rocket.

ROCKING-CHAIR, a reclining or easy chair on rockers.

ROCKING-HORSE, a wooden horse fixed on rockers for children to ride on.

ROCK-OIL, ROCK-TAR, petroleum or mineral naphtha.

ROCK-SALT, native common salt as found in Rod, a long measure of 1½ linear feet, or a square measure of 272½ square feet.

RODAPIE (Spanish), a valance or foot hangings to a bedstead, table, &c.

RODELNO (Spanish), a kind of porous stone. ROD-IRON, iron for making nails, and other purposes, of which about 18,000 or 20,000 tons are made.

ROD-MERCHANT, a dealer in oslers or birch and silder rods for basket-making, &c. See OSIER.

RODOMEL, the juice of roses mixed with ROE, the female of the hart; the seed or spawn of fishes.

ROGHEM BALSAM, a Persian name for the balsam of Mecca or Gilead, an odoriferous liquid resin, the produce of *Protium Gileadense*.

ROHUN BARK, the bark of the *Soymida febrifuga*, which is said to be a good substitute for cinchona. The nux vomica bark is often sold for it in the East.

ROKO, a kind of small cheroot smoked by the Malays and others in the East.

ROLL, a small loaf or twist; a lump of fresh butter; a twist of tobacco; a roller; any fabric rolled or folded up; 3 dozen skins.

ROLLER, a clod-crusher; a heavy presser of metal or stone for levelling grass lawns or land, and smoothing grass lawns; an inking cylinder used by printers.

ROLLER-JOINERS, children employed in certain processes of the woollen manufacture.

ROLLER-MAKER, a manufacturer of cylinders of different kinds.

ROLLEYWAY, a tram-way in a mine.

ROLLING-MACHINE, a machine for making brass mouldings.

ROLLING-MILL, a mill with cylinders for rolling out sheets of metal.

ROLLING-PIN, a small wooden or glass roller used by cooks to spread dough.

ROLLING PRAIRIE, undulating prairie land in the North-American States.

ROLLING-PRESS, a copper-plate cylinder printing-press.

ROLOCKS, ROWLOCKS, places cut in the gunwale of a boat for the oars to rest in while pulling.

ROLLY-POLY Pudding, a boiled pastry with layers of jam between the dough; also called a blanket-pudding.

ROMAL, an Indian silk fabric; English cotton handkerchiefs in imitation. [yard.]

ROMANA, the Spanish name for the steel-roman-balance, another name for the steel-yard.

ROMAN CANDLE, a firework so called.

ROMAN CEMENT, an hydraulic cement; an argillaceous carbonate of lime calcined, made from a dark-brown stone, brought from the Isle of Sheppy, and mixed with sand.

ROMAN-TYPE, the ordinary upright character of printing-type; that in which this Dictionary is printed; not in *italics*.

ROMANO
canvi

ROMNER
Britta

ROMFEL
ROOBER

ROOBER
the fo

ROOBER
36 gal

ROOBER
of an
apple
stone,
measu

ROOBER
the ro

ROOBER
of Lan

ROOBER
58 yar

ROOBER
&c. to

ROOBER
the m

ROOBER
carria

ROOBER
ROOF-TR

ROOBER
ROCK, a

ROOBER
piece

ROOBER
the Co

ROOBER
are so

ROOBER
ROOKEER

ROOBER
a town

ROOBER
quente

ROOBER
and pu

ROOBER
ling pur

ROOBER
ROOM, a

ROOBER
Americ

ROOBER
dwelling

ROOBER
ROOMAN,

ROOBER
granite

ROOBER
ROOM-FAL

ROOBER
ROOM-OR

ROOBER
India fr

ROOBER
ROOT, the

ROOBER
earth;

ROOBER
edible,

ROOBER
ROOT-CRO

ROOBER
and oth

ROOBER
ROOT-CUT

ROOBER
&c. for

ROOBER
ROPAGE (

ROOBER
ROPE, a

ROOBER
hemp,

ROOBER
circumf

ROOBER
ther, as

ROOBER
ROFF-LAD

ROOBER
ropes fo

ROOBER
from a h

ROOBER
ROPE-MAN

ROOBER
work pr

ROOBER
ROPE-MAN

ROOBER
oak and

ROOBER
ROPE-WAL

ROOBER
are em

ROOBER
small ro

ROOBER
ROQUELLE

ROOBER
poison,

ROOBER
ROSADE, a

ROOBER
apple, th

ROOBER
ROSBARY, a

ROOBER
Rose, a c

ROOBER
there ar

ROOBER
fragrant

ROOBER
essentia

ROOBER
ated noz

ROOBER
ROSE-DRO

ROOBER
with ros

ing or easy chair on

den horse fixed on

ride on

roleum or mineral

mon salt as found in

164 linear feet, or a

square feet.

ance or foot hang-

le, &c.

nd of porous stone.

ing nails, and other

out 18,000 or 20,000

er in osiers or birch

et-making, &c. See

honey.

roses mixed with

hart; the seed or

eralian name for the

head, an odoriferous

roduce of *Protium*

rk of the *Soyimida*

id to be a good sub-

The *rust vomica* bark

the East.

cheroot smoked by

s in the East.

twist; a lump of fresh

sacco; a roller; any

up; 5 dozen skins.

; a heavy presser of

velving gravel walks

ing grass lawns; an

by printers.

en employed in cer-

woolen manufacture.

manufacturer of cylinders

y in a mine.

machine for making

with cylinders for

metal.

wooden or glass roller

ad dough.

ulating prairie land

an States.

pper-plate cylinder:

places out in the gun-

oars to rest in while

a boiled pastry with

en the dough; also

ing.

abric; English cotton

ation. [Yard]

name for the steel-

her name for the

ork so called.

draulic cement; an

te of lime calcined,

rown stone, brought

py, and mixed with

ry upright character

it in which this Dic-

ot italics.

ROMSOWLDK, a sea name for condemned canvas, rope, &c.

RONDILLETES, a kind of sail-cloth made in Brittany.

RONFEA (Spanish), a long, broad sword.

ROBEK, REBEK, an Egyptian corn-measure, the fourth part of a weybeck, and equal to 36 gallons.

ROOD, an English land-measure, the fourth of an acre, 1210 square yards; also, a term applied by artificers to 36 square yards of stone, brick, or slate work; a rod or pole measuring 164 feet. As a linear measure the rood varies from 21 feet in some parts of Lancashire, to 24 feet in Wrexham, and 36 yards in the vale of Leven.

ROOF, a covering of timber, slate, or metal, &c. to a building; the part in a mine above the miner's head; the top of a coach or carriage of any kind.

ROOF-TREE, a beam or timber for a roof.

ROOK, a name for the castle, one of the pieces of a chess-board; a common bird, the *Corvus frugilegus*, the young of which are sometimes made into pie.

ROOKEY, the crowded and poorer parts of a town; the haunt of birds; the name is applied by sailors to rocks and islets frequented by sea-birds for laying their eggs, and also to a resort for seals for breeding purposes.

ROOK, a fishing station in the British North American Provinces; an apartment in a dwelling-house or other building.

ROOMAN, a local name in India for the pomegranate.

ROOM-PAPEE. See **PAPER-HANGINGS**.

ROSE-GRASS OIL, a volatile oil, extracted

from the *Andropogon Isocarinchus*.

ROOT, the part of a plant striking into the earth; very many bulbs and tubers are

edible, and enter largely into commerce.

ROOT-CROPS, turnips, beet, potatoes, yams,

and other edible roots and tubers.

ROOT-CUTTER, a machine for slicing turnips,

&c. for cattle. [pery.]

ROPAGE (Spanish), wearing-apparel; dra-

rope, a large cord or cable of either twisted

hemp, hide, or wire, above an inch in

circumference; a row of things tied to-

gether, as a rope of onions.

ROFF-LADDER, a suspensory ladder made of

ropes for a ship's side, or for descending

from a height.

ROPE-MAKERS' MAT, a strong iron chain-

work protection, worn by rope-makers.

ROPE-MAT, a door or other mat made of

oakum or cordage.

ROPE-WALK, a place where rope-spinners

are employed in twisting and forming

small rope from yarn.

ROUILLE, a gill; the fourth part of the

poison, an old liquid measure of France.

ROSADE, a French name for the large rose-

apple, the *Jambosa Malaccensis*.

ROSARY, a string or chaplet of beads.

ROSE, a choice garden flower, of which

there are numerous varieties, peculiarly

fragrant in consequence of containing an

essential oil; a red colour; the perfor-

ated nozzle of a watering-pot.

ROSE-DROP, an earring; a lozenge flavoured

with rose essence.

ROSE-ENGINE, a description of turning lathe for engraving a variety of curved lines or intricate patterns. It is also used in machinery for spinning, and for lace-making.

ROSE-FISK, a Norway haddock.

ROSE-LEAVES, petals of roses which are imported dried, or preserved in salt for extracting the aroma, or distilling into rose-water; they are also laxative. Those of the French or Provence rose are gathered before becoming quite ripe, deprived of the calyx and central attachments, and dried in the sun, or in a stove.

After being sifted, in order to separate the stamens and pistil, they are gently compressed, and kept in a dry place. From the cabbage-rose a fragrant distilled water is prepared; the petals furnish essential oil of attar in small quantities.

ROSELEA, a name for the *Fibicus cossabium* in India, also for *H. sabaariffa*. Its calyxes, as they ripen, become fleshy, are of a pleasantly acid taste, and are much employed for making tarts, jellies, and refreshing drinks: a fibre, also known as gayal fibre is obtained from the stem.

ROSE-MALOEI, a name in the East for the liquid storax obtained in Persia from the *Liqu.Jambar orientale* of Miller.

ROSEMARY, a bush, the *Rosmarinus officinalis*, which yields an oil used in the preparation of unguents for the hair.

ROSE-NOBLE, an ancient gold coin of 22 carat fineness, ranging from 106 to nearly 140 troy grains in weight, and passing current in its time for 6s. 8d.

ROSE-PINK, a delicate and fugitive colour.

ROSE-QUARTZ, massive quartz of a rose-red colour, common in Ceylon and some other localities.

ROSETTA-WOOD, an East Indian wood, handsomely veined, of a lively red orange colour, and of a close and hard texture.

ROSETTE, a bunch of ribbons, or other materials, sometimes worn at weddings or elections; an ornament for a horse's head-stall.

ROSEWATER, alliquid scent distilled from roses.

ROSE-WOOD, RHODES-WOOD, a name for the candle wood of the West Indies, the *Myrris balsamifera*, or gum eleal tree.

Rose-wood is a term as generally applied as iron wood, and to as great a variety of trees in different countries; sometimes from the colour, and sometimes from the smell of the wood. The rose-wood, imported in such large quantities from Brazil, is the *Sacaranda Brasiliama*, and some other species.

ROSEY, the mass left after distilling off the volatile oil from turpentine, forming a large article of commerce. Yellow rosin contains some water, while black rosin does not. See **COLOPHONY**.

ROSH-NOL, an oil obtained from the resin of the pine-tree, used by painters, for lubricating machinery, and for other purposes, and in France for making printing-ink.

ROSOLIO, a red liqueur wine of the Adriatic.

ROSTER, a list showing the turn or rotation of service or duty, as in the case of policemen, military officers, and others, who relieve or succeed each other.

- ROTARY-ENGINE**, one for obtaining direct rotary motion.
- ROT-STEEK**, a weak alkaline yeast used in calico-printing to remove the weaver's dressing.
- ROTTEN-STONE**, a variety of English tripoli, found in large quantities in Derbyshire and South Wales, and used for polishing, &c.
- ROTTOLO**, a measure used in parts of the Mediterranean. In Malta, it is 2 Maltese pounds, or 30 ounces, = to 1 1/2 oz. avoirdupois. In Aleppo the ordinary rottolo is nearly 5 lbs., but that for weighing silk varies from 1 1/2 to 1 1/4 lb.
- ROUANNE**, a marking or branding iron.
- ROUBE**, the fourth part of a plastre, a coin current in Turkey for 10 paras. [plastre.
- ROUBIE**, a gold coin of Turkey, equal to a ROUBLE, a Russian silver coin of 100 copecks, which is the legal standard of silver currency by which accounts are kept. It contains 4 zolotniks, 21 parts, Risselan weight, of pure silver, with 61 1/4-25th parts of alloy, and is worth from about 3s. 1 1/4d. to 3s. 7d. according to the coinage. The coined gold rouble contains 27 parts of pure gold, in coined pieces of 10, 5, 3 and 1 rouble each: 100 roubles of gold are enacted to be equal to 103 roubles of silver. Roubles of platinum are current in Russia. The coined pieces are of 12, 5, and 3 roubles each, equivalent to the same number of silver roubles: a platinum piece of 3 roubles contains 2 zolotniks, 41 parts of pure platinum.
- ROUCHE**, **ROUCHE**, a goffered quilling of net, ribbon, blouche, or any other material.
- ROUCOT**, **ROUCOTER**, Spanish names for arnotto, the *Bixa orellana*.
- ROUGE**, a scarlet powder made from crystals of sulphate of iron, and used for polishing gold or silver; a colouring substance used by females for painting their faces, consisting of carthamine, the colouring principle of safflower, mixed with powdered talc. *See* CROCUS.
- ROUGE AND CARMINE MAKER**, a preparer of those colours.
- ROUGE ROYAL**, a kind of marble.
- ROUOH-SHOD**, a horse which has its shoes rouched or caulked to prevent slipping on icy or frosted roads.
- ROUGH STUCCO**, stucco floated and brushed in a small degree with water.
- ROULIER**, (French), a wagoner or carrier.
- ROUNCE**, a wooden cylinder, to which is attached a belt and handle, for rolling in and out the bed or coffin of a printing-press.
- ROUNDS**, brewers' vessels in the tun-room, which are filled with beer from the fermenting squares.
- ROUND-TRADE**, a term on the river Gaboon and neighbourhood for a description of barter, comprising a large assortment of miscellaneous articles, also called the bundle trade. [by auction.
- ROUF**, a name in Scotland for a public sale
- ROUSEUR**, a rotating machine for stirring hops in the brewer's copper.
- ROUSSABLE** (French), a place for curing and smoking herrings.
- ROUSSILLON**, a wine made in the Pyrenees.
- ROUT-CAKE**, a rich sweet cake for evening parties.
- ROUT-SEATS**, slight cane-top benches let out to hire for dances and evening parties.
- ROVE**, a roll of wool drawn out and slightly twisted.
- ROVING-MACHINE**, a machine for hoisting or winding the stubblings on smaller bobbins for the creels of the spinning machine.
- ROY-BALL**, a name for some species of *Polynemus* in India, which are esteemed excellent table-fish.
- ROW-BOAT**, a harbour guard boat; a river police boat; a coast-guard boat keeping watch along the shore.
- ROWEL**, the wheel of a spur; the flat ring in a horse's bit.
- ROWERS**, **ROUGHERS**, workmen employed in certain processes of the woollen manufacture.
- ROWLOCK**, the hole or rest for an oar on the gunwale of a boat. *See* ROLLOCKS.
- ROYAL**, a very small mortar, or bomb gun; a large kind of paper, 21 inches by 19; a light upper sail set above the top-gallant sail. [Royal Academy.
- ROYAL ACADEMICIAN**, a member of the ROYAL ACADEMY, the principal exhibition or public school of first-class painting.
- ROYAL SOCIETY**, the oldest, most learned, and scientific incorporated society of the metropolis, instituted for the promotion of philosophy and science, and distinguished above all others for its high respectability and learning. [duce.
- ROYALTY**, a due claimed on mineral property.
- ROYAL-YARD**, the fourth yard from the deck on which the royal is set.
- RUBA**, an Eastern measure, the 20th of an ardeb. *See* ARDEB.
- RUBBER**, a polishing substance of various kinds, as glass and emery paper and cloth, &c.; caoutchouc, for erasing pencil-marks; a coarse file or whetstone; a coarse towel. *
- RUBBIE**, a name in India for a winter crop.
- RUBBIO**, an Italian oil-measure, which weighs 4 1/2 lbs. avoirdupois; also a grain-measure, equal to eight bushels English: 104 rubbia are = 100 quarters in Ancona; a land-measure.
- RUBBISH-CARTER**, a scavenger.
- RUBBLE**, in building phraseology, unhewn stone; brickbats and small stones.
- RUBBLES**, a miller's name in some counties for the whole of the bran or outside skin of the wheat, before being sorted into pollard, bran, sharps, &c.
- RUBY**, a term applied to various minerals; but chiefly to varieties of spinelle or sapphire; a small-size printing-type, with which this Dictionary is printed.
- RUBY-WOOD**, a name for red sanders-wood.
- RUCHE**. *See* ROUCHE.
- RUDDER**, the moving projecting piece or machine at the stern, by which a vessel is steered.
- RUDDLE**, red ochre.
- RUE**, a common herb; the *Ruta graveolens*, which has acrid antispasmodic properties, and is used medicinally as a stimulant and anodyne in flatulent cholera, in hysteria, and infantile convulsions.

ake for evening
 p benches let out
 evening parties,
 out and slightly
 ne for hoisting or
 in smaller boblines
 using machine.
 some species of
 which are esteemed
 ard boat; a river
 ar boat keeping
 ur; the flat ring in
 rkmen employed
 the woollen manu-
 st for an oar on the
 ROLLOCKS.
 tar, or bomb gun;
 21 inches by 19; a
 ove the top-gallant.
 [Royal Academy,
 a member of the
 principal exhibition
 -class painting,
 st, most learned, and
 society of the metro-
 promotion of philo-
 distinguished above
 a respectability and
 (duce.
 ed on mineral pro-
 yard from the deck
 set.
 sure, the 20th of an
 substance of various
 very paper and cloth,
 or erasing pencil-
 le or whetstone; a
 ia for a winter crop,
 oil-measure, which
 dupols; also a grain-
 about eight bushels
 are = 100 quarters in
 sure.
 venger.
 phrasology, unhewn
 small stones.
 me in some counties
 bran or outside skin
 re being sorted into
 &c.
 to various minerals;
 tetles of spinelle or
 ze printing-type, with
 is printed.
 or red sanders-wood.
 projecting piece or
 h, by which a vessel is
 the *Ruta graveolens*,
 ntispasmodic, proper-
 edically as a stimu-
 in flatulent cholice, in
 ile convulsions.

RUFFLES, puffings or wrist sleeves of lace.
RUG, a coarse woollen wrapper; a coverlet for a bed; an ornamental bordered square of carpet, for the front of a fire-place or hearth.
RUGGING, a coarse wrapping or blanket
RULE, printers' metal galleet, or dividing lines for type, and for forming diagrams; a workman's measure, made in size a foot, a foot and a half, or 2 feet, &c. straight or folding, in box-wood, or plain wood, or in ivory, and divided and ornamented; a formal regulation laid down for guidance.
RULE-CUTTER, a printers'-smith who prepares brass column and page-rules for printers. See **BRASS-RULE**.
RULER, a stick used in drawing lines, made flat or round, from 9 to 24 inches, and of different materials, usually some hard wood, as green or bluck ebony, &c.
RULES, a double-jointed workman's measure, of two feet, or three feet in four joints. See **PARALLEL GUIDES**.
RULING AND DOTTING PENS, a kind of metal pen for writing music.
RULING-MACHINE, a machine constructed for ruling systematically, neatly, and speedily, paper, account and other books.
RUM, a spirit distilled in the West Indies from the fermented saccharine wash left in the process of sugar manufacture. Our imports in 1855 were 3,714,337 gallons of proof spirit, of which 3,224,264 gallons were entered for home consumption.
RUMBITA, a Malay name for the sago-palm.
RUMBLE, a revolving cask or shaking machine, used to clean small works of cast iron, which soon scrub each other bright by friction; the hind seat of a travelling carriage.
RUMINANT-ANIMALS, those which chew the cud, or masticate their food. Most of the cloven-footed animals are ruminant.
RUMMAGE-SALE, a clearance sale of unclaimed goods at the docks, or of odds and ends left in a warehouse.
RUMMER, a glass drinking vessel on a foot.
RUMPAAT-RUMPAAT, the Malay name for spices in general.
RUMP-STEAK, a tender slice of beef cut from the thigh.
RUM-SWIZZLE, the name given to a fabric made in Dublin from undyed foreign wool, which, while preserving its natural property of resisting wet, possesses the qualities of common cloth.
RUN, a range or extent of ground for feeding cattle in the colonies.
RUNDL, the step of a ladder.
RUNG, a spoke; any long piece of wood.
RUNG-HEADS, the upper ends of the floor-embers of a ship.
RUNLER, a small cask, which may contain an undefined quantity, usually about 14 gallons.
RUNNING-DAYS, a chartering term for consecutive days occupied on a voyage, &c., including Sundays, and not being therefore limited to working days.
RUNNING-RIGGING, the loose ropes and gear, lifts, braces, &c. used about the masts, sails, and yards of a vessel during naviga-

tion; the standing rigging being the shrouds, stays, &c., which secure the masts to the hull.
RUNNING TITLE, the head-line title of a book on the upper margin of each page.
RUNT, a small kind of black cattle brought from Wales and Scotland; the trunk of a tree; an old cow that has left breeding.
RUPEE, the principal coin circulating in British India. There were, until lately, two principal kinds current in calculations, the sicca rupee and the Company's rupee: 100 of the former were equal to 116 of the latter. It is ordinarily taken to weigh one tola or 180 grains, the standard being 11-12ths of silver and 1-12th of alloy. The E. I. Company's rupee, which was introduced in 1835 in place of the Sicca, Surat, and other rupees previously current, contains 165.92 grains pure silver, and 15.06 grains alloy; and is worth, reckoning silver at 5s. 2d. per ounce, 1s. 11d. sterling. Its diameter is 1-20th of an inch. It is ordinarily converted into sterling at the rate of 2s. The rupees of the Madras mint, previous to the coinage of 1835, and the different sorts of the Kurruckabad rupee, are received and exchanged at par, provided they have not lost by fair wear more than the regulated limit of lightness, 14 per cent.; if below that limit, they are only taken as bullion. Silver rupees are a modern currency, as there do not exist any in that metal struck anterior to the establishment of the Maloommedan power in India, while a great many in gold have been preserved of far higher antiquity.
RUSSET-OFFAL, a name for kip or calf curried leather.
RUSH, a common plant, species of *Juncus*, several of which are largely used for making mats, baskets, and the bottoms of chairs, while the pith is employed for the wicks of rush-lights. Bulrushes are a different plant, used for polishing wood and metals, and also by coopers: 425 tons of them were imported in 1855.
RUSH-LIGHT, a tallow-candle with a rush wick.
RUSH, a kind of cake or small loaf which has been rased. See **TOPS AND BOTTOMS**.
RUSKIE, in Scotland, a twig or straw basket for corn or meal; a bee-hive; a coarse straw hat.
RUSSET, a watery extract prepared in the hilly districts of India from the sliced roots, stem, and branches of the *Berberis Lycium*, and *B. aristata*, used medicinally, and containing an alkaloid called berberite.
RUSSET, a kind of reddish-brown rough apple.
RUSSIA COMPANY, a trading company established by letters patent in the 1st and 2nd years of the reign of Philip and Mary. An Act of Elizabeth incorporated it as a perpetual body, under the above title; and an Act of William III. (A. D. 1699), was passed to extend the trade to Russia, and enacted, that every subject of the realm seeking admission into the company should pay £5 and no more. The dues received in London, on the importation of

goods from Russian ports, are little more than nominal, and are not levied on trifling articles; nor are persons called upon to become free of the company unless engaged in the Russian trade. By far the greater amount of duties is paid by members of the Court of assistants. The Company have an agent at St. Petersburg, and one at Elninora, from whom they receive information regarding the trade of the two countries. Her Majesty's consul at St. Petersburg is the commercial agent of the Company, and derives full half his official salary from this appointment. The Company contribute to the maintenance of chapels in the two capitals of Russia, at Cronstadt, and several other places.

RUSSIA-DUCK, a white linen fine canvas.

RUSSIA-LEATHER, fine curried leather, which has a peculiar smell, from being impregnated with an empyreumatic oil obtained from birch bark. The tanned hides of young oxen, coloured red, white, or black, are imported from Russia in rolls of about 10 hides. About 20,000 lbs. were imported in 1855.

RUST, a hydrous red oxide formed on iron

when exposed to the atmosphere; the carbonic acid of the air mixing with the sesquioxide of the iron; a name for mildew in grain.

RUSTIC-CHAIN, a sort of twisted wood, &c. for a garden or shrubbery.

RUT, the track or furrow made by a wheel.

RUTA-BAGA, a name for the Swedish turnip, the *Brassica campestris ruta baga*.

RUTILE, an oxide of titanium, of variable colour, used in painting porcelain.

BUTTER, a small Indian weight of 1 7/8 Troy grain.

RYDER, a Dutch coin worth about 25s.

EYE, the seed of the *Secale cereale*. Although very little used in Great Britain for food, in the north of Europe and Flanders it forms a principal article of subsistence, generally mixed with wheat, and sometimes with barley. The meal, mixed with wheat-flour, is sometimes used here to make bread and gingerbread. In 1856 we imported as much as 23,000 quarters of rye.

RYND, a piece of iron in the upper millstone.

RYOT, a peasant in the East; an Indian cultivator of the soil.

S.

S stands for an abbreviation for "south," and for "shilling."

SAA, SAHA, an Algerian dry-measure, = 1 3/16 bushel; in Tripoli, it is nearly 2 bushels. The oil saa is, however, but 2 1/2 pints.

SABADILLA. See **CEBADILLA**.

SABBATH-DAY JOURNEY, an ancient Hebrew literary measure, = 0.5482 English mile.

SABIQU, a ship-building wood of Cuba, the produce of *Lyctoma Sabicu*, Benth.

SABLE, a much-prized fur; that from the Russian marten is so costly that it is rarely used, except by monarchs and high functionaries. The hair of the tail is used for artists' brushes or pencils. The American sable has a fur, varying in colour from tawny to black: it is often coloured to imitate Russian.

SABOT, a wooden shoe; an iron cap; a skid; a break.

SABRE, a long heavy sword for cavalry use.

SABUDANA, a name in Hindustan for sago.

SACARE, a weight used in Madagascar, of 20 grains.

SACATILLOS, a Spanish name for the dried carcases of the cochineal coccus, which perishing on the plant, and yielding but little dye, are comparatively valueless.

SACCA, a Tuscan corn-measure, containing 3 stajl, each of 2 mine, or 4 quartl, and equal to about 2 bushels.

SACCATO, a superficial measure of Florence, = 66 1/107 French area.

SACCHARILLA, a kind of muslin.

SACCHARINE, sweet, relating to sugar.

SACCHAROMETER, an instrument for testing the specific gravity of saccharine solutions.

SACHEL, SATCHEL, a small bag.

SACHET, a scent-bag, or perfume cushion.

SACHINE, SASHEN, other names for the sague, a Russian linear-measure of about 7 feet.

SACK, a general name for a large bag, serving as a measure of capacity for grain and dry goods, which is common to all the languages of Europe, and some of those of Asia; a dry-measure of varying capacity, according to the article and country. The minimum sack of France is 2 1/2 Winchester bushels; the maximum, 4 2/5 ditto. The sack at Brussels is as much as 6 3/10 Winchester bushels. The American sack of salt, 215 lbs. The miller's sack of wheat in the United States, is 2 Winchester bushels. A sack of wool in England is 2 woyas or 13 tods, = 364 lbs.; of flour, corn, or meal, 280 lbs., or 2 cwt., 2 qrs., nett; but the foreign sacks of flour imported, are very irregular in size, varying from 140 to 200 lbs. The old sack of coals was equal to three bushels; it is now 2 cwt. by weight; a sack of dry goods is 3 bushels of heaped up, or 4 bushels strike measure. Sacks are made of very variable size, holding from 140 to 280 lbs. or flour; at Liverpool 8 sacks, or 10 barrels, of flour, go to the ton. In France the sack of flour weighs about 157 kilogrammes; of wheat, from 100 to 120 kilogrammes; of rye, 150 kilogrammes; of barley and oats, 100 kilogrammes. Also a loose robe or coat; a kind of Spanish wine.

SACK-AND-BAG MAKER, a manufacturer of the coarse canvas bags used for holding different commodities.

SACKS
SACK-
ture
wrap
SACK-
colle
other
SACK-
sack
corn
barre
to of
SACKIN
fabric
of bec
Irelan
SACKIN
place
salc.
SACK-M
ploys
SACK-T
saccia
into i
the vi
SACOLE
SACRED
SACRIST
SADANG
Pent
SADDLE
of a si
the ri
SADDLE
SADDLE
SADDLE
a horn
SADDLE
in lent
article
traces,
are so
selves
army,
SADDLE
panies
dite.
SADDLE
the us
SADDLE
from o
lig fro
COATS
SADDLES
who sh
saddle
SADDLE
article
The va
SADDLE-
SAD-TR
when
made c
SADRUS
BARK O
SAFE, a
chest;
papers
strong
steel p
being
heat.

osphere; the mixing; with an; a name for

ated wood, &c.

de by a wheel. Swedish tar-nip, *St. daga*. A unit, of variable porcelain.

ght of 1 3/4 tons

about 25s. *Al- Grest Britain* Europe and Flan- article of subsi- with wheat, and The meal, mixed times used here bread. In 1856 6,000 quarters of

upper millstone. East; an Indian

bag. Air-tight cushion. Names for the measure of about

A large bag, serv- icty for grain and mmon to all the nd some of those of varying capa- ity and country. France is 2-12 maximum, 4-256 maximum, as much as The American miller's sack of ea, is 2 Winchester bl in England is 2 s.; of flour, corn, 2 cwt., 2 qrs., sacks of flour lin- in size, varying old sack of coals shels; it is now 2 of dry goods is 3 r 4 bushels strike ade of very vari- 140 to 280 lbs. cks, or 10 barrels, n. In France the 157 kilogram- b) to 120 kilogram- ummes; of barley nes. Also a loose of Spanish wine. A manufacturer of e used for holding

SACKBUT, a trombone, a musical instrument.
SACK-CLOTH MAKER, a tarpaulin manufac- turer; a maker of large coarse baling or wrapping sheets.

SACK-COLLECTOR, an agent for millers, who collects the flour sacks from bakers and others.

SACK-HOLDER, an apparatus for holding sacks, to facilitate the filling them with corn or other materials; a small hand- barrow for moving bags of coals, corn, &c. to or from a wagon.

SACKING, a coarse kind of flaxen or hempen fabric used for bagging, and for the frames of bedsteads, made chiefly in Dundee and Ireland. See **BAGGING**.

SACKING AND PACK-SHEET WAREHOUSE, a place where these articles are sold whole- sale.

SACK-MANUFACTURER, a tradesman who em- ploys women to make sacks.

SACK-TREE, a name given to the *Lepuranda saccidora*, the bark of which is formed into natural sacks in India, and used by the villagers for carrying rice.

SACOLEVE, a kind of sailing vessel.

SACRED-BEAN, the *Nelumbium speciosum*.

SACRISTAN, a keeper of church furniture.

SADANG, SAUNDANG, a measure of length in Peru, = 0.601 yard.

SADDLE, a leather seat or pad for the back of a saddle-horse; a joint of meat with the ribs on each side.

SADDLE-BACK, the name for a kind of seal.

SADDLE-BAGS, bags carried across a horse.

SADDLE-CLOTH, a rug put under a saddle on a horse's back.

SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER, a worker in leather; one who makes up various articles for horses, as bridles, saddles, traces, reins, collars, harness, &c. There are some tradesmen who devote them- selves more particularly to one branch, as stirrup, hunting, or chaise-saddlers.

SADDLERS' COMPANY, one of the livery com- panies of London, whose hall is in Cheap- side.

SADDLERS'-CURRIER, a preparer of leather for the use of saddlers and harness-makers.

SADDLERS' HAIR-SKINS, seal-skins obtained from old animals, the dozen skins weigh- ing from 160 to 260 pounds. See **WHITE COATS**.

SADDLERS'-IRONMONGER, a smith or dealer who supplies the metal work required by saddlers, for saddles, harness, &c.

SADDLERY, a collective name for various articles of horse-gear, made of leather. The value of the exports annually average a quarter of a million sterling.

SADDLE-TREE, the frame-work of a saddle.

SAD-IRON, a tailor's flat-iron or goose, used, when heated, for smoothing cloth, and made of the weight of 1 lb. up to 10 lbs.

SADRUS, a name in Bengal for the aromatic bark of the *Laurus Malabathrum*.

SAFE, a cupboard for meat; a fire-proof chest; a receptacle for books and valuable papers. Fire-proof safes are made of strong wrought-iron, lined with hard steel plates, the interval between the two being filled with some non-conductor of heat.

SAFETY-BELT, SAFETY-BUOY, a swimming belt or buoy, intended as a protection from drowning.

SAFETY-BOX. See SAFE.

SAFETY-LAMP MAKER, a manufacturer of wire-gauze warning lamps, for use in mines where there is any danger of contact with fire-damp.

SAFETY-VALVE, a vent or valve to facilitate the escape of steam, and prevent the explosion of steam-boilers.

SAFFLOWER, the bastard saffron, the pro- duce of the florets of the *Carthamus tinctorius*, largely imported as a dye-stuff. The seeds, yielding an abundance of fixed oil, are also imported for crushing.

SAFFRON, a commercial name for the dried stigmata of the flowers of the *Crocus sativus*. These are picked out, dried on paper in a kiln, or by the sun, and sold either compressed into cakes, or as hay saffron. Cake saffron, as now met with, contains none of the real article, being prepared from the florets of the saffron made into a paste with gum-water. Saffron is used as a colouring principle, and an ingredient in several culinary preparations. We im- ported 11,000 lbs. in 1855.

SAFFRON-CAKE, a pastry, coloured and fla- voured with saffron.

SAGA, a name in Siam for the red seeds of *Abrus precatorius*, 22 of which make a phalung, worth about 2d.; a gold and silver weight used in Malacca, the 12th of the mayan, and = 435 grains.

SAGAPPEUM, a field gum-resin obtained from the *Ferula Ferula*, which has a hot, mucous, and rather bitter taste, and an odour resembling that of garlic and asafoetida. Its medical uses are the same as those of asafoetida, but it is considered less energetic, and is but little em- ployed.

SAGATHY, a mixed woven fabric of silk and cotton.

SAGE, a culinary herb, the *Salvia officinalis*, used as a seasoning in its green or dry state. An oil is also obtained from it.

SAGE-CHEESE, a green kind of cheese, sim- ply coloured by a decoction of sage and other leaves being added to the milk. In Scotland, the seeds of lovage are added to cheese.

SAGENE, SACHINE, a Russian measure of length, = 1.167 English fathom: 1 English fathom = 0.856 Russian sagene.

SAGE, WILD, a name in the Cape colony for the *Tarchonanthus camphoratus*, the leaves of which are chewed, smoked, and employed in the form of infusion.

SAGGER, SAGOER, a crucible or clay pot for baking earthenware, shaped like a hat- box, and being piled in columns in the oven, each sagger covers the one be- neath it, and protects the goods from the immediate contact of smoke and flame.

SAGGING, a name applied to the bending of beams in the middle.

SAGINA, a name for broom corn in Italy.

SAGO, a granulated form of starch obtained from the pith of the trunk of *Sagus lavis*, and *S. Rumphii*, in Singapore, the former

furnishing most of the sago sent to Europe. In India it is obtained from *Phœnix farinifera*. Our imports for home consumption, in 1855, were 5420 tons. Sago is made on the Continent in smaller grains from potato starch.

SAGO-PUDDING, a baked pastry made with sago, milk, sugar, and spice.

SAHEBA, an Indian name for worm-seed, the produce of *Artemisia judaica*.

SAHM, a measure for charcoal used in Austria and Hungary, = 6763 bushels.

SAIDEL. See **SEIDEL**.

SAIL-CLOTH, a coarse flax or hempen fabric for sails, made to an immense extent in Dundee. See **CANVAS**.

SAILING-MATCH, a regatta; a race or contest for speed between yachts or sailing-boats.

SAIL-LOFT, the workshop of a sail-maker; a place where breadths of canvas are sewed into ship's-sails.

SAIL-MAKER, a workman who shapes and sews sails; one of a ship's crew who has the charge and repair of the sails.

SAILOR, a hired skilled seaman; one who assists in the navigation of a ship.

SAILS, shaped pieces of canvas for boats, ships, and windmills.

SAIN-DOUX (French), hogs'-lard.

SAINFOIN, a fodder-grass, the *Hedysarum onobrychis*.

SAIQUE, a vessel of the Levant.

SAJNA, **SUJNA**, Indian names for the *Moringa pterigospenna*.

SAKA, a colonial name for the bastard purple-heart tree, used in Deimerara as a furniture wood; a Turkish water-carrier.

SAKACHERA, the Sanscrit name for henna.

SAKES, the Turkish name for gum mastic.

SAKHALAT, the Malay name for woollen cloth.

SAKUR, an Indian name for small rounded astringent galls, formed on some species of *Tamarix*, which are used in medicine and dyeing.

SALAD, lettuce, endive, and other herbs eaten raw, dressed with vinegar, oil, and other condiments.

SALAD-BOWL, a deep crockery-ware bowl used for mixing salad in.

SALAD-CREAM, a prepared dressing for salads.

SALADING, vegetables for making a salad.

SALAD-OIL, Florence or olive-oil, usually retailed in wicker-cased flasks, for mixing with salads.

SALAD-SPOON, a wooden, ivory, or other spoon, for mixing and serving salad.

SALERATUS, a name in the United States for prepared carbonate of soda and salt. Of this chemical product there are two kinds, one a bi-carbonate of soda, and the other of potash. *Saleratus* is used by bakers and housekeepers with cream of tartar, for mixing with flour, sour milk, &c. to evolve the carbonic acid gas on the addition of water, the dough expanding in the oven, and rendering the product light and spongy. It is also used for bleaching purposes.

SALAJIT. See **SALARAS**.

SALAMANDER, a vessel for cooking; a kind of aiblaze.

SALAMANDER-SAFES, an American name for patent fire-proof iron safes.

SALAMANIE, a Turkish flute.

SALAMIN. See **CELEMIN**.

SAL AMMONIAC, the hydrochlorate of ammonia, obtained by saturating the ammoniacal liquor of gas-works with muriatic acid, and afterwards sublimating it. It has many commercial uses; as for medicine, metallurgic operations, tinning and soldering, &c.

SAL VOLATILE, a smelling salt, the carbonate of ammonia.

SALANHI, a small cured herring imported into the Ionian islands.

SALANTIC, a Neapolitan name for salted provisions.

SALARAS, a native Indian name for the bitter stalks of the *Ophelia elegans*, which is often confounded with Chiretta.

SALARY, a stipend; wages paid periodically or annually.

SALE, an auction; the disposal of goods to public or private bidders; a wicker-basket.

SALE, **BILL OF**. See **BILL OF SALE**.

SALEP, the farinaceous portion of the tubers of the *Orchis morio*, formerly in much repute as a diet drink, but now less used. Twenty-seven cwt. were imported in 1855.

SALESMAN, a vender; a wholesale dealer, of whom there are various kinds in the metropolis and elsewhere; as butter, meat, poultry, cattle, and sheep, hide, oyster, game, fruit, hay and straw, potato and other salesmen.

SAL-GEM, a commercial name for native rock-salt or chloride of sodium.

SALIBREROS (Spanish), a maker of nitrate of soda.

SALICINE, an alkaloid; the crystalline bitter principle of the bark of the willow, which is used medicinally as a febrifuge. Besides what is made at home, we imported, in 1855, 648 oz. of salicine.

SALICOQUE, **SALICOT** (French), a prawn or SALICORN, the ash of the *Salicornia annua*, which is often employed in France as a source of carbonate of soda, of which it frequently contains 15 per cent.

SALINAS, a name for salt marshes or salt ponds inclosed from the sea.

SALINOMETER, a salt gauge for indicating the density of the sea-water in the marine steam-boiler, and for keeping it free from salt or incrustation, by blowing off when required.

SALLOW, a name for species of *Salix*, which are not flexible like the osier, but furnish the best charcoal for gunpowder.

SALLY LUNN, the common name for a kind of sweet tea-cake, which is toasted and buttered.

SALLYPORT, a postern gate, or passage under ground, from a fortified place.

SALMA, a measure of capacity used in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and other localities in the Mediterranean, of a variable character, ranging from 17 to 67 gallons; in Malta it is nearly 7½ bushels. It is likewise a Maltese land-measure, equal to four acres, 1 rood, 28½ poles nearly; in Sicily it is 5½ acres.

SALMAG
and c
SALMIS
SALMON
the N
much
been
Scott
Lond
SALMON
SALMON
SALMON
SALM
SALCOO
enter
cabin
refres
SALOO
SALPIC
beef.
SAL-PR
SALSAF
folius
roots
estee
SAL-BO
for th
SALT, c
found
cullin
and f
know
manu
&c.
are r
stove
SALT A
prepa
as fo
these
in the
at £3
of the
Irish
bales
boxes
rican
of abe
in tie
barre
SALT-B
keep
SALT-C
made
crow
muck
tons
SALT-C
at ta
SALTER
who
SALTER
great
first
A.D.
Lanc
SALT-F
SALTIN
stain
SALTIN
SALT-F
SALT
SALT

erican name for

orate of ammo-
g the ammoni-
h muriatic acid,
ing it. It has
as for medicine,
ning and solder-

g salt, the car-
erring imported

e for salted pro-
name for the
a elegans, which
Chiretta.
paid periodically

osal of goods to
ers; a wicker-

SALE.
ion of the tubers
merely in much
s now less used.
Imported in 1855.
olesale dealer, of
s kinds in the
ore; as butter,
nd sheep, hide,
nd straw, potato

name for native
idium.

aker of nitrate of
crystalline bitter
no willow, which
s febrifuge. Be-
ne, we imported,
[shrimp,
ch), a prawn or
Salicornia annua,
in France as
oda, of which it
cent.

marshes or salt
sea.
e for indicating
er in the marine
ing it free from
owing off when

of *Salix*, which
ster, but furnish
owder.

name for a kind
is toasted and

or passage under
face.

ity used in the
lilies, and other
mean, of a vari-
from 17 to 67
early 7½ bushels.
land-measure,
ood, 28½ poles
eres.

SALMAGUNDI, a mixed dish of minced meat
and condiments.

SALMIS, (French), Jugged hare.

SALMON, a choice edible fish frequenting
the Northern seas and rivers, of which as
much as 4000 tons' weight has sometimes
been taken in a season, in the Irish and
Scotch rivers, and the greater part sent to
London for sale.

SALMON-FRY, the *Salmo samulus*.

SALMON-PELLE, a young salmon.

SALMON-TROUT, a fine fresh-water fish, the
Salmo trutta.

SALOON, a large room used as a place of
entertainment; the state-room or main
cabin of a passenger-ship or steamer; the
refreshment-room in a theatre.

SALOOP. See SALEP.

SALPICON, a stuffing or larding put into
beef.

SAL-PRUNELLA. See PRUNELLA SALT.

SALSIFY, a name for the *Tragopogon porri-
folius*: the nutritious and sub-aromatic
roots are sweet and tender, and much
esteemed as an esculent.

SAL-SODA, an American commercial name
for the carbonate of soda.

SALT, chloride of soda, an efflorescence, also
found in beds and masses. Its uses for
culinary purposes, for manure, for cattle,
and for metallurgic operations, are well
known. It also enters largely into the
manufacture of soda, soap, earthenware,
&c. The principal commercial varieties
are rock-salt, common white salt, and
stoved salt. See SALTS.

SALT AND CURED PROVISIONS, beef and pork
prepared in pickle, or smoke-dried, for use
as food. A large trade is carried on in
these articles, the estimated consumption
in the kingdom being 103,600 tons, valued
at £3,500,000 sterling. The general weight
of the packages may be stated as follows:
Irish bacon is usually packed in matted
bales of 3 cwt. nett; American bacon in
boxes weighing about the same. Ameri-
can shoulders, hams, &c., in hogheads
of about 8 cwt. each, nett. Beef and pork,
in tlerces of 318, 320, and 336 lbs. nett, or in
barrels of 200 lbs. nett.

SALT-BOX, a wooden box for a kitchen to
keep salt in for ordinary purposes.

SALT-CAKE, a name for sulphate of soda
made at alkali works, for the use of
crown-glass manufacturers and soap
makers. The consumption is about 12,000
tons a year.

SALT-CELLAR, a small vessel for holding salt
at table.

SALTER, a dealer in salt, a dry-salter; one
who cures meat or fish with salt.

SALTERS' COMPANY, the 9th in rank of the 12
great livery companies of London, whose
first charter bears date 37 Edward III.,
A.D. 1363: their hall is in St. Swithin's
Lane. [salted.]

SALT-FISH, cod or ling, which has been
SALTING-PAN, an earthenware vessel to
stand meat in pickle.

SALTING-TUB. See PICKLING-TUB.

SALT-JUNK, hard, dry, cured beef.

SALT-MAKER, a preparer of salt in salinas or
salt ponds; a salt boiler.

SALT-MERCHANT, an exporter or wholesale
dealer in salt.

SALTPETRE, the nitrate of potash, imported
chiefly from India, to the extent of about
20,000 tons a year; used in medicine,
in making gunpowder, pickling, and other
purposes.

SALTPETRE-REFINER, a purifier of the crude
nitrate of potash.

SALT-BAKER, a collector of salt in natural
salt-ponds, or enclosures from the sea.

SALTS, combinations of acids with oxide
bases. English salt is chloride of soda;
Epsom salt, sulphate of magnesia; Glauber's
salt, sulphate of soda; Polychrest or
Glaser salt, sulphate of potash.

SALTUS, an ancient Roman land-measure,
= 493 4-5th acres.

SALT-WORT, the *Salicornia annua*, a source
of soda. The shoots when young are
pickled and sold under the false name of
sampire. See SALICOR.

SALUNG, a money of account in Siam, the
fourth of a bat or tical, worth about 7½d.

SALUP, a weight used in Sumatra of 2 lbs.
avoirdupois.

SALUTE, a certain number of guns fired as
a mark of respect or rejoicing: a royal
salute is 21 guns.

SALVAGE, an allowance made for saving a
ship or goods from danger of any kind;
goods saved from a fire.

SALVE-MAKER, a manufacturer of ointments.

SALVER, a silver or plated tray.

SAMADI, an Indian name for corundum.

SAMAR, a grain-measure, used in Georgia, of
8½ bushels.

SAMBOK, a country riding-whip of hide, com-
monly used in the Cape colony.

SAMESTRE, a variety of coral.

SAMOREUX, a long Dutch boat.

SAMP, a preparation of Indian corn, largely
used in the United States in preference to
rice.

SAMPAN, a boat used in the Eastern seas.

SAMPHIRE, the aromatic, saline fleshy leaf of
the *Crithmum maritimum*, a plant inhabit-
ing rocky cliffs of the sea coasts, which is
a favourite ingredient in pickles.

SAMPLER, a warehouseman, &c. who selects
samples from bales, casks, or packages; a
child's workpiece.

SAMPLING, taking small quantities of wine,
spirits, &c. at the docks, or of merchandise
from the bulk, to exhibit at public sales
or privately.

SAMPLING-BOTTLE, a small glass bottle for
bringing away samples of wines or spirits
from the vaults, &c. in the docks.

SAMPLING-ORDER, an order from an owner
of goods in the docks, serving as an au-
thority to the dock-keepers to permit
samples to be taken away.

SANSHO, a spirituous liquor extracted, by
fermentation and distillation, from rice, by
the Chinese.

SANAT, an Indian calico.

SAND, particles of silica mixed with other
impurities. The commercial uses of sand
are, for manure, as a disintegrator of
the soil from its loosening properties; for
scouring; for sand-baths; for glass-
making; in chemical operations; for

foundry moulds; for grinding and polishing, &c.

SAMIAN STONE, a kind of polishing stone used by goldsmiths, brought from Samos.

SANDAL, a rough-made protection for the sole of the foot; a hide or skin shoe without uppers, bandaged or fastened round the ankle.

SANDAL-WOOD, an odoriferous wood, the produce of several species of *Santalum*, in India and the Pacific Islands, of which there are two commercial kinds, the white, probably the outer layers of the wood, and the yellow, or citron, the inner wood. The odour is very strong, rose-like, and enduring. The essential oil, to which this odour is due, is extensively used for the adulteration of attar of roses. Sandal-wood is very hard, heavy, and susceptible of a fine polish, and extensively used by cabinet-makers, in the fabrication of various articles of ornamental furniture. Sandal-wood is also a name among the Russians for the red wood of the *Rhamnus alburvica*, used for dyeing leather.

SANDARAC, a white juniper resin in round or long tears, not unlike mastic, but brittle, obtained from the *Thuja articulata*, in Barbary and Central Africa.

SAND-BAG, a long thin bag of sand applied to chinks in window-sashes to exclude draught; a larger bag filled with sand, used in field fortifications.

SAND-BALLS, soap mixed with sand, made into round balls for toilet use.

SAND-BATH, a vessel filled with heated sand.

SAND-BOX, a box for sprinkling sand; a spittoon; a local West Indian name for the *Hura crepitans* tree, the seeds of which are a drastic purgative, and contain a very limpid oil.

SANDERS-WOOD, a red dye-wood obtained from *Pterocarpus santalinus*. See RED SANDERS-WOOD.

SANDEVER, SANDIVER, a corruption of the French "Suint de verre," the saline scum or alkaline sulphates formed on glass-pots, known as glass-gall. It is used as a flux in certain metallurgical operations.

SAND-MERCHANT, a wholesale dealer in sand, for the use of glass-makers, founders, or tool-builders to mix with mortar.

SANDMIREK, a kind of Russian wheat.

SAND-PAPER, an abrading material for polishing; emery or glass paper used for rubbing wood or metals.

SAND-PATTERNS, supports for the feet, used by fishermen in walking over soft or quick sands.

SANDSTONE, a valuable building material of many districts, equal to the freestone of Scotland.

SANDWICH, thin layers of meat between slices of bread and butter.

SANDWICH-BOX, a portable tin box for carrying sandwiches for lunch.

SANDYX, a mixture of realgar and red chalk.

SANGARIE, a cooling drink in the West Indies; wine and water sweetened with sugar.

SANG-DRAGON (French); **SANGUIS DRACONIS**, the Latin and pharmaceutical names for dragon's-blood.

SANS-PÉAU, a variety of French pear.

SANTA, a colonial name in Jamaica for the liqueur called shrub.

SANTHEE, an Indian measure for land, which varies all over the country. In some it is as much as can be ploughed by two bullocks, in others by three, and in some by four. In several districts the last is called a double santhee; in others, six bullocks per plough are necessary to form a double santhee; and in some, again, even three bullocks constitute a double santhee. Generally, a santhee of land is deemed to contain 3 prajas; each praja 30 weegas or beegas; and each weega a square of 39 cubits, or nominally 45 yards; but in reality reduced to 42 yards by the mode of applying the line; and in some districts to less.

SANTONINE, the vermifuge principle of the *Senecio contra*, a medicinal substance obtained from the flower-heads of some of the *Artemisias*, and a most powerful anthelmintic. See SEMENCINE.

SANWICK, a name for *Panicum frumentaceum*, in the North-West provinces of India and Nepal.

SAOURARI, an excellent wood for ship-building, mill timbers, and planks, obtained from the *Caryocarp tonnentosum*. It greatly resembles, in its properties, the *Mora*, and may be had from 16 to 20 inches square, and from 20 to 40 feet long. This tree yields the delicious nut known as the Saourari.

SAPA, a thick confection of grapes.

SAPAN-WOOD, a dye-wood obtained in Malabar, and the islands of the Eastern sea, from the *Cesalpinia sappan*, *C. coriaria*, and *pulcherrima*. A decoction of the wood is used by calico-printers for red dyes.

SAPEK, a Tartar money of account, equal to about 5d. sterling. See SAPPACK.

SAP-GREEN, a vegetable pigment composed of the colouring matter of the berries of the *Rhamnus catharticus*, and lime.

SAPIN, the French name for the fir or pine.

SAPODILLA-WOOD, a West Indian fancy wood used for furniture.

SAPPERS AND MINERS, a name applied to the men of the Royal Engineer Corps.

SAPPADILLA, a name for the soursop fruit, *Anona muricata*.

SAPPHIRE, next to the diamond, one of the hardest of gems: it has several shades of colour and lustre, blue, yellow, green, red, and intermediate shades.

SAPSAO, a dark-green cheese.

SABANGOUSTY, a Belgian plaster, a composition for preventing the action of damp from old walls, stables, &c.

SARBOTIERE (French), a mould for ice-creams.

SARCENTE, a thin silk used for ribbons, linings, &c.

SARCOCOLLA, a medicinal gum, now little used and scarce, obtained from the *Persea mucronata*, a native of Persia and Arabia.

SARCOPHAGUS, a stone coffin. [duy.]

SARD AND SARDONX, varieties of chace allied to the plichard, caught in large quantities in the Mediterranean, and preserved in oil.

SARKE, a women, to an embryo

SARINDA, an

SARKING, s above the yellow pin

SARONG, a s in the East with a kin are imitated red sarong

SARFLAR, a package of ton in wels

SARRASIN, a thnet for

SARSAPARILLA cles of the from South making an

SARSE, SEAR

SARSHAPA, a

SARY, a dress worn by the

SASH-DOOR, a ve light

SASHES, silk or scarfs worn shoulder;

SASHES for

SASH-FRAME

SASH-FRAMES sashes of w opened from

SASH-FRAMES lings or fra of glass for

SASH-LINE M cord, for at for window

SASH-MAKER, frames of d servatories, or iron.

SASSAFRAS-NI

SASSAFRAS-OI tained by e officinale.

SASSAFRAS-W *Sassafras* rica, which they are h and taste. much muc thickening a

SASSOLINE, a used in the

SASSY-BARK, Western A a species of suspected c &c. ars put

SAT. SET, a g ing 7½ lbs. a

SATTLER, the and some y pelago.

SATTIN, a gloss and glister rendering a of the warp ing. The b

pear.
 Jamaica: for
 land, which
 in some it is
 by two bui-
 in some by
 last is called
 six bullocks,
 form a double
 even three
 ble santhes.
 is deemed to
 30 weegas or
 square of 89
 ards; but in
 by the mode
 in some dis-
 niple of the
 substance ob-
 of some of
 powerful an-
 um frumenta-
 provinces of
 or ship-build-
 nks, obtained
 um. It greatly
 the Mora, and
 inches square,
 this tree yields
 the Bourair.
 pees.
 ined in Mala-
 Eastern seas,
 n, *C. coriaria*,
 n of the wood
 red dyes.
 hout, equal to
 BECK.
 ent composed
 the berries of
 nd lime.
 the fir or pine.
 an fancy wood
 applied to the
 Corps.
 soursap fruit,
 nd, one of the
 veral shades of
 yellow, green,
 e.
 ter, a composi-
 tion of damp
 ould for ice-
 for ribbons, li-
 um, now little
 from the *Peneca*
 sia and Arabia.
 [Jony.
 ties of chalc-
 a, a small fish
 ught in large
 ertanean, and

SAREE, a cotton fabric worn by Indian women, to wrap around the person; also an embroidered long scarf of gauze or silk.
SARINDA, an Indian fiddle.
SARKING, shirting; the covering of wood above the rafters; usually of spruce and yellow pine.
SARONG, a sort of petticoat worn by females in the East; a Malay waist-cloth of cotton with a kind of red tartan pattern. There are imitation Battick sarongs, and Turkey red sarongs.
SARPLAR, a name given to a large bale or package of wool, containing 80 tods, or a ton in weight.
SARRASIN, a name in some parts of the Continent for buckwheat.
SARSAPARILLA, the rhizomes of several species of the genus *Smilax*, chiefly imported from South America and Mexico, for making an extract for medicinal purposes.
SARSE, **SARCE**, a find sieve. [seed.
SARSHAPA, a Sanscrit name for mustard-
SARY, a dress, or simple wrapper, of cotton, worn by the females of India. See **SAREE**.
SASH-DOOR, a door with panes of glass to give light.
SASHES, silk or other waist-belts for females; scarfs worn by military men over the shoulder; long chequered window-frames for holding squares of glass. See **SASH-FRAMES**.
SASH-FASTENINGS, catches or bolts for the sashes of windows, to prevent their being opened from the outside.
SASH-FRAMES, the wooden or metal borderings or frame-work, for setting squares of glass for windows.
SASH-LINE MAKER, a manufacturer of stout cord, for attaching to the sliding-pulleys for window-sashes.
SASH-MAKER, a constructor of window-frames of different kinds, for houses, conservatories, and public buildings, of wood or iron.
SASSAFRAS-NUTS. See **PICURUM BEANS**.
SASSAFRAS-OIL, a yellow volatile oil, obtained by ether from the root of *Sassafras officinale*.
SASSAFRAS-WOOD, the wood and roots of the *Sassafras officinale*, a native of North America, which are brought over in billets. They are highly aromatic both in smell and taste. The dried leaves contain so much mucilage that they are used for thickening soups. *
SASSOLINE, a name for native boracic-acid, used in the manufacture of borax.
SASSY-BARK, a poisonous bark obtained in Western Africa, from a leguminous tree, a species of *Erythrophileum*, which natives, suspected of witchcraft, secret murder, &c. are put to the ordeal of swallowing.
SAT, **SET**, a grain-measure of Siam, weighing 3½ lbs. and holding about 3½ pints.
SATTLER, the halt of a sooco in Bercoolen and some parts of the Eastern archipelago.
SATIN, a glossy silk twill, to which the soft and glistering appearance is given by rendering a great number of the threads of the warp visible in the process of weaving. The brilliant smooth lustre it bears

is given by rolling on heated cylinders; a former weight of Brussels, = 112.78 grains.
SATIN-DE-LAINE, a black cassimere manufactured in Silesia, from wool.
SATIN-DRESSER, a finisher of satin by rolling.
SATINET, a cheap and durable American mixed fabric, which is very largely worn by the labouring part of the community in the United States, taking the place of the fustians or velveteens worn in Great Britain. The warp of satinet is cotton, and the filling in it, to a large extent, the short waste of other branches of the woollen manufacture. This is mixed with a sufficient portion of long wool to enable it to be spun, and after being woven in a peculiar way, so as to bring the wool to the face of the cloth, it is then felted heavily, and the cotton is entirely hidden by the wool. Satinets are also alky materials which are as cheap as, and more durable than, satins: their brilliancy being produced in the process of manufacture, without dress or any artificial means.
SATIN-STONE, a fibrous kind of gypsum used by lapidaries.
SATIN-TURK, a trade term for a superior quality of satinette.
SATIN-WOOD, a beautiful veneering wood, of which there are several varieties, that obtained in the Indies, is from the *Chloroxylon Swietenia*.
SATISFACTION, an entry upon the rolls of the court, to the effect that a debt owing by a defendant to a plaintiff in an action, has been paid and satisfied.
SATRON, a small fish used by French fishermen as bait. [the Mediterranean.
SATTEAU, a coral fishing-boat employed in SATRANGEE, SATRINGEE, a kind of fibrous striped mat or carpet made in India.
SAUCEBOAT, an earthenware or plated vessel with a lip for pouring out sauce.
SAUCE-DISH, a small crockery-ware tureen, or metal vessel with a cover and stand, for holding sauce.
SAUCE-LADLE, a kind of deep oval spoon, for dipping out melted butter, gravies, &c. at a dinner-table.
SAUCE-MAKER, a preparer of condiments or relishes for food; sauces are usually vendied at pickle-shops or Italian warehouses.
SAUCEPAN, a small kitchen-pot or boiler, with a handle; a cooking utensil of iron or copper, sometimes tinned or enamelled.
SAUCERS, small, circular, shallow platters of china or crockery-ware, for standing tea-cups in.
SAUCY-BARK, a poisonous bark, used on the West coast of Africa, by the natives. See **SASSY BARK**.
SAUGAMME (German), a wet nurse.
SAUL, one of the most useful known Indian timbers for building and engineering purposes, the produce of the *Shorea robusta*. It yields in abundance the resin called dammar.
SALM, a liquid-measure used in Switzerland varying in different cantons, from 30 to 38 gillons; a weight used in Austria, 3084 to 442 lbs.; a name in Germany for 22 pieces of cloth of 32 ells each.

SAUMAT, a name in Tanjore for the *Panicum mitacuum*.

SAUME'E, a French land-measure, about an acre.

SAUMER (German), a beast of burden.

SAUMON (French), a pig of lead, pewter, &c.

SAUNDAUNG, a Burmese long-measure of 22 inches, the 7th part of the bamboo.

SAUNDERS-WOOD. See **RED SANDERS-WOOD**.

SAURISSEUR, a French herring-curer.

SAUR-KRAUT, a German preparation of pickled cabbage. Slices of the large white cabbage are placed in layers with salt in a tub, and allowed to ferment. Previously to use it is washed from the salt.

SAUSAGE, a long roll of chopped meat, beef, or pork in a skin.

SAUSAGE-MACHINE, a chopping machine for mincing meat.

SAUSAGE-PODDING, **SAUSAGE-ROLL**, pastries enclosing sausages.

SAUTAGE (French), pressing herrings into barrels.

SAUTA-PAN, **SAUTEE-PAN**, a cook's stewing-pan.

SAUTE'E (French), a ragout.

SAUTERNE, a French wine so named.

SAUTIE, **SALTIE**, a name in Scotland for the dab, a species of *Pleuronectes*.

SAUVAGEON (French), an ungrafted slip of mulberry or other tree planted out.

SAVANNA, an open luxuriant grass plain or meadow.

SAVE-ALL, a small metal or other stand placed in a candlestick, to support the short candle ends while burning.

SAVELOY, a kind of dried sausage.

SAVINE, the plant *Juniperus Sabina*, whose stimulating and diuretic properties, as a drug, are well known.

SAVIN-OIL, an essential oil obtained by distilling the tops of the savine plant.

SAVINGS-BANKS, certain provident institutions, established in Great Britain and other countries, to encourage frugality among the working classes, by receiving deposits, returnable, with interest, on demand. These funds have been placed under the control of Government, and identified with the public debt of the United Kingdom, a rather high rate of premium being allowed, as an inducement. In 1854, the total capital of the Savings-banks was £33,745,630, of which £23,406,512 was lodged in savings-banks in England; £795,541 in Wales; £1,932,085 in Scotland; and £1,603,482 in Ireland. In the State of Massachusetts there was, in 1853, £23,370,102 deposited in Savings-banks by 117,404 depositors.

SAVONNETTE (French), a soap-ball for washing.

SAVONNIER, the French name for the soap-berry-tree (*Sapindus saponaria*).

SAVORY, an herb, of which there are two varieties, the summer savory (*Satureia hortensis*), and the winter savory (*S. montana*): being aromatic and carminative, they are used as an ingredient in culinary seasoning.

SAVOY, a species of small curled-leaf winter cabbage, the *Brassica oleracea sabauda*.

SAW, a steel-cutting plate with a serrated edge or teeth, which act as wedges to tear their way through an obstacle. Saws are either reciprocating or circular. The common hand-saw and the pit-saw are examples of the former. There are various kinds made, as half-rip, hand and panel, brass-back, iron-back, table-saws, lock-saws, gen.lemen's hand-saws, frame, pit, and cross-cut saws, mill and circular saws, stonecutters'-saws, garden and pruning saws, keyhole-saws, woodcutters'-saws, bow saw and frames, metal saw and frames, &c.

SAW, SAHA, a grain-measure of Tunis and Barbary, = 4'848 pints.

SAWA, a species of *Panicum*; a rice field.

SAWDUST, the small fragments made in cutting wood, which is used in wine cellars for laying bottles in; as a stuffing material for dolls and cushions; for sprinkling floors in public-houses, the arenas of amphitheatres and riding-schools, and other purposes.

SAWING-BENCH, a carpenter's bench.

SAW-FILE, a mechanic's tool for sharpening saws, of which there are several kinds made, as hand-saw files, rip-saw files, tenant-saw files, frame-saw files, pit-saw files, &c.

SAW-HANDLE MAKER, a manufacturer of the wooden handles in which the saw blade is fitted.

SAWING-MACHINE, machinery for sawing wood, metal, &c. See **SAW-MILL**.

SAW-MANDELL, a holdfast for a saw in a lathe.

SAW-MANUFACTURER, a maker of saws.

SAW-MILL, machinery worked by steam or water-power, for cutting, moulding, or planing wood, by means of several saws; and for cutting veneers, and sawing stone, slate, and marble. Saw-mills are of two kinds: the circular, cutting by a continuous rotation, and the reciprocating, which operate as the common pit or frame saw.

SAW-PAD, a wooden handle forming a case for a small saw, which fits in at the end with a spring and screws.

SAW-PIERCER, a workman who cuts the teeth of saws.

SAW-FIT, a place for sawyers to cut logs of timber into plunks and scantlings, by means of a frame-saw.

SAW-SET, a triangular file, used by carpenters, sawyers, and others, for sharpening their saws.

SAWYER, one employed in cutting logs into plunks, either by hand or machinery.

SAX-CORNET, **SAX-HORN**, musical wind instruments usually made of brass.

SAXON-BLUE, the sulphate of indigo.

SAXOPHONE, a brass instrument, soprano, alto, and bass, and with a mouth-reed like a clarionet.

SAY (Scotch), a milk-pail, tub, or bucket; an old name for serge or bunting.

SAYER, a designation for variable Indian imposts, as town dues, tolls, licences, duties on merchandize, &c.

SAYETTE, a mixed stuff of silk and cotton, also called **stuffy**.

BAZER, and
= 5'689 f
SAZIO, SAZ
6th part
kinds of
stains, a
SCABBARD,
made of
SCABLED, a
of other
contradict
SCADDING,
hence see
SCAFFOLD,
on poles
white-w
SCAFFOLD-
or buildi
SCAGIOLA,
marble, u
&c., which
finest gy
aluminou
It resem
the colour
the wet
lines of th
instruments
the colours,
a tated. So
hard as m
SCALE, a gr
ing measu
of ascents
the list o
dage, to
plates, wh
fish, some
into very
other ord
SCALE and
balances
SCALE-BOAR
ners, or
cut to th
15 or 20
pols. All
printers t
VENEERS,
SCALE-CUT
thin piece
pices of k
SCALE-FISH
the toral
when dr
the comm
SCALE-FOR
who form
spring kn
SCALE-PRE
ing off, tr
holder, th
riater.
SCALION,
Allium,
SCALLOP,
with brea
a hollow
flounces,
SCALP, SC
for a bed
also the r

with a serrated
wedges to tear
facile. Saws are
circular. The
the pit-saw are
There are va-
if-rip, hand and
back, table-saws,
hand-saws, frame,
mill and circular
garden and
saws, woodcut-
d frames, metal
are of Tunis and
n; a rice field.
ments made in
ased in wine cel-
n; as a stuffing
a cushions; for
bllc-houses, the
es and riding-
es.
r's bench.
ol for sharpening
ere several kinds
es, rip-saw files,
e-saw files, pit-
manufacturer of the
h the saw blade is
inery for sawing
AW-MILL
for a saw in a
aker of saws.
rked by steam or
ng, moulding, or
s of several saws;
ere, and sawing
e. Saw-mills are
ular, cutting by a
nd the reciproc-
the common pit or
le forming a case
fits in at the end
aws.
an who cuts the
yers to cut logs of
nd scantlings, by
e, used by carpen-
ers, for sharpening
n cutting logs into
or machinery.
musical wind in-
le of indigo.
strument, soprano,
mouth-reed like a
tub, or bucket; an
outing.
for variable Indian
tes, tolls, licences,
, &c.
of silk and cotton.

SAZER, another name for the Polish toils, = 5669 fect.
SAZIO, SAZO, a weight used in Venice, the 6th part of the ounce. There are two kinds of sazio, the heavy, weighing 102.26 grains, and the light, 64.59 grains.
SCABBARD, the case or sheath for a sword, made of metal, leather, or wood.
SCABLED, a building term applied to granite or other dressed or fine-faced stone, in contradistinction to plain-faced stone.
SCADDING, a Scotch term for scalding; hence scadded beer, scadded whey, &c.
SCAFFOLDING, a temporary erection raised on poles in the progress of building, or for white-washing, painting, &c.
SCAFFOLD-POLE, a long pole for supporting or building a scaffold.
SCAGLIOLA, an artificial surface to imitate marble, used for columns and pedestals, &c., which is made from a cement of the finest gypsum, in powder, mixed with aluminous matter, isinglass, and colours. It resembles fresco painting, in that the colours are laid on, and mixed in the wet state of the cement. The outlines of the work are traced with a sharp instrument, and the cavities are filled with the same material, of different colours, according to the veins to be imitated. Scagliola takes a fine polish, is as hard as marble, and very durable.
SCALE, a graduated instrument for estimating measurements, making calculations, or ascertaining proportions; a comparative list of prices; a balance; the appendage to a weighing beam; the thin plates which cover the skin of certain fish, some of which, when hard, are made into very pretty flowers, brooches, and other ornaments.
SCALE and **WEIGHT MAKER**, a maker of balances or weighing machines.
SCALE-BOARDS, a name given to thin veneers, or leaves of wood, which may be cut to thirty-two to an inch. There are 15 or 20 scale-board cutters in the metropolis. Also thin slips of wood, used by printers to make the pages register. See **VENEERS**.
SCALE-CUTTER, a workman who forms the thin pieces of horn or shell for the outer sides of knife-handles in Sheffield.
SCALE-FISH, a dealer's name for the pollack, the torsk, the hake, and the haddock, when dry-cured, which have only half the commercial value of the cod.
SCALE-FORGER, in the cutlery trade, one who forms the inner metallic scales of a spring knife, in which the blades lie.
SCALE-PREVENTER, a contrivance for blowing off, from the surface of the water in a boiler, the sediment, or particles of stony matter.
SCALLOP, a name for the shallot, the *Allium Ascalonicum*.
SCALLOP, a shell-fish, the *Pecten*; oysters with bread crumbs baked in a shell or tin; a hallow an round style of boxing to founcces, ribbons, &c.
SCALP, SCAUP, a term in parts of Scotland for a bed of oysters or mussels; scalp is also the name for a small wig.

SCALPEL, a surgeon's long dissecting knife; that tapers to a point.
SCALPER, a tool for rasping bones.
SCAMMONY, a cathartic gum-resin from the root of *Convolvulus Scammonia*, which is seldom to be obtained pure, being largely adulterated with chalk.
SCANDAL, ESCANDAL, the fourth part of the miltolle, a wine-measure of Marseilles, and equal to 3½ gallons.
SCANTLING, a local term in Ayrshire for the outline of a lead to be made; a rude sketch; the transverse dimensions of a piece of timber.
SCAPPLE, to reduce a stone to a straight surface without working it smooth.
SCARF, a loose silk shoulder-belt; a light shawl; a wrapper for the neck.
SCARFING, the process of joining two pieces of timber to increase their length, by notching the ends into each other.
SCARF-SHAWL, a long narrow shawl worn by ladies.
SCARIFIER, a kind of harrow; an extirpator or cultivator; an instrument used in cupping.
SCARLET, a bright red colour, so named.
SCARLET-RUNNER, a well-known climbing species of bean, the *Phaseolus multiflorus*, the young green pods of which are eaten boiled; and the ripe seeds, when stewed, under the name of haricot beans.
SCOT, a tax paid in the Shetlands; a scot and lot duty.
SCAVENGER, a contractor for cleansing the streets; a street orderly.
SCAVENGER'S-CART, a street-sweeping cart; a mud or dust cart.
SCENE, a large painted view; the fixed or moveable paintings in a theatre.
SCENE-PAINTER, a theatrical painter, who designs and paints, on canvas or wood, the scenery required for a drama.
SCENE-SHIFTER, a mechanical workman employed in a theatre, to slide off and on, the moveable, or set-scenes and wings.
SCENT, a common name for perfumes.
SCENT-BOTTLE, a fancy portable or toilet-table bottle for holding perfume.
SCENT-PACKETS, small perfumed cushions sold to ladies to place among their wearing apparel or in drawers.
SCETPRE, a staff of royalty; an emblem of command.
SCHABAB (German), scrapings or refuse.
SCHAFF, a grain-measure formerly used in Gerinany; a name for the legal bushel of Bavaria, = 8117 bushels; but the ordinary grain schaff of Bavaria is exceedingly variable; a weight used in Switzerland of 23.2 lbs.
SHAFTMON, SHAFPTON, an old Scotch term for a measure of 6 inches.
SCHAKO (French), a full-dress military cap or hat.
SCHAMEL, in the C^{pe} colony part of the side of a wagon.
SCHAPPES, spun silk made from silk waste in Switzerland.
SCHEDULE, an inventory or catalogue; the balance sheet of an insolvent; an appendix or tabular form added to an act; a table of duties or tariff of charges.

SCHEFTEL, the German dry and grain measure, or bushel, varying considerably in different districts; in Prussia $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushel; in Saxony about 3 bushels; at Oldenburg 0.344 bushel; in Rostock 1.070 bushel. For different kinds of grain the Prussian legal scheffel is estimated to weigh as follows: wheat 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs; rye 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; barley 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; oats 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; meal 7 $\frac{1}{2}$; and pease 9 $\frac{1}{2}$. The scheffel of salt is 54 lbs.

SCHPEL, the Dutch and Spanish name for their bushel or grain-measure; like the scheffel, it is of very variable proportions; but the legal schepel is 0.275 bushel.

SCHERBETS, an Eastern beverage consisting of water in which jelly or syrup made from fruit has been dissolved, or of an infusion in water of the fruit itself. A kind of scherbet is also made with honey; and various ingredients, as vanilla, otto of roses, peppermint, vinegar, and even mastic are used to impart a flavour, while an agreeable colour is obtained by the employment of cochineal, the juice of the berries of *Phytolacca decandra*, and of *Cornus mascula*; the latter of which is an esteemed fruit in Asia Minor.

SCHERBETZIDES, itinerant vendors of scherbet, the peculiar sound of whose little bells, struck by a machine, which, at the same time, cools their glasses by a stream of water, may be heard far and near through the streets of an Eastern town, inviting customers to their trays, on which syrups, fruit, and sweetmeats are displayed.

SCHIEDAM, a name for Holland gin.

SCHIEFFPUND. See SHIP-POUND.

SCHILLING, a small German coin worth about $\frac{1}{4}$ d.

SCHINEK, **SCHINACK**, a dry-measure of Hungary, nearly 3 bushels.

SCHISTE, a name for slate; also for shale; a mineral used in manufactures.

SCHNAPPS, a German name for drams of strong spirit.

SCHOCES, a German term for 60 pieces; 3 score, or 5 dozen of any thing.

SCHOLAR, a pupil or learner; a man of letters, or one devoted to books.

SCHOLASTIC, belonging to a school or school-master.

SCHOOL, a place of study, for elementary teaching of different kinds, as day-schools, boarding-schools, free-schools, ragged-schools, grammar-schools, colleges, &c.; a shoal of fish; a herd of sea-lions.

SCHOOL-AGENT, **SCHOLASTIC-AGENT**, a person who negotiates the sale or purchase of the good-will of schools, the engagements of masters or teachers, &c.

SCHOOL-DESK, a wooden desk for scholars to sit at.

SCHOOL-INSPECTOR, a visiting officer under the Education Board; a government overseer of schools.

SCHOOL-MASTER, **SCHOOL-MISTRESS**; persons employed in teaching in a school.

SCHOOL-SLATE, a slate framed in wood, used by school-boys for ciphering or writing on.

SCHOONER, a two-masted vessel with a fore and aft top-sail on both masts, but sometimes rigged with small square top-sails at the fore and main.

SCHOTT, a German liquid-measure, the fourth part of a mass or gashed, and somewhat less than an English pint.

SCHOT, a weight of Dantzic, representing the carat or the 24th part of the mark.

SCHREEF, **SCHREVE**, an old liquid-measure of Belgium, nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon.

SCHROTT, **SCHOOT**, a German grain-measure, — to 0.197 pint.

SCHULL, **SCHOOL**, a shoal or large assemblage of fish.

SCHUTT, a vessel of a large class employed by the Russians on the Caspian sea, and ranging from 80 to 200 tons.

SCHWAREN, a nominal Bremen money, 5 of which go to the groat. There are 360 schwarens in the rixdollar.

SCIABECCHIE, a kind of vessel employed in the trade of Genoa.

SCIEUR, a French sawyer.

SCIMITAR, a curved sabre.

SCISSEL, the clippings of various metals, or of slips or plates from which blanks for coins have been cut.

SCISSORS, metal cutting-instruments, consisting of two united blades, with holes at the handles for the fingers to pass through.

SCISSORS-CASE MAKER, one who makes the leather sheaths for scissors.

SCOBES, raspings; refuse dross; saw dust.

SCOOLE, a Scotch term for a kitchen drudge; a female servant who performs the dirtiest work; also called a scudde.

SCOLAZON, a measure so called.

SCOLLOP. See SCALLOP.

SCOLLOP-SHELLS, metal shapes for baking oysters in.

SCORE, the hanging branch of a candelabrum, or of a wall candlestick; the socket in which a candle is placed.

SCOOP, **SCOUP**, an instrument for wetting the sails of boats; a kind of spoon; a wooden shovel; a large ladle; in Scotland a draught of liquor.

SCOOP-NET, a net for sweeping the bottom of a river.

SCORE, to mark or reckon; to draw a line with a sharp instrument, as in scoring the skin of pork; an account which, in former times, was often scored or chalked up on walls or boards, as a tavern-score, milk-score, &c.; 20 pieces; the original draught of a musical composition with all the parts marked.

SCORIA, slaggy lava; dross; the recement or matter thrown off from metals in fusion; a slag of some vitrified or crystalline dross. See SLAG.

SCORZO, an Italian grain-measure, nearly 3 gallons; also a superficial measure, the 16th of the rubbio.

SCOT, a tax or reckoning.

SCOT AND LOT, bearing a fair share of taxes and offices; an inhabitant householder voting by olden rights and privileges.

SCOTCH-BONNETS, a name for the champlignon; also for a variety of capicum.

SCOTCH-CAMBRIC, a cotton fabric made in imitation of French cambric.

SCOTCHED, slightly lined; a drag or brake applied to the wheel of a carriage descending a declivity.

SCOTCH OAT

SCOTIA, in usually bo

SCOPE. See

SCOUR, to s

grease spo

SCOURER, a

SCOURING-P

enry and

metals, &c

SCOW, a flat

SCRAP-BOOK

laneous pr

album.

SCRAPER, a

for scrapin

ship; an er

ing meaz

cleaning pl

contrivanc

from the b

SCRAP-IRON

iron work

together,

dling furn

SCRAPS, the

SCRATCHER

SCRATCH-WI

SCREEN, a s

articles bea

for separat

and partin

frame to re

in leaves o

hand fan to

sift.

SCREENED-O

from who

been separ

SCREENING-M

sifting ear

drying a

changing t

screened.

SCREW, a sp

or wood; t

a small i

packet of

stack of l

which, the

saleable t

appearanc

and **SCREW**

SCREW-BOLT

SCREW-DRIV

in shape li

SCREW-GILD

colours sc

SCREW-GILL

SCREW-JACK

See JACK.

SCREW-KEY

hole in it

See PRESS

SCREW-PIN

for its val

SCREW-PRE

used by

for pressi

SCREW-PRO

ship for p

and work

measure, the fourth
 and somewhat
 ic, representing
 of the mark.
 liquid-measure of
 grain-measure,
 large assemblage
 class employed by
 an sea, and rang-
 men money, 5 of
 There are 360
 ar.
 vessel employed in
 various metals, or
 which blanks for
 instruments, con-
 dles, with holes at
 fingers to pass
 who makes the
 ors.
 loss; saw dust.
 a kitchen drudge;
 performs the dirtiest
 idle.
 milled.
 shapes for baking
 such of a candle-
 stick; the socket in
 ment for wetting
 kind of spoon; a
 ladle; in Scotland
 of the bottom of
 n; to draw a line
 nt, as in scoring
 account which, in
 scored or chalked
 as a tavern-score,
 ccs; the original
 position with all
 ss; the recreation
 om metals in fu-
 sified or crystalline
 measure, nearly 3
 measure, the 16th
 fair share of taxes
 tant household
 and privileges.
 e for the champl-
 e of capsum,
 n fabric made in
 abric.
 a drag or brake
 carriage descend-

SCOTCH OATMEAL, the best kind of oatmeal.
SCOTIA, in building, a concave moulding,
 usually bounded by two narrow fillets.
SCOUR. See **SCOOP**.
SCOUR, to scrub or brighten; to remove
 grease spots.
SCOURER, a dyer and cleaner of fabrics.
SCOURING-PAPER MAKER, a manufacturer of
 enery and glass papers for brightening
 metals, &c.
SCOW, a flat-bottomed American lighter.
SCRAP-BOOK, a book for keeping miscel-
 laneous prints or cuttings in; a kind of
 album.
SCRAPER, a small triangular iron tool, used
 for scraping the masts and decks of a
 ship; an engraver's instrument for work-
 ing mezzotinto; a carpenter's tool for
 cleaning planks and casks; a long hoe for
 cleansing roads of mud. Also a fitted iron
 contrivance at a doorway to take off mud
 from the boots.*
SCRAP-IRON, the cuttings and parings of
 iron work, which are saved, collected
 together, and melted again in the pud-
 dling furnaces.
SCRAPS, the residuum of melted fat.
SCRATCHER-UP, a bookbinder's tool.
SCRATCH-WIG, a thin rough wig.
SCREEN, a shelter of any kind, ous
 articles bear this name, as a grate or sieve
 for separating stones or lumps from earth,
 and parting the dust from coal; a tin
 frame to reflect heat in cooking; a frame
 in leaves or folds to keep out draught; a
 hand fan to keep off the heat of a fire; to
 sift.
SCREENED-COAL, sifted or large coal; that
 from which the breeze or fine dust has
 been separated.
SCREENING-MACHINE, an apparatus for
 sifting earths, stamped ores, coals, &c.
 having a rotary motion, constantly
 changing the position of the article to be
 screened.
SCREW, a spirally grooved cylinder of metal
 or wood; that which works a screw press;
 a small metal fastening; a small paper
 packet of tobacco; in Scotland a small
 stack of hay; a blemished horse; one
 which, though useful as a hack, is un-
 saleable to persons who study the perfect
 appearance of the animal. See **PROPELLER**,
 and **SCREWS**.
SCREW-BOLT, a bolt secured by a screw.
SCREW-DRIVER, a tool for turning screws,
 in shape like a blunt chisel.
SCREW-GIDDLE, one who electrotypes or
 colours screws to imitate brass.
SCREW-GILL, part of a spinning mill.
SCREW-JACK MAKER, a maker of jack-screws.
 See **JACK-SCREW**.
SCREW-KEY, part of a lathe; a lever with a
 hole in it for turning the screw of a press.
 See **PRESS-FIX**.
SCREW-PINE, the *Pandanus spiralis*, useful
 for its valuable fibre.
SCREW-PRESS, a press worked by a screw,
 used by bookbinders; a little machine
 for pressing table-linen, and other purposes.
SCREW-PROPELLER, the fan at the stern of a
 ship for propelling her through the water,
 and working on a screw.

SCREWS, spirally grooved metal fastenings
 made from iron rod. The head is raised
 in a die by pressure, flattened and split by
 a small revolving circular saw. Thread-
 ing is effected by a saw which traverses
 the back of the spindle, and forces the
 blank iron against small cutters which
 groove out the thread; three runnings
 down suffice for making an ordinary-
 sized screw; the shape of the cutters
 regulates the fineness of the thread.
SCREW-STEAMER, a vessel propelled by a
 screw.
SCREW-WRENCH, a turn-screw; a red-
 wrench.
SCRIBBER, a painter's pencil.
SCRIBBLING, a preliminary process to card-
 ing in the woollen manufacture.
SCRIBBLING-PAPER, rough foolscap or other
 waste-paper; outside.
SCRIBE, a writer or clerk; a rary-public;
 to mark and adjust with compasses; to
 score with a scribing-iron.
SCRIBING-IRON, an iron-pointed instrument
 for marking casks and logs of timber.
SCRIP, an abbreviation of subscription,
 being the preliminary acknowledgment,
 or security, held for a certain amount
 paid up on a stock or share, which
 loses this distinctive term when the in-
 stalments are fully paid up, and the scrip
 is exchanged for a receipt in full; a bond,
 share, or other marketable security.
SCRIP-HOLDER, the holder of a scrip-certifi-
 cate.
SCRIPT, a schedule; a kind of printing-type
 formed to imitate writing.
SCRIVELLOES, small elephants, those
 under the weight of 20 lbs.
SCRIVENER, a writer; a conveyancer, or
 money-broker. See **MONEY-SCRIVENER**.
SCRIVENERS' COMPANY, one of the tailor
 livery companies of London, which has
 no hall.
SCROLL, a roll of parchment.*
SCROW, a scroll; carriers' cuttings or small
 clippings from skins; the ears and other
 redundancies used for making glue or size.
SCRUB, dense underwood; stunted bushes;
 a name in Scotland for the jack-plane; to
 scour or rub hard; to clean by washing
 with a brush.
SCRUPEL, a small weight used in compound-
 ing medicines, the third part of a drachm,
 and equal to 20 grains troy, and thus
 expressed symbolically $\frac{1}{3}$. [votes.
SCRUTINEER, one who examines or assesses
SCUD, in navigation, to drive before a gale
 with little or no sail set.
SCUDO, an Italian silver coin and money of
 account, worth about 1s.
SCUFE, a Scotch name for the racket or
 stringed battledore used in striking the
 ball at tennis.
SCUFFLER, an agricultural implement for
 cutting up weeds; the horse-hoe.
SCULL, a short oar.
SCULL-MAKER. See **OAR-MAKER**.
SCULPIN, a fish of the bull-head family,
Cottus octodecimspinosus, common on the
 American coasts; also called "crapaud
 de mer." It is a favourite food of the
 Greenlanders.

SCULPTOR, a carver in wood or marble.

SCUM, the refuse or extraneous matters that rise on the surface of heated liquors, or melted metal.

SCUM-BOILER, a fat-melter, or tallow-chandler; one who refines the scum of sugar.

SCUPPER-NAIL, a large-headed nail.

SCUPPERS, holes in the side of a ship, to carry off water from the main deck.

SCURF-BRUSH, a hard hair-brush; a carry-comb for a horse.

SCURVY-GRASS, the *Cochlearia officinalis*, which is in repute for its antiscorbutic virtues.

SCUTCH, a wooden instrument used in dressing flax and hemp. *

SCUTCHING STOCK, part of a flax-mill.

SCUTCH-MILL, a mill for preparing flax.

SCUTCH-RAKE, a flax dresser's implement.

SCUTTLE, a hole cut in any part of a vessel; an iron or copper pan or vessel for holding coals for a room.

SCUTTLE-BUTT, a cask with a hole cut in its bilge, and kept on the deck of a vessel to hold water for daily use.

SCUTTHE, a long, sharp, curved instrument for cutting grass.

SCYTHE-MANUFACTURER, a maker of scythes-blades.

SCYTHE-STONE, a whetstone for sharpening gardening or reaping scythes.

SEA-CHICK, a species of gurnard (*Trigla cuculus* and *T. Hirax*), much sought after by Russian epicures, and, being very scarce, they sometimes sell as high as 30 roubles.

SEA-COMPASS, a mariner's compass.

SEA-EAR-SHELL. See EAR-SHELL.

SEA-FOAM. See MEERSCHAUM.

SEA-GIRDLES, a name for the edible fucus, *Laminaria digitata*.

SEA-GREEN, a colour resembling the emerald green of the sea.

SEAH, a Jewish dry-measure, which contained nearly 14 pints.

SEA-HORSE TOOTH, a name given to the teeth of the walrus, and of the hippopotamus, which yield ivory.

SEAK, a preparation of the best mottled soap used in milling cloth.

SEA-KALE, an esteemed vegetable, the *Crambe maritima*.

SEAL, an engraved stamp for making an impression, used for private or public purposes.

SEALED-TEA, a kind of coarse tea, imported into Kweichow from China, so called from being pressed into solid sealed packages, weighing about 3 pounds each, so firmly compacted together that nothing less than hammer and chisel will break it. The leaves of this tea are old and tough as leather; the twigs and stalks are intermingled, and some fatty substance is mixed with it, to make it cohere.

SEAL-ENGRAVER, a die-sinker; a lapidary who cuts arms and crests on stones.

SEALING, the business of hunting and catching seals, and curing their skins; affixing a stamp to official documents.

SEALING-WAX, an adhesive resinous substance, made for sealing letters and documents, and covering the corks of bottles. The chief components of sealing-wax are

shell-lac resin, and turpentine. In making red-wax, cinnabar is added, and for black wax, levigated ivory black.

SEAL-OIL, oil obtained from the seal fisheries, which is of two kinds, pale or cold drawn, and boiled or dark oil. The blubber is suffered to drain, for two or three months, into wooden pans, and this furnishes the pale seal oil of commerce, forming 50 to 70 per cent. of the whole. The putrescent refuse, and the clippings of the pelts, yield further quantities of dark oil by boiling. About 2½ millions gallons of seal-oil are shipped annually from Newfoundland.

SEALS, various species of *Phoca*, which are hunted for their skins, and the oil obtained from the blubber. The skins are sorted by fishermen into four qualities, young harp, young hood, old harp, bedlamer (year-old hood), and old hood; the most productive being young harp. Seals are found in immense numbers off the coasts of Newfoundland, Greenland, and Labrador, and we import from 500 000 to 700,000 skins annually. They are commercially classed into blue backs, white coats, and hair seal, small and large. Some of these are dyed and prepared as furs; others are used for leather, and, when tanned and varnished, they are employed by coach-makers and harness-makers, for accoutrements, and for patent or enamelled boots and shoes.

SEAL-SKIN MAKER, a tanner who prepares and varnishes seal skins for leather.

SEAM, a horse-load of timber, about 3 cwt.; a trade term for 24 stone of glass, = 120 lbs.; a name sometimes applied to the quarter of grain, or 8 bushels; a join; the interval between planks in a vessel's deck or side. *

SEAMAN, in a general sense all persons employed or engaged in any capacity on board a ship, although there are several classifications; able-bodied seamen, in the navy, are skilled and competent sailors, who know all the duties for which they are engaged.

SEA-MILE, the marine or geographical mile, the 60th part of a degree; it is often, however, applied to the marine league, or the 20th part of a degree. See MILE.

SEAMING-LACE, a coach-maker's lace, used to cover seams and edges.

SEA-MORSE TEETH, a name for the canines or tusks of the hippopotamus, and which supply the most suitable ivory for the dentist.

SEAM-PRESSER, an abstract of a drill roller, consisting of two cylinders of cast iron, which, following the plough in the furrows, press and roll down the newly turned-up earth.

SEAM-SEINE, a large net for taking pilchards and herrings, varying from 200 to 300 fathoms in length, and from 10 to 14 fathoms in depth, and having cork buoys on one edge, and lead weights on the other.

SEANA, the head man of a village in India.

SEA-PIE, meat stewed in a saucepan, with a cover of dough.

SEARCHER, a Custom-house officer who examines vessels and passengers' baggage; a woman searcher of female prisoners. *

SEARCH-W
searching
conceal
rupt, &
SEABE, S
SEA-SALT,
SEA-SHAD,
of from
pickled,
to those
SEASLOR-G
leaves,
astringer
Jamaica
SEA-SLUG,
SEASONED,
with con
SEAT, a ch
house.
SEATING,
ther, or t
the cush
SEAT, the
of 7337
Antwerp
SEA-UNICO
both or
monocer
long, and
SEA-WALL,
keep off
SEA-WAND
tions aig
SEA-WEED
enter lar
manure,
barilla a
acid.
SECCO, a
from 14 t
SE'CHOIE (I
ing room
SECHSLING
measure,
bushels.
SECHTER,
gescheld
SECKEL, a
SECOND, a
of a mil
is also a
the 12th
10th part
part of t
inch.
SECONDAR
the secon
SECONDAR
the city
SECONDAR
she-173 d
SECOND-H
of cloth
SECOND-M
cently
SECOND-R
110 gna
SECONDS, a
factured
and the
SECRETAR
nitrate o
and ha

entine. In making
dried, and for black
lack.

In the seal fisheries,
male or cold drawn,
l. The blubber is
ro or three months,
this furnishes the
rce, forming 50 to
e. The putrescent
s of the pelts, yield
dark oil by boiling.
ons of seal-oil are
Newfoundland.

Phoca, which are
and the oil obtained
ic skins are sorted
r qualities, young
ld harp, bedlamer
ld hood; the most
g harp. Seals are
bers off the coats of
and, and Labrador,
0 000 to 700,000 skins
commercially classed

coats, and hair seal,
e of these are dyed
others are used for
red and varnished.
coach-makers and
accoutrements, and
boots and shoes.

anner who prepares
s for leather.
mber, about 3 cwt.;
e of glass, = 120
mes applied to the
ushels; a join; the
s in a vessel's deck

se all persons
n any capacity on
a there are several
ddled seamen, in the
competent sailors,
des for which they

r geographical mile,
e: it is often, how-
marine league, or the
See MILE.
maker's lace, used to

ame for the canines
otamus, and which
able ivory for the

act of a drill roller,
nders of cast iron,
e plough in the
ill down the newly

for taking pichards
rom 200 to 300
and from 10 to 14
l having cork buoys
weights on the other
a village in India.
a saucapan, with a

use officer who ex-
sengers' baggage;
male prisoners. *

SEARCH-WARRANT, a legal authority for searching a house for stolen goods, or for concealed property belonging to a bankrupt, &c.

SEASIDE, SEARCE, a fine wire sieve.

SEA-SALT, chloride of soda. See SALT.

SEA-SHAD, a delicious North-American fish, of from 2 to 3 lbs. which is split and pickled. The river shad are much inferior to those taken in the sea. See SHAD.

SEASIDE-GRAPE, the *Coccoloba uvifera*: the leaves, wood, and bark, are extremely astringent, and afford an extract termed Jamaica kino. The wood gives a red dye.

SEA-SLUG. See TUBANO.

SEASONED, wood well dried; food flavoured with condiments or spices.

SEAT, a chair, couch, or bench; a country house.

SEATING, horse-hair fabric, American leather, or other materials, made for covering the cushions of chairs, couches, &c.

SEAU, the French name for the elmer, of 7.337 gallons, formerly used in Antwerp.

SEA-UNICORN TOOTHI, a name for the spiral horn or tusk of the narwhal (*Monodon monoceros*), which is often from 6 to 10 feet long, and is a beautiful ivory.

SEA-WALL, an embankment on the shore to keep off the encroachments of the tide.

SEA-WAND, SEA-WARE, names for a nutritious alga, the *Laminaria digitata*.

SEA-WEEDS, marine plants, many of which enter largely into commerce for food, for manure, for making glue or jelly, for barilla and iodine, and as a source of acetic acid.

SECCIO, an Italian liquid-measure, ranging from 1½ to 2½ gallons in different towns.

SE'CHOIR (French), a clothes'-horse; a drying room.

SECHSLING, SECHSTING, a Bavarian grain-measure, the 6th of the schaff, = 8.784 bushels.

SECHTER, a German grain-measure, of 4 gechhelds, and = to 1.93 gallon.

SECKEL, a small pear.

SECOND, a measure of time of the 60th part of a minute, and represented thus $\frac{1}{60}$. It is also a petty linear measure: in England, the 12th part of a line; in Switzerland, the 10th part of a line; in Germany, the 10th part of the prime, or the 100th part of the inch.

SECONDARIES, those quills which rise from the second bone of the wings.

SECONDARIES' COURT, a small-debt court in the city of London.

SECONDARY, a judge and assistant of the sheriffs of London.

SECOND-HAND, not new or original; articles of clothing, &c. that have been used.

SECOND-MATE, a junior, or subordinate, executive officer in a merchant-ship.

SECOND-RATE, a ship of war carrying 80 to 110 guns.

SECONDS, a kind of household flour manufactured from general runs of red wheat, and the flour made from sharps ground.

SECRETAGE, the application of a solution of nitrate of mercury with a sponge to rabbit and hare skins, and the fur of other

animals, to communicate the property of felling which they do not possess.

SECRETARIAT (French), a secretaryship.

SECRETARY, a head clerk or writer; the acting official and record officer of a society or administrative board; a public functionary so named.

SECRET-SPRINGEE, one who puts in watch-springs.

SECTION, an interior vertical plan of a building; an indefinite portion of land; a railway cutting; a division of police.

SECTOR, a mathematical instrument, used in making diagrams and laying down plans.

SEDAN-CHAIR, a portable seat or hand-carriage for one person, carried by two footmen or bearers, with poles.

SEDIMENT, feculencies or refuse; a deposit of lees or dregs.

SEED-BROKER, an importer and dealer in oil and other seeds.

SEED-CAKE, a sweet cake containing caraway seeds. See OIL-CAKE.

SEED-CRUSHER, one who expresses oil from seeds; a machine with rollers.

SEED-LAC, small fragments of lac-resin, from which the colouring matter has been removed by boiling.

SEED-OIL, an indefinite name for several kinds of oil, which enter into commerce; especially for those made from the *Jatropha*, teal, niger, poppy, and other Indian seeds. See GINGELLE.

SEED-PLANTER, the American name for the sowing-machine, which, in this country, is called a drill.

SEED MAN, a dealer in agricultural and garden seeds.

SEEKAKAL, an East Indian name for a species of soap-nut, obtained from the *Mimosa abstergens*.

SEER, a variable Indian weight, of which 40, however, usually go to the maund. It ranges from 3580 grains up to 35,650 grains. The seer should be a perfect cylinder, depth 4.35 inches, diameter 4.45 inches. In Bokhara the seer is 35½ lbs; in Trichinopoly the seer for metals is 0 oz. 8½ drachms. The East India Company's new seer of 80 tolas = 2.057 lbs. avoirdupois. The pukka seer is 1.866 lb.; 16 chittacks of 900 grains each, = 5 siccas or rupees, make a Calcutta bazaar seer; 60 siccas a Serampore seer; 82 a Hooghly seer; 84 a Benares and Mirzapore seer; and 96 an Allahabad and Lucknow seer.

At Nagpore, 80 rupees' weight is a seer. The Calcutta factory seer is equal to 72 sicca weight, 11 annas, 2 puns, 10 gundas, and 3.63 cowries. Colonel Sykes and other Indian authorities give the Indian seer as 14,400 grains, = 2.057 lbs. avoirdupois, and the 72 sicca weight is 180 grains. Also an Indian name for the fragrant aromatic root of *Hedychium spicatum*.

SEERHAND, a kind of muslin between nainsook and mull, particularly adapted for dresses, retaining its clearness after washing.

SEETOAII, a sort of concave iron trowel used to scrape and collect the juice of the poppy.

SEGAH. See CIGAR.

SEGAR. A fire clay receptacle, in which porcelain articles are placed to be fired or baked in the biscuit-kiln. See SAGER.

SEIDL, SEITEL, a German measure of capacity; for liquids 1 to 1½ pint in different localities; as a dry-measure about ½ pint; for coal 4 bushels.

SEIDLITZ, an aperient powder, composed of equal parts of bi-carbonate of soda and Rochelle salts, which is taken dissolved in water; tartaric-acid being added to make it effervesce.

SEIGLE, the French name for rye.

SEIGNORAGE, a duty paid for coining money. In 1816 a seigniorage of 6-45 per cent. was imposed on the silver coinage by the 66 George III.

SEIL, the German name for the cord or surveyor's chain.

SEINE-BOAT, a fishing-boat, about 15 tons burden, used in the fisheries on the west coast of England, to carry the large seine or casting-net. This boat is accompanied by two others, one a follower of about the same size, to assist in mooring the net, and a smaller boat, called a winker, for general purposes. See SEAM.

SEITEL. See SEIDL.

SEIZAL, a sort of cloth of 1600 threads.

SEIZE, to fasten ropes together by turns of small stuff.

SELAMIM, a Portuguese grain-measure, nearly ½ pint.

SELL, to dispose of; to vend or traffic.

SELLER, a French saddler.

SELTZER-WATER, a mineral water; saline and slightly alkaline, and highly impregnated with carbonic-acid.

SILVAGE, the edge of any thing; a skein of rope yarns or spun yarn twisted together, used as a neat strap.

SEMAINE, the French name for a week or seven days.

SEMAPHORE, an old-fashioned telegraph with arms.

SEMECINE, SEMEN CONTRA, names for the *Artemisia Sieberi*, and some allied species, the leaves and flower-heads of which are a celebrated remedy for worms. The vermifuge properties of this celebrated medicine reside in a volatile oil and resinous extract. See SAMPONNA.

SEMHARK, a school for the young.

SEMOLA, an Italian name for bran; but often erroneously applied by grocers, and other vendors, to semolino.

SEMOLINO (Italian), small seed; grains of rice; a kind of paste for soups. The commercial name for the fine hard parts of wheat rounded by attrition in the mill-stones, imported chiefly from Italy to the extent of 949 cwts. in 1855. In France, the name semolino is given to the large hard grains of wheat retained in the bolting machine, after the fine parts have been pressed through its meshes. With the semoule or gruau the fine white Parisian bread is made. The best semolino is obtained from the wheat of the southern parts of Europe.

SEN, a Siamese and Cambodian land-measure of 130 feet, and containing 20 peuns.

SENDAL, a thin kind of silk.

SENEGAL-ROOT, a name for the diuretic and very bitter root of *Coccoloba bakis*; used in intermittents, and in gonorrhoea.

SENEKA-ROOT, the root of *Polygala Senega*, a native of the United States, which is diaphoretic, diuretic, and expectorant. It was introduced into medical practice as a remedy in snake bites; but its efficacy in the treatment of these accidents is very questionable.

SENSCHAL, a high bailiff; a steward.

SENNA, the leaflets of several species of *Cassia*, used in medicine for their purgative properties. *C. elongata* and *C. acutifolia*, furnish the Tinnevely and Alexandrian senna, which are the best. The latter constitutes the bulk of the imports into Europe. It is much adulterated with the leaves of *Cynanchum Argelæ*, *Tephrosia Apollinea*, and *Corcharia myrsifolia*. Our imports average about 150,000lbs, although they are often much larger.

SENTRY, a seaman's term for a coarse yarn or line for making rope; rope-yarns plaited, or flat braided cordage; plaited straw of palm leaves, &c., of which grass hats are made.

SENTINEL, SENTRY, a soldier, or guard; a watchman, or look-out.

SENTRY-BOX, a small wooden house, serving as a shelter for a sentry in bad weather.

SERPOK, the current coin of Cochinchina, cast of a compound brittle metal called tutanag, the base of which is zinc. It is about the size of a shilling, and pierced with a square hole, by which they are strung in numbers together; and as they are the only coin used, they form a very bulky and inconvenient medium: 60 specks are equal to one mas, an imaginary coin worth about 2½d.; and ten mas make a quan.

SEPIA, a brown colour originally obtained from the ink-bag of a species of cuttlefish.

SEPIA DRAWING, a neutral tinted picture coloured with sepia.

SERPOX, a bearer or messenger in Bombay; but in a general sense applied to the native soldiers serving under the East India Company.

SEPTAHL, nodules of chalky marl, the well-known basis of Roman cement.

SEQUESTERATION, in Scotland, the process by which the effects of a bankrupt trader are realized and divided among his creditors, as by the process of bankruptcy in England. The law on the subject is contained in the statute 2 and 3 Vic. chap. 41.

SERQUIN, an Italian gold coin worth about 9s. 6d.; current in Algiers, at 8s. 6½d.; a Turkish money worth from 7s. 6d. to 7s. 8d.

SERAFINA, a sort of swan-skin used for waistcoats.

SERAN (French), a hatchel to beat flax with.

SERANCOLIN, a kind of red marble in France.

SERANG, the Indian name for the boatswain of a ship.

SERAPHINE. See MELODEON.

SERAPHINE MAKER, a manufacturer of musical instruments so named.

SEBAST

SERF, a

for ex

SERONA

in sev

non-c

SENGEA

culled

writ,

degree

frank a

bnrris

SERGE,

sively

other

SERGEOT

SERICO

surface

is a leg

SERISHT

SEBON, S

formed

toned v

various

Somoti

or a p

87½ lbs,

weight

NERPE (P

SERPENT,

musical

a serper

in milita

SERPENTA

Serpente

which is

diaphore

to-brifuge

SERPENTIN

SERPENTIN

limeston

snake-li

fine bed

is now l

does an

easily c

high pol

SERPETTE,

basket.

SERRATED

SERUIHE

SERVANT,

labourer

SERVANTS'

lists of

wait to

registrat

SERVICE,

private;

of dishes

table line

spun-yar

it from

SERVICE-P

pipe att

leading t

SERVETTE

SERVING, t

cubic or

YARN, to

parts wh

SERVING-B

light use

SERANTER, a Turkish general officer.
SERAF, a Russian slave; an Hindustani name for exchange or discount. *See* **SURORY**.
SERGEANT, an officer; the word is used in several senses, as for a police-officer, a non-commissioned military officer, &c.
SERGEANTS-AT-LAW are persons who, being called to the bar, are, by the Queen's writ, commanded to take upon them the degree of the cof by a certain day. They rank after colonels, and before doctors and barristers.
SERGE, a cloth of quilted woollen, extensively manufactured in Devonshire and other counties.
SERGETTE, a thin and slight serge.
SERICEOUS, silky; having a soft, smooth surface like silk; covered with silky hairs, as a leaf.
SERISHTADAR, a revenue officer in India.
SERON, **SERON**, a kind of skin package; a bale formed of pieces of wood, covered or fastened with hide; cochineal, indigo, and various drugs are imported in this form. Sometimes a matted bale of almonds, or a pannier of raisins, weighing about 8½ lbs, is called a seron. An African weight of 185.55 grains.
SERP (French), a bill-hook.
SERPENT, a kind of fire-work; a brass musical wind-instrument, something like a serpent in its convolutions, chiefly used in military bands.
SERPENTARY-ROOT, the root of *Aristolochia Serpentaria*, a native of North America, which is a valuable tonic, stimulant, and diaphoretic, and has been used as a substitute with considerable success.
SERPENTINE (French), the cook of a musket.
SERPENTINE, a handsome green magnesium limestone, so called from its spotted or snake-like markings, of which there are fine beds in Cornwall. Serpentine marble is now largely used for ornamental purposes and architectural decorations, being easily cut or turned, and admitting of a high polish. *See* **LIZARD-STONE**.
SERPETTE, a curved knife for pruning; a basket.
SERRATED, notched; edged like a saw.
SERRURIER, a French locksmith.
SERVANT, a household domestic; a farm labourer; a menial.
SERVANTS' REGISTER-OFFICE, a place where lists of vacancies are kept, and servants wait to be hired, who pay a fee to the registrar when suited with a place.
SERVICE, duty or employment public or private; being engaged by another; a set of dishes and plates; an assortment of table linen; a seaman's term for layers of spun-yarn placed round a rope to protect it from friction.
SERVICE-PIPE, the junction or connecting pipe attached to water and gas mains leading to private houses, &c.
SERViette (French), a table napkin.
SERVING, the process of binding or casing a cable or large rope with canvas or spun-yarn, to prevent friction or wearing in parts which are much exposed.
SERVING-BOARD, **SERVING-MALLET**, an implement used by sailors and riggers in wind-

ing tarred yarns around large ropes to protect them from friction or from undue wear.
SESAME, a plant, the *Sesamum orientale*, universally cultivated in the East Indies for the oil expressed from its seeds. We imported, in 1855, 652 quarters of sesame seed. In 1856, 22,700 cwt. of this seed were shipped from Madras alone, besides 224 cwt. of oil. It is there called Gingly or Glingelle, and the seed is also known in commerce under its vernacular name of teal and til. *See* **SUTRICH**. [Scotland.
SESSIONS-CLERK, a clerk of the law courts in Sesspool, a reservoir for waste water; a hollow sunk for receiving drainage. *See* **CESSPOOL**.
SEST, a grain-measure of Siam, rather more than a picul; 185 lbs.
SESTER, a name for the setler.
SET, a complete assortment; a measure of capacity in Siam. *See* **RAT**.
SETA, an ancient Hindoo weight of 225 grains. [Irranean.
SETEE, a lateen-rigged vessel in the Mediterranean.
SETEE, an ancient variable land-measure of France, ranging from 9 to 11½ French areas.
SETIER, a former French grain-measure of 1½ to 3½ bushels; but 1½ setier of Paris may be taken as equal to a Winchester quarter of 8 bushels; a wine-measure of 8 French pints, 1,640 gallons. The new setier of France is the hectolitre. [4250 feet.
SETINE, a land-measure of Geneva, about SET-OFF, a counterbalance; one demand placed against another.
SETT, a number of miles taken upon lease.
SETTEE, a large long seat with a back; a two-masted vessel; an Orkney weight. *See* **SETEE** and **LESU-PUND**.
SETTEE-BED, a bed that folds up into a couch, chair, or sofa.
SETTER, a useful sporting-dog, the *Canis index*, trained to sit or crouch to the game he finds.
SETTING-COAT, the best kind of plastering.
SETTLEMENT, a new colony or township; the payment of a bill; the arranging or closing mercantile transactions; balancing of cross accounts; the location of a pauper on the parish to which he has a legal right; the sinking of a foundation; the drag or forcibles deposited in liquors.
SETTLER, a colonist; one who locates on new land.
SETTLING-DAY, the prompt-day in the produce market; the half-monthly account-day for shares and stocks on the Stock-exchange.
SEVILLE-ORANGE, a bitter orange. *See* **ORANGES** and **LEMONS**.
SEVOJEA, a name for the *Stenanthium frigidum* of Kunth, the *Helonias frigidum* of Schlecht, a native of the cool uplands of Mexico, and one of the sources of the poisonous sabadilla seeds of commerce, from which veratrin is prepared. *See* **CEBADILLA**.
SEW, to join by thread or fine fibre, and a needle; to drain a pond for the fish.
SEWED MUSLIN MANUFACTURER, a preparer of needle-work or embroidery.

SEWER-LAMP, a safety-lamp for exploring sewers.

SEWERS, subterranean conduits; arched chimneys or water-courses constructed under-ground, to carry off the waste waters or filth of cities.

SEWERS-RATE, a parish-rate levied for the keeping of the sewers in good order, usually chargeable to the landlord, unless agreed to be paid by the tenant or occupier.

SEWING-COTTON, **SEWING-SILK**, **SEWING-THREAD**, linen or silken threads prepared for the use of sempstresses, in bills or skelms, or wound on reels.

SEWING-MACHINE, a labour-saving machine for stitching, adapted, according to its construction, for sewing or stitching woollen, linen, leather, &c.

SEWINGS, compound threads of silk, wound, cleaned, doubled, and thrown, with especial reference to their ultimate use as sewing-silk.

SIXTANT, an astronomical instrument made like a quadrant, capable of measuring an angle of 120 degrees.

SEKTON, one who has the charge of a church, or of a graveyard, or cemetery.

SEYN, an Indian measure of capacity in use in Malwa, = to 34-137 lbs.

SHABBY, damaged or faded; articles not new.

SHACKLES, links in a chain cable, fitted with a moveable bolt, so that the chain can be separated; iron fetters for the legs of prisoners, slaves, &c.

SHAD, a common fish, the *Clupea Alosa*, caught principally in the Bay of Fundy. The shad of America having been found to differ materially from that of Europe, has received a distinct name, being designated *Alosa sapidissima* by Wilson, Dr. Storer, and others.

SHADDOCK, a West Indian fruit with a thick rind, the *Citrus decumana*.

SHADE, a screen or sun-blind; a hollow glass cover for enclosing and protecting ornaments, &c.; a tint in painting.

SHAFT, an engineering name for a large axle of machinery, a small one being termed a spindle; the pole of a carriage; the handle of a weapon; an arrow; the vertical access to a coal or other mine.

SHAFT-BENDER, a person who bends timber by steam and pressure.

SHAFT-HORSE, the horse which supports the poles or shafts of a vehicle.

SHAFT-SINKING, the process of boring or sinking excavations to mines.

SHAG, a kind of cloth with a coarse nap; rough woolly hair. *

SHAOREEN, a tuberculated or grained leather formerly prepared from the skin of a species of shark, and stained green; a kind of hard-grained leather, made in imitation of the above in Russia, from the skins of horses or asses.

SHAG-TOBACCO, a very strong dark kind of tobacco, cut into fine threads, used both for chewing and smoking, which acquires its colour from being soaked or liquored.

SHAHEE, a Persian copper coin worth 1½d., the tenth part of the silver panabit.

SHAHID, a Persian name for honey.

SHAKE-WILLY. See **WILLYING MACHINE**.

SHALE, indurated slaty clay. From bituminous shale a variety of commercial products are now obtained.

SHALL, a kind of twilled cloth, made from the native goats' hair at ANKORA.

SHALLOON, a worsted stuff, the great staple of Halifax, where about 10,000 pieces are annually made for shipment to Turkey and the Levant.

SHALLOON-MAKER, a weaver of shalloon.

SHALLOP, a large two-masted schooner-rigged boat; a light vessel with lug sails.

SHALLOT, a species of pungent small onion, the *Allium Ascalonicum*, used in cooking, for flavouring or seasoning food.

SHAMBLES, a slaughter-house.

SHAMEANA, a gold throne cover of velvet, and gold embroidery, &c. used by native princes in India.

SHAMI, a money of Bussorah, about 1s. 10d.

SHAMMY, a common mode of writing or expressing chamois or oiled leather. See **CHAMOIS-LEATHER**.

SHAMPOOER, a person in connection with the hot bath, who rubs the body and extends the limbs.

SHANK, a double hand-ladle, capable of holding 2 to 4 cwt. of melted metal, carried in foundries by from three to five men; a part of type; the long part of a key or other instrument; the main piece of an anchor, the long iron bar connecting the flukes or arms with the stock.

SHANK-PAINTER, a rope or chain for securing the shank of the anchor to the ship's side.

SHANTY, a rude dwelling or hut in North America. [who lives in a shanty.]

SHANTYMAN, a lumberer or wood cutter; one

SHAPE, form or figure; a pattern; a mould or cast, as a jelly shape, &c.

SHAPER, a name given to the rupee when used as a weight in the Southern Mahratta country, and equal to 174 grains, but the new rupee is 180 grains.

SHARE a part or portion, as of the property or stock in a joint-stock company; the cutting part or metal blade of a plough; to divide.

SHAREBROKER, a dealer in railway or other shares and securities.

SHAREHOLDER, one who owns a share in a joint fund or property.

SHARK, a popular name for several species of *Squalus*, a voracious fish. The skin of some species is used by native workmen in India for polishing wood and ivory, and is made into shagreen. The dried fins are sent to China, where they are esteemed a food delicacy. A large quantity of oil is also obtained from the livers.

SHARK-LIVER OIL, one of the common fish oils obtained in abundance, in some tropical localities, from sharks. It has a very low specific gravity.

SHARP, a term applied to instruments having a fine edge or thin point; also to vegetable substances which have a sour or acid flavour.

SHARPS, a miller's name for the hard parts of the wheat, which require grinding a second time. By some millers sharps are called middlings.

SHA
for
SHA
to
lin
SHAV
Eg
SHAV
ma
SHAV
or j
SHAV
with
stru
SHAW
icos
of w
mate
Pals
are l
SHAW
the
shaw
and a
SHAW
of w
stru
and fr
chen
&c.
SHAW
fasten
SHAW
in sh
SHEA B
from t
SHEADAN
for the
SHEADING
district
SHEAF,
field;
of iron
SHEALING
of ont
before
tion for
SHEAR,
wool;
SHEARER
SHEAR-H
SHEARIN
screw-
district
are pas
SHEARIN
heating
upon e
pact, a
ter ste
SHEARLIN
SHEARS,
secured
strong
differen
and for
SHEAR-ST
lined
scythes
and oth
SHEATH,
SHEATHIN
bottom

MACHINE.
From bitum-
merical prom-
h, made from
corn.
A great staple
1000 pieces are
to Turkey and
of shalloon.
ted schooner-
with lug sails.
at small onion,
used in cooking,
and food.
Cover of velvet,
used by native
men, about 1s. 10d.
of writing or ex-
posed leather. See
connection with
the body and
capable of hold-
ing metal, carried
to five men; a
part of a key or
main piece of an
iron connecting the
stock.
chain for securing
to the ship's side,
or put in North
to lives in a shanty,
or wood cutter; one
pattern; a mould
&c.
to the rupee when
to Southern Mal-
to 174 grains, but
varies.
as of the property
of the company; the
blade of a plough; to
in railway or other
owns a share in a
for several species
of fish. The skin of
by native workmen
of wood and ivory,
is green. The dried
where they are es-
pecially. A large quan-
tity of the livers.
of the common fish
dance, in some tro-
pical sharks. It has a
fatty
used to instruments
of thin point; also to
which have a sour
ness for the hard parts
require grinding a
no millers sharp as are

SHATIR, a Persian name for a running
loathair.
SHAVE, a drawing knife used by coopers;
to cut off thin slices; to clear the face of
hair with a razor.
SHAVE-GRASS, a name for the Dutch rush,
Equisetum hyemale. See DUTCH-RUSH.
SHAVING-BOX, a box with soap used for
making a lather to shave with.
SHAVING-JUG, **SHAVING-POT**, a metal vessel
or jug for holding hot water to shave with.
SHAVINGS, thin slices of wood, stripped off
with a knife, plane, or other cutting in-
strument.
SHAWL, a gentleman's neck scarf; a lady's
loose outer wrapper for the person, made
of woollen or some other soft and warm
material. Many of these, as Cashmere,
Paisley, and Indian embroidered shawls,
are held in high estimation.
SHAWL-BORDER MAKER, a manufacturer of
the fancy borders for ladies' superior
shawls, which are usually made separate,
and afterwards attached to the middle.
SHAWL MANUFACTURER, a maker of shawls,
of which there are numberless varieties,
and fancy patterns and materials, bargee,
chenille, Paisley, Edinburgh, Cashmere,
&c.
SHAWL-PIN, a lady's ornament, or fancy
fastener for a shawl.
SHAWL-WAREHOUSEMAN, a wholesale dealer
in shawls.
SHEA BUTTER, a solid fat obtained in Africa
from the seed of *Bassia Parkii*.
SHEADANA, **SHALDANEH**, Persian names
for the seed of the hemp plant.
SHEADING, a tithing, or local subdivision
of districts in the Isle of Man.
SHEAF, a bundle of corn bound up in the
field; a bunch of 24 arrows; a quantity
of iron or steel.
SHEALINGS, a name for the coarse husks
of oats, taken off between mill-stones
before the grain is kiln-dried in prepara-
tion for being ground into meal.
SHEAR, to clip or cut close, as a fleece of
wool; the nap of cloth, &c.; to nap.
SHEARER, one who clips the fleece of wool.
SHEAR-HULK, a vessel fitted with shears.
SHEARING - FRAME, **SHEARING - MACHINE**, a
screw-like machine in the manufacturing
districts, through which woven fabrics
are passed, to cut and level the surface.
SHEARING STEEL, a process of welding, or
heating and hammering several pieces
upon each other, to form a dense, com-
pact, and tough mass, from which bil-
let steel is made. [shorn.]
SHEARLING, a sheep that has been once
sheared, spars elevated at angles and
secured, for holding out masts, or fitting
them in; cutting instruments, large,
strong scissors, of which there are
different kinds, as for shearing sheep,
and for clipping hedges, &c.
SHEAR-STEEL, a prepared kind of steel, so
named from its applicability for making
scythes, clothiers', and shepherds' shears,
and other cutting instruments. [a sword.]
SHEATH, a case for a knife; a scabbard for
SHEATHING, a casing or covering to a ship's
bottom of copper or yellow metal.

SHEAVE, the wheel in a pulley block, over
which the rope travels. [Scotland.]
SHEBEN - SHOP, an illegal spirit-store in
SHEB, a slight building; an erection with
open sides; a shelter for cattle, carts, &c.;
part of a weaver's loom.
SHEED STONES, a kind of granite.
SHEELING, a cottage.
SHEEP, the *Ovis aries*, a domestic animal, of
high importance to man for its flesh and
woolly covering. See WOOL.
SHEEP-COT, an enclosure or pen for sheep.
SHEEP-FARMER, a breeder of sheep, one who
attends to the rearing of sheep for their
wool or carcase.
SHEEP-GESE PIECES and **FLESHINGS**, cuttings
of sheep skins saved for making glue.
SHEEP-HOOK, a shepherd's crook for catch-
ing sheep by the legs.
SHEEP-PELTS, the skins of sheep, fresh or
salted, intended for leather.
SHEEP-PEN, **SHEEP-PEN**, an enclosure made
with hurdles to confine sheep in some
particular spot.
SHEEP-RUN, an extent of open country
devoted to the grazing of sheep. In
Australia the average requirement of
pasture is an acre for each sheep.
SHEEP-SHEARER, a free labourer who clips
the fleece of sheep.
SHEEP-SHEARS MAKER, a manufacturer of
the steel clipping-instruments used in
shearing sheep.
SHEEP-SKIN, the skin of a sheep; leather
prepared from it.
SHEEP-SPLITS, the pelts or skins of sheep,
split by a cutting knife or machine into
two sections.
SHEEP-WASH, a liquid or smearing substance
for the fleece or skins of sheep, either to
kill vermin, or to preserve the wool; a
mixture of arsenious acid and soft soap
in water, in which sheep are dipped.
SHEERS, a triangular erection of spars, by
which masts, &c. are lifted into a ship.
See SHEADS.
SHEET, a rope attached to the lower part
of the sail of a boat or ship; a piece of bed-
linen of calico or linen; a thin plate or
expanded surface of any kind, as a sheet
of copper, iron, or glass; a broad piece of
paper; an impression of printed paper
folded to form part of a pamphlet or book.
SHEET-ANCHOR, the third anchor, the most
important and reliable holdfast of a ship,
the best tower being the second anchor.
SHEET-CABLE, the strongest and best cable;
that attached to the sheet-anchor.
SHEET-GLASS, a plate of glass, run or cast in
a solid frame.
SHEETING, linen or cotton cloth for bed-
sheets. Calico is now much substituted
for linen sheeting, on account of its cheap-
ness and warmth. It is sold bleached and
unbleached.
SHEETS, a name given by railway com-
panies to wagon covers, of oiled canvas,
made of different qualities and sizes, from
23 to 42 square yards.
SHEET-ZINC, zinc rolled into plates or sheets.
SHEFFIELD-WARE, fine cutlery, and plated
and other metal articles, of which Shei-
field is the chief seat of manufacture.

SHINGLE-MILL, a saw-mill for cutting planks or logs into shingles.

SHINGLING-HAMMER, a ponderous machine for hammering or shaping the blooms of iron into square or oblong pieces.

SHINGLING-MILL, a forge or large workshop where iron is made malleable.

SHIN-PLASTER, a name given in the United States to the notes of broken banks, which are not current money payments.

SHINT, a kind of exhilarating Scotch game in which bats like golf-clubs are used.

SHIP, a three-masted vessel, with tops, yards, and square sails, to each mast.

SHIP AND INSURANCE BROKER, a person who deals in marine insurances, effecting insurances on vessels, cargo, and passengers' effects.

SHIP-BISCUIT, hard, coarse biscuit, specially prepared for use on shipboard.

SHIP-BISCUIT BAKER, a maker of hard biscuit for seamen's use.

SHIP-BREAKER, a person who buys the hulls of worn-out vessels, to break up for the timber and metal they contain.

SHIP-BROKER, a mercantile agent who transacts the business for a ship when in port, and usually combines the business of insurance.

SHIP-BUILDER, a shipwright; one who constructs vessels.

SHIP-CAPTAIN, the master and commander of a merchant-vessel.

SHIP-CARPENTER, a workman who fits up cabins, or performs the finishing work in ships. *See* CARPENTER.

SHIP-CARVER, one who carves figure-heads, and the work on the stern, or shapes, mouldings, &c., for a ship.

SHIP-CAULKER, one whose business it is to stop, with oakum and pitch, the seams of ships' sides and decks.

SHIP-CHANDLER, a tradesman who supplies the small wares and stores required for a ship.

SHIP-DELIVERER, a person who contracts to unload a ship.

SHIP-HEARTH MAKER, a manufacturer of the cooking galleys or stoves used on shipboard.

SHIP-JOINER. *See* JOINER.

SHIP-LETTER, a letter forwarded by a private sailing vessel, and not by the steamer or packet chartered to carry the post-office mail.

SHIP-LOAD, as much as a vessel can stow; 424 tons of coals. [*SHIP*.]

SHIP OF THE LINE. *See* LINE-OF-BATTLE.

SHIP-MODELLER, a designer; one who lays down the proposed lines of a vessel.

SHIP-OWNER, a person who owns one or more ships.

SHIPPED, transmitted by sea; goods consigned or forwarded to order.

SHIPPER, an exporter of goods; the person who enters at the Customs, in his name, goods sent by a ship.

SHIPPING-AGENT, a licensed broker or agent appointed by owners to transact business for a ship. *See* SHIP-BROKER.

SHIPPING-BILL, an invoice or manifest of goods placed on board a ship.

SHIPPING-CLERK, a merchant's clerk who attends to the shipment of goods.

SHIPPING INTEREST, the owners of ships and parties generally interested by business with shipping.

SHIPPING-NOTE, a delivery or receipt note of particulars of goods forwarded to a wharf or dock for shipment.

SHIPPING-OFFICE, the place of business of a broker, who receives small packages for shipment; a steam-packet office; a wharfinger's or dock-master's office.

SHIPPING-MASTER, an officer under the Local Marine Board, subject to the control of the Board of Trade.

SHIPPOUND, a commercial weight in Russia and Sweden, of 400 pounds avoirdupois; in some of the other northern countries equal to only 300 lbs. In estimating the carriage of goods, the shippond is reckoned at 330 lbs. In Sweden the shippond is 400 skatpounds of 15 ounces avoirdupois.

SHIP-PROVISION MERCHANT, a dealer in stores for ships, such as salted or preserved provisions, spirits, groceries, flour and meal, ship biscuit, &c.

SHIPRIGGED, square-rigged, as a three-masted ship is with large square sails, and spreading yards.

SHIP-RIGGER. *See* RIGGER.

SHIP'S ARTICLES, the conditions and terms which seamen condition to conform to, and abide by, on taking service on board a merchant ship, and which are binding on master and seamen.

SHIP'S-BLOCK MAKER, a manufacturer of large blocks for ship's use.

SHIP'S-HUSBAND, a part owner, or other person appointed as a manager to look after and provide stores, provisions, or assistance for a ship when in port.

SHIP'S-PAPERS, the certificate of registry, charter-party, manifest, and other official documents, required to be produced on certain occasions.

SHIP'S-SMITH, an iron worker who fits the metal work, bolts, &c. in ships.

SHIP-SURVEYOR, an examiner of the condition, fittings, and sea-worthiness of ships. *See* LLOYD'S SURVEYOR.

SHIP-TIMBALES, concave iron rings or eyes, used in the sails and rigging of vessels, to prevent the chafing of ropes when attached to hooks, bolts, staples, &c.

SHIPWRECK, the loss of a vessel at sea; or the stranding of a vessel.

SHIPWRIGHT, a ship-builder; a carpenter who works on ships.

SHIPWRIGHTS'-COMPANY, one of the minor livery companies of London, which, having no hull, transacts its business at Gull-hall. [*WORKS* of a ship-builder.]

SHIP-YARD, a marine building-yard; the SHIRAZ a Persian wine.

SHIRAZ TOBACCO. *See* PERSIAN TOBACCO.

SHIRE, a division of land, less than a county, sometimes only a parish.

SHIRR, an insertion of elastic cord between two pieces of cloth. [*TION*, or flannel.]

SHIRT, a man's under-garment of linen, cotton, or flannel.

SHIRT-BUTTON, small buttons of mother-of-pearl shell, porcelain, or other material, for attaching to the wrists, collar, and front of shirts.

ange flowers
sold in the
other shops
kall or tar-

ivil officer of
balliff of a
dge in Scot-

e carriage of
don.
ourt; a court
of debts under

assistant; one
the service of

the custody of
[urban piece.
chief used for a
sh white wine,
which the average
s ending 1856,
s, the conqump-
a gullons.

ER.
idsherry. sweet-

haggy pony bread

action for the per-

wright; one who
or of which orna-

or calico under-
or turn of work.
China, equal to
business.

rganized hunt in
animals, which
erous and trouble-

current British
t of a pound ster-
t weighs 8 dwts.
ish shilling gene-
Continent, for 10
ssia; 35 kreutzers
in Holland; and 1
ance. The follow-
number of shillings
nt:—

55..... 1,308 499
56..... 3,169,000
57..... 2,562,120
58..... 3,108 600
59..... 4,561,920
60..... 1,671,120

the eighth of a dollar

g up land.

piece of wood, used
in the same manner
ited States they are
the East and West
coarse beach gravel
ship.

American machine
and jointing shingles,
making 30,000 per

ull of water;
r trunk.
o for the long
o roots of

country-seat

lece of wood,
n, about nine
ress printers;
s, and struck
the types are
frame called a

ing is sold; a
the manufac-
ection of six or
e lower flat or

nd-bill or bust-

book of memo-
ay-book.
ard or resting-
o be examined,

s, desks, shelves,
xtures of a shop,
ntal window or

r or store-keeper.
to serves or at-

al superintendent
who directs the
er department for
nd sees they are

isplay window of

who attends upon.

a buttress or sup-
phon.
heep that has been

porter who takes
accurately in stenog-
an official engaged
blic meeting, trial,

term for sucking
ar old, which are
ve thirty barrels of

ran. See SHARPS.
ent quantity; goods
accidentally or for
ough passed and
s.

and arsenic run into
y dropping through
p of a shot-tower,
t the bottom. It is
ough sleeves into the
o 4.

ing pouch carried by
ot.
a melter and maker

ed tower from which
water.

SHOULDER OF MUTTON, the fore-leg of a sheep; a triangular sail for a boat.

SHOULDERS, a name in the leather trade for tanned or curried hides and kips, as well as for English and foreign offal.

SHOVEL, a wooden or iron scoop with a long handle; a kind of spade.

SHOVEL MAKER, a manufacturer of iron or wooden shovels and spades.

SNOW, an exhibition on a large or small scale; a booth at a fair. There are poultry shows, cattle shows, horticultural and floricultural shows, &c.

SNOW-BILL, SNOW-BOARD, a placard or display-board with large letters or devices.

SNOW-BOX MANUFACTURER, a maker of glass cases for shops, &c.

SNOW-CARD, a tradesman's placard or announcement; a pattern card for displaying in a shop.

SHOWMAN, one who keeps a small exhibition.

SHOW ROOM, a shopkeeper's or workman's display room.

SURAFNELL, a kind of bombshell filled with bullets, named after the inventor.

SURETALY, an Indian name for the tallpot palm, *Coccythra umbrauculifera*, from which a kind of flour is obtained. The seeds are a species of vegetable ivory, which are turned into marbles, beads for necklaces, chessmen, button-moulds, &c. They may be obtained in large quantities in India.

SHRIMP, a fisherman who catches shrimps on the sea shore.

SHRIMP-NET, a dredge-net fixed on a pole, or a sweep net dragged over the fishing ground.

SHRIMPS, small crustacea, the *Crangon vulgaris*, caught in large numbers, and sold in towns.

SHRINK, to warp or contract.

SHROFF, the native name for an Indian banker or money-changer.

SHROFFAGE, the examination of coins, and separation of the good from the debased.

SHROUD, grave-clothes for a corpse.

SHROUDS, sets of ropes reaching from the lower mast-heads to the vessel's sides, to steady and secure the masts.

SHUBE, a sledge wrapper of fur.

SHUBIT, an Arabic name for the aromatic and carminative fruit of *Anethum Sowa*.

SUDE, a name given to the husks of rice, and other refuse of rice-mills, largely supplied to oil-crushers, as an adulterating ingredient for linseed cake.

SUUMA, an Arabic name for bees'-wax.

SHUMAC. See SUMACIL.

SHUPRAK. See PELIJURREE. [apple.

SHURIFA, the Persian name for the casars.

SHUTTERS, safeguards to windows and doors, of wood or iron, closing horizontally or perpendicularly.

SHUTTLE, in weaving, the instrument for passing the weft between the opened warps; in foundry operations, a gate or stop to the sow or trough by which the melted metal is let out into the mould.

SHUTTLE-MOUNTING MAKER, a constructor of the frame-work or fittings for shuttles and looms.

SHUTTLE-RACE, a sort of shelf in the weav-

SHUTURKHAR, an Indian name for the camel's-thorn, *Alhagi Maurorum*, which yields the manna of the desert.

SIAMOISE (French), a coarse cotton cloth.

SIBERIAN OIL-SEED, a local name in Canada for the *Camelina sativa*, or Gold of pleasure.

SICCA, a term formerly very generally applied to the rupee as a money and a weight. The rupee was called a sicca only during the year after its coinage, and subsequently a sonaut or sunut rupee. The various siccas or sonauts are now estimated by the shroffs or native money-changers. In comparison with the legal current rupee of the East India Company's mint. See RUPEE.

SICKLE, a short, curved, reaping-hook.

SICKLE-MANUFACTURER, a maker of sickles.

SIDE-ARMS, weapons carried on the left side, as a bayonet, sword, hanger, or dirk.

SIDEBOARD, a shelf or fixed table in a dining-room.

SIDE-SADDLE, a woman's riding-saddle with a pommel and one stirrup.

SIDESMAN, a churchwarden's deputy or assistant.

SIDE-WALK, a foot-path; a causeway.

SIDHEE, an Indian name for the large dried leaves and young capsules of the Indian hemp-plant, without the stalks; used for making an intoxicating-drink, for smoking, and in the conserve or confection, termed majoon.

SIDING, a passing place or turn out; a resting-place for trains on a railway-line.

SIDINGS, a name in America for long wedge-shaped boards, used for the sides or roofs of houses.

SIGOE-GUN, a heavy gun carrying a large charge of powder and ball, used to batter down or effect a breach in an enemy's wall.

SIESTER, a Bavarian coin. See KOPF-STUCK.

SIEVK, a strainer, riddle, or sounce, with hair, wire, or zinc bottom; a coarse basket; a bolting-cloth.

SIEVE-BOTTOMS, attachments for the frame of a sieve made of horse-hair or wire, &c. and of various kinds; cylindrical ones for paper-manufactories, as well as other kinds, are made in Illyria in considerable quantities for export, and at very moderate prices.

SIEVE-MAKER, a manufacturer of screening machines and sieves.

SIGNAL, a mark or beacon; a warning given by guns, blue lights, or rockets, &c. See FOO-SIGNAL.

SIGNAL-LIEUTENANT, an officer in the Royal Navy having the charge of signals on board a flag-ship.

SIGNAL-MAN, a railway official; also one employed at a flag-staff, semaphore, or on board-ship, &c. to manage signals.

SIGNAL-STAFF, SIGNAL-POST, an elevated pole or spar, erected on some prominent or distinguishable situation, for making signals to shipping, &c. Flagstaffs are often erected in gardens, and on the tops of houses or public buildings, to suspend bays for holidays or festive occasions, &c.

SIGNATURE, a person's name subscribed to a writing, cheque, or other document; in printing, the letter or figure at the lower part of the first page of a sheet, intended to facilitate the arranging and gathering of the sheets for binding them.

SIGN-BOARD, a tradesman's announcement affixed to his shop, store, or dwelling.

SIGNET, an engraved stamp; a seal.

SIGNET-RING, a ring with a stone or metal shield for cutting letters, arms, or devices on.

SIGNET, WRITER TO THE, a law-officer in Scotland so named, abbreviated, "W. S."

SIGN-PAINTER, a painter of publicans' hanging signs, or of fixed signs for shop-keepers.

SIGN-POST, the post on which a sign is suspended.

SIKAT, the Malay name for a harrow.

SIKHA, a Sanscrit name for bees'-wax.

SILBADI, a furniture wood of Demerara.

SILBERGROSEN, a Prussian coin of 12 pennings; about 197 = £1. [Cotton.]

SILBIA, a linen made in Germany; a British

SILBOUETTE, a profile likeness or picture represented in black, the shadows and prominent features being touched in with gum.

SILK, the fibre enveloping the silk-worm cocoon, which, when simply reeled, is termed raw silk, and after being worked in the mills, thrown silk. Our imports of raw silk in 1856, amounted to 7,283,672 lbs.: of thrown or spun silk, 853,015 lbs.; of waste knots and husks, 17,904 cwt. Of silk manufactures of Europe we received 905,013 lbs.; and of Indian silk 697,732 pieces. The imports of raw silk were derived from the following quarters:—China, 56,561 bales; Bengal, 13,820 bales; Persia, 1,858 bales; Bruttia, 143 bales; Italian, 2,784; total, 75,106.

SILK AND VELVET MANUFACTURER, a weaver and maker of these articles.

SILK-BUYER, a clerk employed to purchase silk at public sales.

SILK CONDITIONING. See **CONDITIONING SILK**.

SILK-COTTON, a name given to the silky down or fibre obtained from the *Bombax*, *Calotropis*, *Cryptostegia*, and other plants, which is useful for stuffing pillows, paper-making, &c. See **KAPOK**.

SILK-DRESSER, a stiffener and smother of silk.

SILK-DYER. See **DYER**.

SILK-EMBOSSE, one who ornaments silk by passing the plain stuff between rollers, the surfaces of which contain the desired pattern raised on one cylinder, and depressed or sunk on the other.

SILK-GAUZE MANUFACTURER, a gauze-weaver. See **GAUZE**.

SILK-GOWN, the distinguishing robe of a Queen's Counsel; a dress worn by females.

SILK-GRASS, a name for the fine fibres of the *Agave vivipera*, and of *A. zuccaefolia*.

SILK-HANDKERCHIEF, a pocket or neck kerchief of silk, white, or coloured.

SILK-HAT, a light hat with a silk plush cover; not a felted or heavier hat.

SILK-HOSE, stockings made of silk.

SILK-MANUFACTURE, an important industrial occupation, which gives employment, in its several branches, to about a million persons. The declared value of the exports of British manufactured silks in 1856, was close upon £3,000,000. In 1850, there were 272 silk factories in England, with 1,888,008 spindles, 6082 power-looms, and steam and water power employed equal to 3 571 horse power. In these factories 12,513 male operatives, and 29,190 female operatives were engaged. Ninety-seven of the factories were situated in Cheshire, chiefly in Macclesfield and Congleton. There were only five silk factories in Scotland, employing 841 persons, and no silk factory in Ireland or Wales.

SILK-MERCER, a dealer in articles made of silk, usually combined with the general linen-draper's business.

SILK-MERCANT AND MANUFACTURER, a maker and wholesale dealer in silk goods.

SILK-MILL, the building or factory in which raw silk, as imported, is prepared for the weaver, the stocking-maker, or the sempstress, by spinning or twisting, and other processes. They are sometimes subdivided into silk-throwing mills, and silk-spinning mills, the former being for the manufacture from good and perfect raw silk, and the latter from waste and inferior silk.

SILK-PLUSH, a material used for articles of ladies' dress; also very extensively for covering the stiff bodies of men's hats.

SILK-PRINTER, a stamper of silk.

SILK-PURSE MAKER, a knitter of purses of coloured silk.

SILK-SHAQ, a coarse, rough woven silk like plush.

SILK-SPINNING MILL. See **SILK-MILL**.

SILK-TROWER, one who twists or spins and prepares silk.

SILK-TROWERS'-COMPANY, one of the minor livery companies of London, which has no hall.

SILK-TROWING, the process of spinning and preparing hard silk for warp and weft threads for the weaver; for yarn for the silk-stocking maker; for sewing-silk, and other purposes.

SILK-WATERER, one who clouds, waves, or waters silk, by passing two pieces placed lengthways between metallic rollers, where they are subjected to different degrees of pressure.

SILK-WEAVER, a manufacturer of articles of silk in breadths for dress-pieces, &c., or narrow strips for ribbons.

SILK-WEED, an American name for the *Asclepias Syriaca*, the root of which has some medicinal properties. A sugar is made from the odoriferous flowers, which are gathered in the morning when they are covered with dew, and the cotton from the pods is collected to fill it. On account of the sickness of this cotton, Parkinson calls it Virginian silk. The plant is sometimes called Milk-weed.

SILK-WEIGHT-AND-MEASURE. The size or substance of a silk thread is usually estimated by deniers, an Italian and French weight, the comparative proportion of

which w
remarks
"Folds
of which
are equi
subdivi
divided
grains;
Marc,"
The deni
English
to 10000.

Therefore,

" "

" "

1 dram, "P

1 pennywe

1 dram, avo

1 oz. avoird

of 27 1/2 gra

1 oz. Troy (2

of 24 grain

1 oz. "Folds

drams of 2

1 lb. Troy

grains, or

1 lb. avoird

437 1/2 grain

1 lb. "Folds

oz. of 376 o

The pound
pols as 14 t
dupols is t
as 10 to 11,
Marc" is t
English sil
= 1000 yar
475 metres.
The custom
deniers to
been adopt
but when c
The standa
yards; the
from China
and from I
nier silk w
of four or fi

SILK-WINDER

or machine

SILK-WORM, t

the *Bombyx*

SILK-WORM

worms. See

SILK-CHILL, t

door frame,

SILLABUB, a

sugar, and s

Sto. a pla

keeping gra

SILT, the ac

down by riv

SILVER, one

British silve

half-crown

shillings, .

pences, two

pound of sta

13 1-6th cr

shillings, or

which will be understood by the appended remarks. The ounce troy and the ounce "Poids de Marc" of Lyons, by the latter of which silk is tested in France and Italy, are equal in weight, but are differently subdivided. The ounce troy in England is divided into 20 pennyweights $\times 24 = 480$ grains; the ounce of Lyons, "Poids de Marc," into 24 drams $\times 24 = 576$ deniers. The denier is therefore 1-6th less than the English grain, or, as the decimal 0.8333 is to 1.0000.

	Deniers.	Grains.
Therefore	1 000	= 0.8333
"	1 200	" 1 0000
"	6	" 5
"	100	" 83½
1 dram, "Poids de Marc"	24	" 20
1 pennyweight, troy, about	28½	" 24
1 dram, avoirdupois	32½	" 27½
1 oz. avoirdupois (16 drams of 27½ grains)	525	or 437½
1 oz. troy (20 pennyweights of 24 grains)	576	= 480
1 oz. "Poids de Marc" (24 drams of 24 deniers)	576	" 480
1 lb. troy (12 oz. of 480 grains, or 576 deniers)	6912	" 5760
1 lb. avoirdupois (16 oz. of 437½ grains)	8400	" 7600
1 lb. "Poids de Marc" (16 oz. of 576 deniers)	9216	" 7680

The pound troy is to the pound avoirdupois as 14 to 17, nearly. The pound avoirdupois is to the pound "Poids de Marc" as 10 to 11, nearly. The pound "Poids de Marc" is to the pound troy as 4 to 3. The English silk reel is 818 bouts of 44 inches, = 1000 yards. The French, 400 ells, or 475 metres, of 89-371 inches, = 620 yards. The custom of the trade is to reckon 92 deniers to a dram. This has probably been adopted from ease of subdivision, but when carried out creates much error. The standard of silk measure is about 400 yards; that length of a single filament from China cocoons will weigh 2 deniers, and from French or Italian 2½. A 10-denier silk will thus be the combined thread of four or five cocoons.

SILK-WINDER, a silk-thrower; a small reel, or machine for winding off silk.

SILK-WORM, the caterpillar of the silk-moth, the *Bombyx mori*.

SILK-WORM ROT, a disease affecting silk-worms. See MISCARDINE.

SILL, CHILL, the lower beam of a window or door frame.

SILLABUB, a mixture of new milk, wine, sugar, and spices.

SILO, a pit, or subterraneous store for keeping grain.

SILT, the accumulated alluvium washed down by rivers, and forming deposits.

SILVER, one of the precious metals. The British silver coinage consists of crowns, half-crowns, florins (first coined in 1849), shillings, sixpences, fourpences, threepences, twopences, and pence. From a pound of standard silver, are coined either 13 1-5th crowns, 26 2-5th half-crowns, 66 shillings, or 132 sixpences. Silver is not a

legal tender in Great Britain and her colonies, for more than 40s. at any one time. The relation of gold to silver, in the legal coinage of the United States, is as 1 to 15.983; in Great Britain, as 1 to 14.288; and in France, as 1 to 15.499. Thus it will be seen, that one ounce of pure gold will, in the United States, be equal to that produced from the coinage of 15.988 ounces of pure silver; in Great Britain it will be equal to that derived from only 14.288 ounces of silver; and in France to 15.499 ounces. Silver is the legal tender in France, and most largely circulated in China and the East. In March, 1833, an act came into operation in the United States, for reducing the quantity of silver in the silver coins, retaining the same denomination, on the principle followed in issuing the silver coins of England. Prior to that period, the coined silver always disappeared from circulation, but not since. The mint value of silver, in 1833, the ounce. The price of silver bars, standard, was in London, 69½d. in January, 1830; reached 62½d. in January, 1856, and stands at 62d. in January, 1858. The silver coined at the British Mint since 1840, has been as follows:—

1840	£216,414	1849	£119,592
1841	96,175	1850	129,096
1842	192,852	1851	87,868
1843	233,580	1852	189,597
1844	610,632	1853	701,545
1845	647,658	1854	140,480
1846	559,548	1855	195,511
1847	125,730	1856	642,528
1848	33,442	1857-60	1,684,593

These figures show that our silver coinage is not regulated by the demand necessary to satisfy the wants of the public, but by some other undefined system. It is generally understood that the Bank of England has no control whatever over this coinage. In the last 20 years the British silver coinage has been under 6½ millions (and of this £677,530 was worn silver, re-coined since 1847), certainly an insignificant amount to supply the loss by wear and tear, export, melting, and the growing demands of commerce for small change. Silver coined since 1843:—

Weight, oz.	Number of Pieces.	
1848	128,880	1,281,370
1849	434,880	2,054,778
1850	469,440	2,232,978
1851	319,520	3,292,568
1852	689,442	3,247,030
1853	2,551,072	12,078,946
1854	510,838	4,528,120
1855	710,979	4,379,309
1856	1,081,920	9,279,798
1857-60	6,132,180	39,343,732

The value of the imports of silver coin and bullion into the United Kingdom, in the five years ending with 1855, was as follows:—

1851	5,000,000	1854	5,500,000
1852	6,000,000	1855	6,000,000
1853	7,500,000		
Total		£30,600,000	

The silver bullion received at the Bank of England, in the three years ending with 1855, averaged nearly 20,000,000 ounces per annum; but it was all sent out again, and did not go into circulation as coin in England.

SILVER-BALL, a wood obtained in Demerara from a species of *Nectandra*. There are two varieties, the yellow and the brown. The wood being light floats. It contains a bitter principle, which protects it from the attacks of worms; hence it is much used for the outside planking of the colony craft; also for booms and masts. It will square sound from 10 to 14 inches from 40 to 50 feet long.

SILVER-BURNISHER, a polisher or brightener of articles of silver.

SILVER-CASTER, a moulder or melter of silver.

SILVER-CHASER, an embosser of silver.

SILVER-FISH. See GOLD AND SILVER FISH DEALER.

SILVER-HANDLE MAKER, a manufacturer of the handles for dessert knives, &c.

SILVER-KNIFE MAKER, a manufacturer of knives for paring fruit.

SILVER-LACE, wire coated with silver, and woven into lace.

SILVER-LEAF, thin foil of silver.

SILVER-PAPER, fine tissue paper for wrapping articles, &c.

SILVER-PIERCER, a worker in silver.

SILVER-PLATE-CHEST MAKER. See PLATE-CASE MAKER.

SILVER-PLATER, an electrotyper.

SILVER-POLISHER, a burnisher of silver ware, &c.

SILVER-SALVER, a hand tray of silver.

SILVER-SMITH, a worker or dealer in silver; mostly combined with the business of jeweller, &c.

SILVERSMITH'S LICENCE, a government licence of £2 6s. required under the 43rd. George III. cap. 69, to be taken out by all persons trading in, or vending, gold and silver plate, or wares in which there is more than 2 dwts. of gold, or 5 dwts. of silver, in any one piece.

SILVER-SPOON-AND-FORK MAKER, a manufacturer of these silver articles for table use.

SILVER-THIMBLE, a sempstress's protection for the finger in sewing, made of silver.

SILVER-TURNER, one who shapes articles of silver.

SILVERWEED, the popular name of the *Potentilla anserina*, a roadside weed, the roots of which, being extremely astringent, are sometimes used for tanning, and the distilled water is employed as a cosmetic.

SMARRE, a sort of long gown.

SMIBLOT, the harness of a weaver's drawloom.

SMIRI, an Indian name for the locust-tree in Demerara.

SIMMAL, a building-wood of Sierra Leone.

SIMMER, **SIMRA**, a variable German corn-measure, the fourth part of the maller or achtel, but usually considered equal to 3½ imperial bushels; 100 simmer = 78-94 imperial bushels; 100 imperial bushels = 126-67 simmer.

SIMNEL, a kind of cracknel or sweet-cake.

SIMBA, a building wood of Sierra Leone.

SINAPERS, compounds of mustard flour and water, used for poultices.

SINDAWA, the Malay name for saltpetre.

SINDBOOKA, **SINDUTA**, vernacular names in India for the *Frax. Negusa*, the fruit of which is considered venefic. The Mohammedans are in the habit of smoking the dried leaves in cases of headache and catarrh.

SINDOC, a vernacular name in India for Calliban bark.

SINDUVARA, a Sanscrit name for the *Vitez trifolia*.

SINEGURE, an office without duties; money paid for work not performed by the recipient, but done by a deputy.

SINAW, a tent. Sinaws are used by many nations as thread for sewing together skin garments, and, when dried, some are eaten. See DENDENO.

SINGARA-NUTS, a name for the fruit of *Trapa natans* and *T. bispinosa*, which abounds in fecula. It forms the principal food of the inhabitants of Cashmere, and yields a large revenue to the Government. In China the kernel is roasted or boiled, like the potato.

SINGLES, a name in the silk trade (a collective term), expressing a reeled thread of raw silk, twisted, in order to give it strength and firmness.

SINGLE-STICK, a stout cudgel of ash for fencing or fighting with.

SINGLE-TREE, a cross piece for fastening hanging, a fine kind of green tea, with large flat leaves, not much roiled; another name for twankay.

SINK, a drain or stone basin used in sculleries, &c. These slanted stones are sold by the superficial foot measurement, and are made either of Yorkshire toolled or Purbeck stone.

SINKER, a lead weight for a net or fishing-line; a trade in Staffordshire.

SINKING-FUND, an appropriation for gradually paying off the debt of a Company or State.

SINNET, spun-yarn; platted straw for hats.

SIPHOD, a French constructed vase or apparatus for receiving and giving out gaseous waters. [liquids.]

SIPHON, a bent pipe or tube for drawing off

SIRCAR, a general division of a province in India; a Hindoo writer or accountant.

SIRDAR, the Hindustan name for a chieftain or head man; a principal palankin bearer.

SIRI-OIL, a name in the Eastern archipelago for the essential oil obtained from lemon grass.

SIRITCH, an Arab name for the sweet oil obtained by expression from the seeds of the *Sesamum orientale*, which is much used as an article of diet, for friction of the body, and for lamps. The oil-cake, mixed with honey and preserved citron, is esteemed an oriental luxury. When well prepared this oil is quite equal to the best olive oil. See GINGELIE.

SIRLOIN, the best part of a loin of beef.

SIRRU, a name in India for country-made glue.

SIRSINGLE

SIRUBA, a interior used in t

SIRUP. See

SISER, a M

SISOO, a M

Sisoo, the tenacious durability,

SISTER-BLO

two holes without a

SITTO, a Sp

Mexico, 5,000 var

The sitto acres. E

ordinary

SITTING, like church,

SIXPENNY, the half of 19-63 grain coinage o

1847.....

1849.....

1850.....

1851.....

1852.....

1853.....

1854.....

SIZE, a liquid in water glove-leaf of skin a paper-ma hangers, distemper

SIZEB. See

SIZE-MANUF

skins, &c.

SIZE-ROLL,

SIZERS, ma perforated separating round or smaller b

SIZING, piec making g

SIAMBOCK, a colony for

SKALPUND

pound in S

SKATE, an e which att duns well females a wooden o with a cur on the ice.

SKATE-LIVE

same purp

SKATE-MAKE

sliding sh

SKREET, a lot

SKELN, a lot quantity o taken off

weet-cake.
ra Leone,
ard flour and

saltpetre.
ur names in
the fruit of
alfuge. The
bit of smoking
headache and

in India for
for the *Vitez*

utiles; money
by the re-
y.
used by many
wing to ether
ried, some are

fruit of *Trapa*
which abounds
ncipal food of
re, and yields
vernment. In
or boiled, like

rade (a collec-
ted thread of
ler to give it

of ash for fen-
[ness].
fastening har-
den, with large
another name

used in sculle-
ones are sold by
ement, and are
tooled or Pur-
net or finishing-

ration for gra-
a Company or

straw for hats,
ucted vase or
nd giving out
[liquids].

for drawing off
a province in
accountant.
e for a chieftain
rankin bearer.
estern archipe-
obtained from

r the sweet oil
in the seeds of
which is much
re, for friction
The oil-cake,
served citron, is
sury. When
ite equal to the
le.

oil of beef,
country-made

SIR SINGLE. See SURCINGLE.

SIRUBA, a tree of great size, found in the interior of British Guiana, and much used in the colony for ship-building.

SIRUP. See SYRUP.

SISER, a Mal y name for tortoise-shell.

SISOO, a large Indian tree, the *Dalbergia Sissoo*, the wood of which is hard, strong, tenacious, and compact, and of great durability.

SISTER-BLOCK, a solid piece of wood, with two holes, one above the other, with or without sheaves, to pass a pulley through.

SITIO, a Spanish superficial measure used in Mexico, whose side shall be a league of 5,000 varas, each of 3 geometrical feet. The sitio or league of land is 4,428 English acres. Five sitios make a hacienda, or ordinary sized plantation.

SITTING, the time given to an artist who takes likenesses; a seat in a pew at church.

SIXPENCE, an English current silver coin, the half of a shilling, weighing 1 dw. and 19-63 grains. The following gives the coinage of sixpences since 1847:—

1847.....	536,080	1855.....	1,120,084
1849.....	205,920	1856.....	2,779,920
1850.....	498,960	1857.....	2,233,440
1851.....	2,288,107	1858.....	1,882,480
1852.....	904,568	1859.....	4,688,640
1853.....	3,837,930	1860.....	1,100,880
1854.....	840,116		
		Total.....	23,026,143

SIZE, a liquid glue, made by boiling down in water the clippings of parchment, glove-leather, fish-skin, and other kinds of skin and membrane. It is used in paper-making, by bookbinders, paper-hangers, whitewashers, and painters in distemper.

SIZE. See SCISSEL.

SIZE-MANUFACTURER, a boiler down of skins, &c., and maker of size. [roll.

SIZE-ROLL, a piece of parchment added to a SIZERS, machines used in Ceylon made of perforated sheet zinc or wire gauze, for separating the coffee into three sizes, the round or pea berry, and a larger and smaller berry.

SIZING, pieces of skin and hide used for making glue.

SJAMBOCK, the Dutch name in the Cape colony for a riding-whip made of hide.

SKALPOND, the name for the commercial pound in Sweden.

SKATE, an edible flat fish, the *Raja Batis*, which attains a large size, some individuals weighing upwards of 200 lbs. The females are generally called maids; a wooden or gutta-percha shoe or sandal, with a curved iron runner to slide or travel on the ice.

SKATE-LIVER OIL, a fish oil often sold for the same purposes as cod-liver oil.

SKATE-MAKER, a manufacturer of iron sliding shoes.

SKREET, a long scoop.

SKELN, a small hank of thread or silk, &c; a quantity of cotton-yarn after it has been taken off the reel. The skeln contains 80

threads of 54 inches; 17 skelns make a hank; 18 hanks a spindie.

SKELN-SILK DYER, a dyer of raw silk in one of the forms of singles, tram, or orgazine.

SKELP, a name for the rolled metal or welding of wrought iron, from which a gun-burrel is made.

SKETCH, an outline or first draft; a plan of operations. &c.

SKETCH-BOOK, a book for taking drawings from nature.

SKEW-BACK, a bedding stone.

SKEW-BRIDGE, a bridge placed obliquely to the road, &c.; not running at right angles.

SKRWER, a metal or wooden pin for keeping meat together; metal skewers for kitchen use are sold in sets, of sorted sizes.

SKIP, a chain with a shoe to drag a wheel; a log laid crosswise to support other logs in making a fence, &c.

SKIPPES, a grain-measure in Sweden and Denmark, of 3 827 gallons.

SKIFF, a small light boat.

SKILLET, a small metal pot or kettle with a long handle.

SKILLING, a money of account in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, worth about a halfpenny. [of liquor.

SKIM, to remove the scum from the surface

SKIM-COULTER, a plough cutting-knife for paring land.

SKIMMER, a cook's scoop for taking up victuals from a pot; a strainer.

SKIM-MILK, milk from which the cream has been taken off.

SKIMMINGS, waste substances skimmed off: fat from a saucepan in which meat is boiled; thick syrup or acum in sugar-boiling, &c.

SKIN, a husk or hide; a wine-bag or water-bottle. See SKINS.

SKIN-DEALER, a skinner; a furrier.

SKIN-DRESSER, a currier, or furrier.

SKINNER, a leather-dealer, a furrier; a butcher who strips off the pelts from carcasses.

SKINNERS'-COMPANY, the sixth in order of the twelve great livery companies of London, who received their charter from Edward III. Their hall is in Dowgate-hill.

SKINS, a name generally applied by tanners to the pelts of small animals, as sheep, goats, seals, dogs, &c. The skins of the marine mammals, as the seal, and whale, and the porpoise, when properly manufactured, are stronger than those of land animals. In 1855, we imported 3,606,780 skins of the lamb, goat, sheep, kid, and seal; and 633,961 cwts. of hides, worth together about £2,500,000. This was exclusive of furs.

SKIN-WOOL, wool pulled from the dead skin, not sheared from the live animal.

SKIP, in sugar-making in the West Indies, a charge or strike of syrup from the copers.

SKIPPET, a ship-master or captain of a small craft; a popular name for a species of the *Esoc* or saury pike, a migratory fish, which is sometimes caught in large shoals in the Forth.

SKIPPING-ROPE, a child's short cord for skipping over, often sold mounted with handles.

SKIPFUND. See **SHIPFUND**.

SKILLER, a plant, the *Sium Sisarum*, the sweet, succulent roots of which, being nutritious and sub-aromatic, are employed in cookery, in the same way as Scorzenera.

SKIRT, the flaps and lower part of a man's coat below the waist; the loose flowing breadths of a woman's dress attached to the body.

SKIRTING-BOARDS, narrow lining-boards round the walls of a room near the floor.

SKITTLE-BALL, a flat ball of hard wood for throwing at skittles, or nine-pins.

SKITTLE-GROUND, a yard or enclosed shed, where the game of skittles or nine-plus is played.

SKITTLE-MAKER, a turner who shapes wooden skittles.

SKITTLES, shaped blocks of wood, used as nine-pins, to be aimed at with a skittle-ball.

SKIVE, the iron lap used by diamond-polishers in finishing the facets of the gem.

SKIVER, an inferior kind of leather used for hat-linings, pocket-books, work-boxes, toys, and other cheap purposes. It is made of sheep's-skins, split in two by a machine, when in the state of pelt, tanned by immersion in sumach, and afterwards dyed.

SKOW, Scow, a flat-bottomed lighter, used in North America.

SKULL, to propel a boat by an oar at the stern. See **SCULL**.

SKULL-CAP, a tight-fitting cap; a Turkish fez.

SKULL-FISH, the technical name among whalers for an old fish; a whale which is more than two years old, previous to which they are named stunts and short-heads.

SKUNK-CABBAGE, a wild North American plant, the *Symplocarpus fetidus*, the acrid seeds and rhizomes of which are antispasmodic and expectorant, and administered medicinally as palliatives in paroxysms of asthma.

SKUTE, a small boat. See **SCOW**.

SKY-LIGHT, a window in the roof of a house, or an apartment; or in the deck of a ship, giving light to the cabin.

SKY-ROCKET. See **ROCKET**.

SKY-SAIL, a light upper sail of a ship, set above the royal.

SKY-SCRAPER, a name given to the sky-sail when it is of a triangular shape.

SLAB, a flat piece of stone; a plane or table of slate, or marble; the outer plank of a log of timber; a small mass of metal run into a mould; about thirty slabs of foreign tin go to the ton.

SLACK, a kind of small broken coal, used for smiths' purposes, sometimes mixed with better coal for fuel in engine fire-grates; the loose part of a fixed rope.

SLAG, a molten vitreous product of metals or minerals, after fusion in blast-furnaces; the scoria left after smelting metal, which is now applied to various useful purposes.

The slag of iron-works is usually called cinder. Silica, alumina, chloride of calcium, and alum are obtained from slag, and it is cast into table-tops, and architectural ornaments, which take a beautiful polish. It may also be used for roofing, like rough glass, and in thin slabs like Dutch tiles, instead of plaster. It was formerly only used for road-making, or for rough walls.

SLAKED-LIME, lime reduced to a powder.

SLAM, a name given to the refuse from alum works.

SLAT, **SLOAT**, a piece of wood used as a stretcher, as the bar of a chair, the slats of a cart.

SLATE, argillaceous schist or mountain-rock, of which there are many varieties. The property of splitting readily into plates, and the moderate degree of hardness, render some of its varieties useful for many purposes, as for roofing and writing slates, pencils, whet-stones, &c. Its smooth and perfect surface adapts it for ornamental and useful purposes, as chimney-pieces, table-tops, monuments, cisterns, tablets, bathing-tubs, and the beds of billiard-tables. Small slates for schools, and tradesmen's use, &c. are largely used; and many thousands are made and sold annually in different countries. See **SLATES**.

SLATE-AXE, a mallet for shaping slates for roofing, and making holes in them to fasten them to the roof.

SLATE BILLIARD-TABLE, a billiard-table with a slate-bed.

SLATE-BOOK, two or more slabs of framed slate bound together for writing on.

SLATE-FRAME, the narrow wood border for a writing-slate or slate-book.

SLATE-MERCHANT, an importer or wholesale dealer in slates.

SLATE-PENCIL, a thin, narrow slip of soft slate, for writing on a slab. About 500 tons of these are made annually.

SLATE-QUARRY, a place in which slate is obtained. There are important slate quarries in the North of England and North Wales, in France, Belgium, and the Rhine districts, &c. In North Wales twenty quarries are now worked, and the production of slates in the kingdom is about 360,000 tons.

SLATER, a workman skilled in shaping and working slates, and in roofing buildings with slate or slate laying.

SLATES, small shaped plates or large slabs of slate, chiefly used for roofing. For commercial purposes slates are classed into the following principal varieties:—Doubles, measuring 18 inches by 7, and smaller, 11 by 7; ladies, 16 by 10, 16 by 8, 14 by 8, or 12 by 8; countesses, 20 by 10; viscountesses, 18 by 10; marchionesses, 22 by 12; duchesses, 24 by 12; princesses, 24 inches long, various breadths. A thousand slates number 1200, and 60 slates are also allowed over for breakage. There are also rags and queens, measuring 36 by 24; imperials and patent slates 30 by 24; Westmorlands, and some other kinds.

SLATE SLIP
of first
split an
possible
lengths
sawn t
slabs ar
SLATE-W
sawn of
SLAUGHT
an abat
SLAVE, a
still tol
clally in
Brazil.
SLAVE-MA
sold.
SLAVER, a
take on
SLAVE-TRA
of NEGRO
SLAG, a we
SLEDGE, a
over ice
SLEDGE-HA
SLEEPER, a
in track, 1
inches br
horizontal
the chair
SLEEPING-
one who
any activ
SLEETCH, a
the bottom
SLEEVE, the
arm.
SLEIGH, a
wheels.
SLEIGH-BELL
horse dra
SLENDANGS,
the Dutch
of which
kinds, im
slendangs.
SLICE, a th
spatula for
SLICER, a ma
lar saw of
SLIDE, a pla
rafts to g
SLIDE-REST,
SLIDE-RULE,
instrum
other kind
SLIM, to slim
SLING, a coil
2s 2d.; a l
ing stones
kind. *
SLINGS, rope
yard to the
sed round
lower it.
SLINK-LAMB,
born preim
is used for
posca.
SLINKS, the
lambus, calv
SLIP, a narro

SLATE SLAB, a sheet or plate of slate. Those of first quality are sawn all round, and split as near the thickness required as possible. Sorted slabs are of promiscuous lengths and breadths. Some slabs are sawn to order. Ended slabs are those sawn at the ends only. Second-quality slabs are unplanned.

SLATE-WORKS, a yard, &c. where slate is sawn or shaped.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSE, a place for killing cattle; an abattoir.

SLAVE, a bondsman; a drudge. Slavery is still tolerated in several countries, especially in the United States, Spain, and the Brazil.

SLAVE-MARKET, a place where slaves are sold.

SLAYER, a clipper-built vessel, intended to take on board and run a cargo of slaves.

SLAVE-TRADE, the illegal purchase and sale of negroes for slaves.

SLAC, a weaver's reed.

SLEDGE, a carriage on iron runners to travel over ice and snow.

SLEDGE-HAMMER. See **HAMMER**.

SLEEPERS, beams of wood, as of larch, hick-matuck, hemlock, &c. 9 feet long by 9 or 10 inches broad and 4½ to 6 inches thick laid horizontally across a railway, to support the chairs, joists, and rails, &c.

SLEEPING-PARTNER, a dormant partner; one who puts in capital, but does not take any active share in the business.

SLEETCH, the thick mud or slush lying at the bottom of rivers.

SLEEVE, the part of a garment which covers the arm.

SLEIGH, a sledge; a Scottish car without wheels.

SLEIGH-BELLS, small bells attached to a horse drawing a sledge.

SLENDANGS, a textile fabric imported into the Dutch ports in the Eastern archipelago, of which there are woven and printed kinds, Imitation Battick and Turkey-red slendangs.

SLICE, a thin piece cut off any thing; a spatula for serving cooked fish.

SLICER, a name for the slitting-mill or circular saw of the lapidary.

SLIDE, a place in a river for timber-logs or rafts to go down; part of a forcing-pump.

SLIDE-REST, an appendage to a lathe.

SLIDE-RULE, **SLIDING-SCALE**, a mathematical instrument much used in gauging and other kinds of mensuration.

SLIM, to shuffle over work.

SLING, a coin current in Slam, worth about 2s 2d; a leather loop or cord for throwing stones; a brace or support of any kind.

SLINGS, ropes or iron-bands for securing a yard to the mast; tackle with hooks passed round a cask or package, to hoist or lower it.

SLINK-LAMB, one that has been dropped or born prematurely. The soft skin of such is used for glove-linings and military purposes.

SLINKS, the skins of prematurely born lambs, calves, &c.

SLIP, a narrow dock or place for hauling up

a ship, or building a ship on; a leash for holding a dog; a woman's muslin or satin under-skirt or petticoat; a printer's galley-proof of a column of type; a quantity of yarn; the rubbings of grindstones.

SLIPCOAT, new-made cheese, a small and very rich variety of Yorkshire cheese, not unlike butter but white.

SLIP-KNOT, a cord with a noose; a knot easily untied.

SLIPPER, an easy shoe of different materials; a skid for a wheel.

SLIPPER MANUFACTURER, a maker of carpet-shoes, or light thin in-door leather shoes.

SLIT-DEAL, an inch and a quarter plank cut into two boards.

SLITTING MILL, a thin sheet-iron disk used for slicing by the lapidary; a mill for making nail-roads.

SLIVER, a piece torn or split off; a long continuous lap or twist of wool or cotton; in wool, formed by a machine attached to the carding-engine, and used for making the warp of cloth.

SLOE, the fruit of the *Prunus spinosa*; the juice of the fruit is used in France as an astringent substitute for catechu.

SLOKAN, **SLOKE**, names for the edible seaweed, *Porphyra laciniata*, also called laver; the green sloke is *Ulva latissima*.

SLOOP, a cutter; a one-masted fore-and-aft-rigged vessel, having its main-sail attached to a gaff and lower boom.

SLOOP OF WAR, a naval vessel of any rig, mounting from 18 to 32 guns.

SLOOP-BASIN, a crockery-ware basin forming part of a tea-service, for emptying the dregs from tea-cups into.

SLOPE, an inclination or gradient.

SLOPE-PAIL, a metal bucket for chamber use.

SLOPS, ready-made clothing; a seaman's name for all kinds of clothing, or fabrics suited for clothing, and bedding, supplied from the ship's stores.

SLOT, a bolt or bar.

SLOTE, a trap-door in the stage of a theatre.

SLOT-HOUND, a blood-hound.

SLOTING AND KEY-GROOVING MACHINE, a machine for cutting the key-grooves and bosses of wheels.

SLUR, **SLUBBING**, a preparatory thread or roll of wool, drawn out and slightly twisted in the first spinning frame, used for the worst in cloth-making.

SLUBBING-BILLY, the first spinning frame or machine for preparing wool in threads, from short lengths of scribbled wool-called cardings.

SLUBBING-MACHINE, a machine for drawing the slivers or laps of cotton, and twisting and winding them on bobbins.

SLUGS, small leaden bullets; half-roasted ore; heating-irons for hatters and tailors; naked molluscs, species of *Limax* which are still, in some countries, a popular remedy in consumptive complaints. See **TRYPANG**.

SLUCEES, the tide or flood-gates by which water is admitted to locks, docks, &c.

SLUSH, soft mud; a name on ship-board for the grease of pork and beef skinned from the ship's coppers, usually, like the refuse fat in kitchens, the perquisite of the cook.

SLUAB-TUB, a vessel for holding grease.

SMACK, a small sloop; a cutter or fishing-boat.

SMALL-COAL, **SMALLS**. See **BREEZE**, **BURGE**, and **SLACK**.

SMALL-CRAFT, decked or half-decked boats and vessels; all under 100 tons. Some of these are limited to a certain distance from the shore, four to twelve leagues sea-ward, and cannot proceed beyond without special licence, or permission obtained from the Customs.

SMALL-DEBTS COURT, a Court of requests; a county court, or sheriff's court.

SMALL-TOOTH COMB, a comb of ivory or bone with small teeth on each side.

SMALLWARE - DEALER, **SMALLWARE - MERCHANT**, a shop-keeper who keeps small wares; a merchant who supplies them.

SMALLWARES, a trade name in haberdashery for knitting and reel cotton, ribbon, wire, webbing, tape, fringes, braid, buttons, laces, bindings, &c.

SMELTS, a vitreous substance obtained by melting together zaffres, a regulus of cobalt, potash and siliceous matter, and grinding the produce to a fine powder, commercially known as powder-blue. It is employed to give a blue tinge to writing-paper, linen, and starch, and, not being affected by fire, is much employed in painting earthenware. Some is made in this country, but the bulk used, about 60 tons a-year, comes from Holland.

SMART-MONEY, the money paid to a recruit on enlisting for the army, which he wishes to return to be free of his bargain. Unless this is returned within 24 hours, he is mulcted in a heavy sum for his release.

SNEAR, a stall or daub.

SMECTITE (French), a kind of filler's earth.

SMELLING - BOTTLE, a small fancy glass-bottle carried by a lady, containing pungent salts to sniff at.

SMELLING-BOTTLE-CAP MAKER, a manufacturer of the silver or other metal tops for glass smelling-bottles.

SMELLING-SALTS. See **AMMONIA** and **PRESTON-SALTS**.

SMELET, a small delicate river-fish, the *Osmerus eperlanus*, abundant in the Thames and Medway, from August to May.

SMELTER, one engaged in running ores into metal.

SMEETING, the operation by which crude ores are reduced to the metallic state.

SMEETING-HOUSE, a place for smelting ores.

SMEDDUG-TAILS, in mining, the sludge or slimy portion deposited in washing ore.

SMIDDY, a smith's shop; a blacksmith's forge.

SMITH, a forger of metals by heat and blows; one who strikes metal with a hammer. There are white-smiths, black-smiths and general smiths.

SMITH AND IRON-FOUNDER, a worker in metals; one who has a foundry.

SMITH, GENERAL, one who works in all kinds of metals.

SMITH'S HAMMER. See **HAMMER**.

SMITHY, the workshop of a blacksmith, or worker in metals.

SMOCK, a farm labourer's blouse; a woman's shift or under-garment.

SMOCK-MILL, a wind-mill with a revolving top; the frame and sails of which can be moved round to the wind.

SMOKE, the vapour of burning vegetables or minerals; to cure and dry animal substances by smoke.

SMOKE-BLACK, a substance prepared by the combustion of different resinous bodies, especially of pitch in large pans under a dome or chimney; within this cloths are suspended to which the soot becomes attached. This species of carbon is employed only in the arts; in the manufacture of printers' ink, of blacking for shoes, &c.

SMOKE-JACK, a roasting machine turned by the smoke of the chimney. See **JACK**.

SMOKING-ROOM, a room in a tavern, coffee-house, or cigar divan, &c. where smoking is permitted.

SMOLT, a salmon of a year or two old, that has acquired its silver scales.

SMOOTHING-IRON, a flat iron to be heated, used by tailors and laundresses.

SMOOTHING-PLANE. See **PLANE**.

SMUGGLER, a contrabandist; one who brings in foreign goods without paying the Customs' duties; a vessel engaged in smuggling.

SMUGGLING, secreting or hiding dutiable goods; bringing them from the Continent in boats, or concealing them about the person.

SMUT, a mildew or blight in corn, caused by a species of *Uredo*, which destroys the interior of the grain; four millions of the small powdery spores may be contained in a grain of wheat.

SNAFFLE, a bridle with a slender or simple mouth bit.

SNAG, the name given in North America to a projecting stump of a tree in a river.

SNAO-BOAT, a steam-boat fitted with an apparatus for removing snags, or obstructions to navigation in rivers.

SNAILS, species of *Helix*. The great vine snail, *Helix pomatia* is esteemed as a table luxury on the Continent, and in other localities: on the shores of the Mediterranean they are boiled in the shell and eaten with rice. In some countries as in Switzerland and parts of France, snails form a considerable article of commerce. They are fed by thousands in places called *escargotieres*, which are made on purpose for them. They are used, boiled in milk, for diseases of the lungs.

SNAKE-MOSS, a name for the common club moss, *Lycopodium clavatum*, the inflammable species of which are used in Germany for artificial lightings on the stage, and are sold in the shops. They are also used for rolling up pills; for powdering infants, and in cases of Plica Polonica, and scorbatic affections.

SNAKE-ROOT. See **SENEKA-ROOT**.

SNAKE-STONE, a kind of hone slate, or whetstone obtained in Scotland, and also known as Ayr stone; a name given to the fossils termed ammonites.

SNAKE-W
(Cerops)
Linnæus
SNAP, a
bracelet
SNAP-DRA
fasteners
SNAPPER,
for sever
common
sears, red
colours,
which es
SNATCH-B
single bl
opening
ropa
SNEEZE-W
powdered
ing.
SNETE, a Car
SNIGO, an e
SNTPE, a wh
which is
and well-
SNOOK, a co
the
SNOW, a tw
suppleme
snail.
SNOW-PLOU
snow from
SNOW-SHOES
long, by 6
feet and a
travellers
Scotland,
&c.
snow, str
battledore.
SNOW-SWEET
contrivance
ways and
STUFF, pow
through th
SUFF-BOX,
contain sn
of different
maché, &c.
SUFFERERS, D
wick of a c
the intro
SUFFERERS - M
sufferers.
SUFFERERS - TR
paper-mac
SUFF-MAKE
and leaves
usually flav
SOAP, a dete
ing made o
caustic pot
fatty matte
white or m
SOAP-BERRIE
gens, *Sapin*
and other
rounds the
America an
very acid
and will e
times their
they corro

a woman's

a revolving
which can be

vegetables or
animal sub-

ared by the
ous bodies,
ous under a
this cloth
becomes
arbon is em-
the manu-
blackening for

ne turned by
See JACK.
avern. coffee-
ners smoking

two old, that

to be heated,
ses.

ne who brings
yng the Chag-
ng in smug-

ding dutiable
the Continent
em about the

orn, caused by
estroys the hi-
illions of the
y be contained

nder or simple

North America
t a tree in a

ted with an ap-
gs, or obstruc-
rs.

The great vine
emed as a table
r, and in other
of the Mediter-
in the shell and
countries as in
France, snails
le of commerce,
in places called
nde on purpose
bbed in milk,

he common club
un, the inflame-
are used in Ger-
ng on the stage,
They are also
for powdering
ca Polonica, and

-ROOT.
e slate, or whet-
land, and also
ame given to the
s.

SNAKE-WOOD, a name applied both to the *Cecropia peltata*, and the *Plumeria rubra*, Linnæus.

SNAP, a catch, or small fastening to a bracelet, necklace, purse, or book lock.

SNAP-DRAGON, an amusement; a dish with raisins covered with spirits set on fire.

SNAPPER, a general name in the West Indies for several species of *Mesoprius*, a fish common to the East and West Indian seas, remarkable for the richness of their colours. They attain a large size, and are much esteemed as an article of food.

SNATCH-BLOCK, an iron-bound wooden single block with a hook at the end, or an opening below the sheaves, to receive a rope.

SNEEZE-WORT, the *Achillea Ptarmica*, the powdered leaves of which produce sneezing.

SNIE, a Canadian name for a water channel.

SNIGG, an eel; a kind of sailing vessel.

SNIPE, a wild bird, the *Scotopax gallinago*, which is much esteemed as a delicious and well-flavoured fish.

SNOOK, a common fish, both of the sea and the rivers of the West Indies, the *Centropomus undecimalis*.

SNOW, a two-masted vessel with a small supplementary mast for carrying a try-sail.

SNOW-PLOUGH, a machine for clearing away snow from railway tracks.

SNOW-SHOES, pieces of wood 2 or more feet long, by 6 or 8 inches wide, bound to the feet and ankles, by deer-skin thongs, for travelling over snow. Other kinds in Nova Scotia, &c. are made of strings of hide or sinew, strung in a frame like a racket or battledore.

SNOW-SWEEPING ENGINE, a plough or other contrivance for removing snow from railways and common roads.

SNUFF, powdered tobacco, to be taken through the nose.

SNUFF-BOX, a small box for the pocket to contain snuff, made in endless variety, and of different material, wood, metal, papier-mâché, &c.

SNUFFERS, pincers or scissors for cutting the wick of a candle, now little used, owing to the introduction of prepared wicks.

SNUFFERS-MAKER, a manufacturer of metal snufflers.

SNUFFERS-TRAY, a small stand of metal or papier-mâché, for snufflers.

SNUFF-MAKER, one who pulverizes the stalks and leaves of tobacco for snuff, which is usually flavoured.

SOAP, a detergent substance, soft soap being made of fish oil, tallow, and a ley of caustic potash; hard, from almost any fatty matter, in combination with soda; white or mottled soaps contain no resin.

SOAP-BERRIES, the seeds of *Mimosa abstergens*, *Sapindus Saponaria*, *S. emarginatus*, and other species. The aril, which surrounds the seeds, is used as soap in South America and India. The seed-vessels are very acrid; they lather freely in water, and will cleanse more linen than thirty times their weight of soap; but in time they corrode or burn the linen. This

kernel or seed is used for rosaries, bracelets, and other ornaments.

SOAP-BOILER, a maker of soap.

SOAP-DISH, a small porcelain or other vessel, for holding soap for toilet use.

SOAP-LINIMENT, a medicinal external application, used as a stimulating lubricant for local pains.

SOAP-MANUFACTURER, a soapboiler; a maker of soap.

SOAP-NUT, a name for the seed of the *Mimosa abstergens*.

SOAP-STONE, or **NEATEITE**, a hydrous silicate of magnesia and alumina, which is much used for the lining of stoves and fire-places, for sinks, and for the baths, and sizing rollers used in cotton mills. It is so soft as to be easily wrought, turned, and planed with the ordinary tools of the carpenter, and it may be screwed together as easily and as tightly as wood.

SOAP-SUDS, water impregnated with soap, in which linen has been washed, or for scouring wool, &c. It forms a good liquid manure.

SOAP-WORT, the root of *Vaccaria vulgaris*, which, like the aril of the soap-berry, contains saponine. The herbage of this European plant is said to increase the milk of cows.

SOCAAG, a tenure of land by certain services or rent.

SOCARGA, an ancient Arab measure of 1012 pint.

SOCIABLE, a private carriage for town use, with two seats being.

SOCIETY, an association or partnership. In France a *société en commandite* is one where the manager is liable; a *société anonyme* is one without personal liability.

SOCK, a short stocking; an inner warm sole for a shoe.

SOCKET, a hollow tube or receptacle for any thing; the joint in which a ball turns.

SOCKET-CASTOR, a metal castor which moves in a socket.

SOCKET-PIPE, a pipe worked in a socket.

See SOCKET.

SOCONUSCO, a choice species of cocoa produced in the department of Suchitepequez in Guatemala.

SOCQUE (French), a wooden sandal.

SODA-ASH, the alkali obtained from common salt, manufactured to the extent of from 100,000 to 120,000 tons a year. It is used instead of barilla for soap-making, as a substitute for pot and pearl ashes in glass-making, and for bleaching and cleansing cotton.

SODA, CARBONATE OF, the dissolved soda ash, crystallized, of which 25,000 to 30,000 tons a year are made, and used medicinally, or for domestic purposes.

SODA-WATER, an incorrect name generally applied to a common effervescent beverage. The effervescent quality is not due to soda, but is produced by carbonic acid gas, which is forced into the water by an apparatus. The gas is produced by pouring sulphuric acid upon marble dust, or upon the super-carbonate of soda. The quantity of this cooling beverage made is very large, and with lemonade has been estimated to amount in value to £1,250,000 a year.

SODA-WATER-BOTTLE, a strong oval-shaped glass bottle, the cork of which is secured by twine and wire to confine the aerated water.

SODA-WATER MANUFACTURER, a maker and bottler of soda-water, who often also makes ginger-beer, lemonade, and other aerated beverages. [Anglom.]

SOF, a plain cloth made from goats' hair at SOFA, a long stuffed couch or reclining seat.

SOFT-SOAP, a dark potash soap that is nearly liquid. See SOAP.

SOHAGA, a Tibetan name for tincal or unrefined borax. [19] inches.

SOE, **BOOK**, a long-measure of Siam, nearly SOL, the twentieth part of a toin or of the old livre tournois of France: in Brabant, 12 deniers make 1 sol.

SOLA, the *Aschynomene aspera*, the light sponge wood of Bengal. See SILOA.

SOLAI, the name for the hull of a seed; a grain-measure in Masulipatam, = 1 1-10th pint.

SOLAMIRE (French), a sieve cloth.

SOLDAR, a Spanish land-measure of 25 estadales, about 884 square yards.

SOLDER, a metallic cement used by plumbers and tinner, consisting of an alloy which has an affinity for both metals to be united, and melts at a less heat.

SOLDERING-IRON, a copper tool for heating and melting solder. [for metals.]

SOLDER-MANUFACTURER, a maker of cements

SOLDIER, one employed in an army, or who fights in defence of his own country; a supernumerary or auxiliary engaged by a foreign state.

SOLDO, an Italian money of account, about equal to the English shilling, and divided into 12 denari or pence. There are silver pieces, of 5, 8, and 10 soldi.

SOLE, a support or rest for a draining-tile; the bottom part of a shoe or boot made of leather or gutta percha; an etched flat fish, the *Solea vulgaris*, of Cuvier, caught off the British coast in large numbers: one hundred millions, or 12,000 tons in weight of this fish are said to be sold annually in Billingsgate. *

SOLE-LEATHER, thick ox-hide or shoe butts, suitable for soles of shoes and boots.

SOLICITOR, an attorney at law.

SOLIDARE, a small coin.

SOLIDIFIED-MILK, concentrated or preserved milk for use at sea.

SOLLAGAT, a grain-measure in Bellary, East Indies, = 8 lbs. 10 oz.

SOLLAR, the entrance to a mine; a loft.

SOLLER, a name in Stettin for 80 pieces of whetstones.

SOLOGRAPH, a name which has been given to some pictures on paper taken by the talbot-type or calotype process.

SOLOTA, a former Turkish coin of 2 2-5ths askes, and worth 1ld. or 1s.

SOLONICK, a Russian weight, the third part of a toin. See ZOLOTNIC.

SOLTANE, an Egyptian variety of natron or subcarbonate of soda.

SOLVENT, able to pay all debts contracted.

SOMA, an Italian measure for liquids ranging from 14 to 36 gallons; but as a dry-measure from 24 to 6 bushels.

SOMBRERO (Spanish), a hat.

SOMMAGE (French), inferior dues on cattle.

SOMMELIER, a French butler.

SOMMIER, an animal carrying a pack-load; a horse-halt mattress.

SOMPATE, **SOMPI**, a weight of 60 grains used for the precious metals in Madagascar.

SON, the French name for bran; the husks of ground corn.

SONAL, a name in Bengal for the pods of the *Cathartocarpus Fistula*. See CASSIA-FISTULA. [Smith.]

SONAR, a worker in gold, an Indian gold-

SONAT (French), a tawed sheep-skin.

SONE, a local Indian name for aniseed.

SONG-FAL, a money of account of Siam, the half of a fuang, and worth about 1jd.

SONNETTE (French), a small bell.

SONOMETER, an instrument for testing the efficacy of treatment in deafness, consisting of a small bell fixed on a tube.

SONONATE BALSAM, a name given to two species of balsam of Peru, a black and a white, obtained in St. Salvador from *Myrospermum Peruvianum*.

SOOCY, a mixed striped fabric of silk and cotton in India.

SOOCO, a name in Bencoolen for the fourth part of a real, and valued at 1s. 3d.

SOOGHEE, a name in Canara, India, for boiled coarse rice.

SOOJEE, Indian wheat, ground but not pulverized; a kind of semolino.

SOOPAREE, **SOOPARI**, a vernacular name in India for the areca palm and betel nut.

SOORMA, a sulphure of antimony, with which Indian women anoint the eyelids.

SOOT, condensed smoke, collected by chimney-sweepers, and sold for manure. See SMOKE-BLACK. [Fistula pods.]

SOOVARNUKA, an Eastern name for cassia-

SORBET, a Turkish beverage, lemonade or sherbet. See SQUEBET.

SORBISE, a saccharine matter obtained from the berries of the mountain-ash (*Sorbus aucuparia*).

SORIS, a French name for merino or Spanish wool.

SORREL, a buck of the third year; a horse of a reddish colour; a name for two plants, one the wood sorrel, *Oxalis acetosella*, the leaves of which, being acid and refrigerant, are used in salads and as an infusion in fevers; the other, the *Rumex acetosa*, possesses similar properties, and is also used as a pot-herb and salad, and in cooling drinks.

SORTED, classed, arranged, put in order.

SORTS, varieties; a mixture of printing-type.

SOTA (Spanish), a deputy or aid; hence *Sotacimero*, an under cook; *Sotacomitre*, a hot-wain's mate; *Sotamontero*, an under huntsman; *Sotacuristan*, an under sexton; *Sotacochoero*, a postilion, &c.

SOU, a French copper coin, the 20th part of a livre, consisting of five centimes, and equivalent to a half-penny English. In Belgium the sou or sol is divided into 12 deniers. A former weight of France used by moneyers, of 192 grains.

SOUARI, a most durable timber, obtained in Demetera from the *Caryocar tomentosum*. The large oily nuts of the *Cary-*

ocar nu
Americ
Pekoa t
BARK.

SOUIRETT

SUDAN, a

SOUCHET,

name o

are culti

enter like

and stim

in the p

sent to C

able abun

combined

The toast

substitut

tion rest

tion of th

the consid

SOUCHETUI

in France;

timber th

SOUFFLEE, a

eggs, creat

SOUFFLONS, a

perfect silk

SOUGH, an ac

or an extra

SOUND, in a

these are e

fresh or sa

a narrow st

at anchor;

water with

SOUNDING-BO

make the a

tance; a be

a musical in

SOUNDING-LIN

plummet lo

water.

SOUNDING-RO

inches and s

water in a f

SOUNDINGS, th

bottom can

SOUF, rich or

materials.

SOUFERE (Fre

SOUF-KITCHEN

ported by

preparing an

SOUF-LADLE, a

long handle

SOUF-PLATE, a

SOUF-POT, SO

paring the st

SOUF-TICKET,

sonp at a pul

SOUF-TREN.

SOUR, SHIRT, N

SOURBASSIE, a

silk.

SOUR-CROUT.

SOUR-SOP, the

a tropical tre

duce of anot

mosa,

SOUSCRIVANT (

bill.

oear nuciferum or *butyrosium*, from South America, are edible. The tree is the *Fefea tuberculata* of Aublet. See SAOU-BAHU.

SOURMETTE, a French waiting-maid.

SOUKAI, an Indian banker or merchant; a money-lender.

SOCCHET, a kind of iron-stone; a French name for the pendulous uncinclignous tubers of the *Cyperus esculentus*, which are cultivated in the South of Europe, and eaten like nuts, being nutritive, restorative, and stimulant. They are also employed in the preparation of orgeat. They are sent to Cairo and Alexandria in considerable abundance, and sold in the bazars, combined with rice, in the form of cakes. The toasted roots have been used as a substitute for coffee, and yield a preparation resembling chocolate. The cultivation of the plant deserves attention for its considerable alimentary value.

SOUCHEUR, an inspector of woodcutters in France; a person who marks or verifies timber that has been felled.

SOUFFLEE, an omelet made of the whites of eggs, cream, and sugar, beaten up.

SUFFLONS, an Italian name for a very imperfect silk cocoon.

SOUGH, an adit level for carrying off water, or an entrance to a mine.

SOUND, the air-bladder of a fish; many of these are eaten, especially cod's sounds, fresh or salted, others furnish isinglass; a narrow strait of water where vessels lie at anchor; to ascertain the depth of water with a plummet and line.

SOUNDING-BOARD, a board over a pulpit, to make the speaker's voice heard at a distance; a board for propagating sound in a musical instrument.

SOUNDING-LINE, a line attached to a leaden plummet for determining the depth of water.

SOUNDING-ROD, an iron-rod marked with inches and feet, to ascertain the depth of water in a ship's hold.

SOUNDINGS, the depth of water when the bottom can be reached.

SOUP, rich or thick broth made of different materials.

SOUPIERE (French), a tureen for soup.

SOUP-KITCHEN, a public establishment supported by voluntary contributions for preparing and supplying soup to the poor.

SOUP-LADLE, a spoon with a large bowl, and long handle for dipping out soup.

SOUP-PLATE, a deep plate for holding soup.

SOUP-POT, **SOUP-KETTLE**, a boiler for preparing the stock for soup.

SOUP-TICKET, an authority for receiving soup at a public kitchen.

SOUP-TUREEN. See TUREEN.

SOUA, sharp, acid; fruit that is not ripe.

SOURBASSIE, a French name for fine Persian silk.

SOUR-CROUT. See SAUR-KRAUT.

SOUR-SOP, the fruit of the *Anona muricata*, a tropical tree; the sweet sop is the produce of another species, the *Anona squamosa*.

SOUSCRIVANT (French), the acceptor of a bill.

SOUSE, to dip or steep; to pickle fish in vinegar, and bake them.

SOUTER, a Scottish name for a shoemaker.

SOUTHERNWOOD, the *Artemisia abrotanum*; the fragrant bitter arclid leaves are dried to drive away moths from linen, and are said to form an ingredient in some Continental beer.

SOUVENIR, a keepsake; a friend's gift of remembrance.

SOU'-WEATER, a painted canvas hat, with a flap over the neck, for use at sea in rough weather, and also worn by coal-heavers.

SOVEREIGN, the principal English gold coin weighing 5 dwts. and 3/4 grains. It is current by proclamation if it weighs 5 dwts. 2/4 grains, and the half sovereign 2 dwts. 13/4 grains. There have been double sovereigns coined, but these are seldom met with in circulation. The following is an account of the sovereigns coined since 1847:—

1847.....	4,607,127	1854.....	3,580,611
1848.....	2,246,792	1855.....	8,448,482
1849.....	1,755,399	1856.....	4,896,160
1850.....	1,402,039	1857.....	4,495,748
1851.....	4,013,024	1858.....	893,234
1852.....	8,053,415	1859.....	1,547,693
1853.....	10,597,998	1860.....	2,555,958
Total.....	58,982,703		

The value of the gold coined at the British mint from the year 1853 to 1860, was £26,972,882, which, added to the sum mentioned already under the head of GOLD COINAGE, makes a total of gold coined in the twenty-one years of £92,607,210. See GOLD and HALF SOVEREIGN.

SOW, a large trough in a foundry for holding melted metal; a she pig; an ingot or mass of metal.

SOWANS, a porridge or gruel made in Scotland from oatmeal.

SOWAR, an Indian trooper; a horse-soldier, belonging to the irregular horse cavalry.

SOWING-MACHINE, a drill; a seed-planter.

SOX, a Scotch mode of spelling socks.

SOY, a sauce or flavouring originally made in the East; and said to be produced from a species of *Dolichos* bean, *Sofa hispida*.

SOYA. See SHERRER. [Inaws.]

SOZELLE, an Indian name for small fish-SPA, a mineral spring.

SPACE, area; room; a small piece of cast metal to divide letters or words in printing.

SPACE-LINES, printers' leads for justifying, or filling up lines or words, made from 4 to 12 in. pic.

SPACE-RULE, a thin piece of metal, type-height, of different lengths, used by compositors for making a delicate line in algebraic and other formula.

SPADE, a digging-tool of iron with a wooden handle; a deer three years old.

SPADE AND SHOVEL-MAKER, a manufacturer of the implements so named.

SPADESMAN, a name for an agricultural labourer in Tasmania.

SPAN, a yoke of oxen; a measure of 9 inches; a cord to confine a rope; to shackle the legs of a horse to prevent its wandering; to attach draught cattle to a wagon.

SPANDREL, a triangular space between the square head over an arch and the curve of the arch.

SPANGLE, a small shining piece of metal to attach to theatrical or other dresses; to glitter.

SPANGLE AND TINSEL MAKER, a manufacturer of small bright metal scales to sew on to garments.

SPANIEL, a valuable species of dog, of which there are many varieties.

SPANISH BLACK, a powder obtained by burning cork in close vessels.

SPANISH CHESTNUT-WOOD. See **CHESTNUT**.

SPANISH-FLIES. See **CANTHARIDES**.

SPANISH-LEATHER MAKER, a manufacturer of Cordovan-leather.

SPANISH-LIQUORICE, the inspissated juice of the *Glycyrrhiza-root*. See **LIQUORICE**.

SPANISH MAHOGANY. See **MAHOGANY**.

SPANKER, the gail-sail on the mizen-mast.

SPANNER, a tool for turning a nut or bolt-head.

SPARABLES, small iron shoe-brads.

SPAR-DECK, the upper deck of a ship, on which loose or spare spars are secured.

SPARE-RIB, a joint of pork with the fat and other flesh taken off the rib.

SPARGER, a copper cylinder, used by brewers for dashing or sprinkling.

SPARROWHILL. See **SPARABLES**.

SPARS, a general marine term for all masts, yards, booms, &c.; a name for several kinds of mineral.

SPARTERIE, mats, ropes, and cordage, made of *Esparto* or Spanish broom.

SPAT, the young of oysters.

SPATCH-COCK, a fowl or bird killed, split open, and broiled or grilled.

SPATHIC IRON-ORE, spar-shaped or lamellar ore.

SPATTERDASHES, a kind of long gaiter or covering for the legs, to keep off mud.

SPATULA, an instrument for spreading pills, plasters, &c.

SPAWN, the seed of fish; the matrix of fungi. See **MUSHROOM-SPAWN**.

SPAWNER, a she-fish; a female salmon.

SPAY, to extirpate the ovaries of a female beast to prevent breeding, and to increase the fattening powers, as a spayed heifer, a spayed sow, &c.

SPEAKER, the chairman of a legislative body; a book for school-reading.

SPEAKING-TRUMPET, a metal mouth tube for hailing ships at sea, and for making the voice heard at a distance.

SPEAKING-TUBE, a gutta-percha or other pipe for communicating orders from one room in a building to another.

SPEAR, a lance; a name in Riga for a spear suited for a small mast.

SPEARMAN, one armed with a spear.

SPEARMINT, another name for the *Mentha viridis*. See **MINT**.

SPECIAL-CONSTABLE, a person sworn in temporarily to aid in maintaining the peace.

SPECIAL-JURY, a superior class of jurors, merchants, or esquires, summoned to try a cause.

SPECIAL-PLEADER, a person whose occupation it is to draw pleadings. The Inns of

court have power to license, and they can practise before being called to the Bar. They may also sue for their fees, and be sued for their defaults, and in these matters they stand differently from a barrister.

SPECTE, metallic currency; current coins or bullion, as opposed to paper money.

SPECIFICATION, the particulars given of a patent; a minute detail of quantities, materials, and plans, for a work or building.

SPECTIEN, a sample; an illustration.

SPECKLED-WOOD, wood marked with small spots or dashes.

SPECTACLE-CASE MAKER, a person who makes the small pocket cases of leather or other material for holding a pair of spectacles.

SPECTACLE-MAKERS' COMPANY, one of the livery companies of London. It has no hall.

SPECTACLES, framed glasses for the eyes, to aid those who have weak sight.

SPECTONER, a whaling name for the first harpooner.

SPECULATION, a scheme or project; a money venture on the chance of profit.

SPECULATOR, an adventurer; one who enters into a risk, dabbling in the funds, shares, or stocks, or buying or selling goods upon the chance of a rise in price.

SPECULUM, a reflector of polished metal; a surgeon's instrument for examining inward parts.

SPEED-INDICATOR, a gauge for testing the velocity of steam engines or machines.

SPEISS, impure nickel.

SPELDING, a dried haddock.

SPELL, a turn; the portion of time given to any work.

SPELLING-BOOK, a book for teaching the young to spell.

SPELLT, an inferior kind of wheat grown in France and Flanders, the *Triticum spelta*, of which there are two kinds, the red and the white, some being bearded. It forms an excellent provender for horses, and the straw being very strong, it is much sought after for the manufacture of hats.

SPELTER, impure zinc. See **ZINC**.

SPENCER, a coat without skirts; an old-fashioned ladies' garment; a fore-and-aft sail set on a spencer mast in a ship.

SPERMACETI, a kind of waxy body which separates in cold weather from the oil obtained from the head-matter of the sperm whale (*Physiter macrocephalus*). It is used for making candles with about 3 per cent. of bees-wax added to prevent crystallization.

SPERMACETI-CANDLES, fine transparent candles, used as wax lights.

SPERMACETI-ONJMENT, a pharmaceutical preparation consisting of lard, spermaceti, and bees-wax.

SPERMACETI-REFINER, a person who purifies spermaceti, chiefly by pressure and crystallization.

SPERONARE, a vessel employed in Genoa so SPECIENS, a name for glue pieces; the oil of skin and hides.

SPHEROMETER, an instrument invented by Mr. Ross for measuring the curvature of lenses.

SPICE,
 used
 such
 pline
 name
 blood
SPICE-
 divisi
SPICE-
 the L
SPICE-N
SPICER
 many
 dmen
SPIGOT,
 or a fit
SPIKE,
 of a c
 with a
SPICENA
 dwarf
 tap-ro
 possess
 having
 is used
 and al
 The bla
 down h
 tails in
SPILE-HO
SPILL-CAS
 wood, u
SUILLET -
 name of
 system
 set on s
 America
SPILLKINS
 for mark
 games.
SPILLS, sm
 ing pipes
 set on tw
SPINACH,
 of which
 herb. In
Tetragon
 spinach.
SPINAL, a k
SPINDLE, a
 something
 the pivot
 a pinion.
 pins on
 wound.
 in 1855,
 1,380,783.
 in cotton-
 15,120 yar
 heers, is 1
SPINDLE-TR
 shrub, of
Euro
 a native of
 lar name
 wood bein
 skewers.
SPINEL, an c
 harpsichord
SPINNING-JE
 cotton.
SPINNING-M

SPICE, the common name for pleasant or pungent aromatic vegetable substances, used for flavouring food and condiments, such as nutmegs and mace, cinnamon, pimento, ginger, and pepper; a technical name among sugar-refiners for bullocks'-blood.

SPICE-BOX, a kitchen-hox with several divisions for holding different spices.

SPICE-BUSH, a name in North America for the *Laurus Benzoin*.

SPICE-NUT, a gingerbread-nut.

SPICERIES, a collective term under which many of the stimulant and aromatic condiments are grouped.

SPIGOT, a peg to stop the vent-hole in a cask or a faucet.

SPIKE, a large nail; to destroy the utility of a cannon, by plugging the vent-hole with a nail; an ear of maize.

SPIKENARD, the *Nardostachys Jatamansi*, a dwarf herbaceous plant, with a long hairy tap-root, a native of the Himalayas, possessing stimulant and bitter properties, having a strong and fragrant odour, and it is used as a perfume by Eastern nations, and also against hysteria and epilepsy. The blackish coloured roots are brought down in large quantities from the mountains in the north of India.

SPILE-HOLE, the air-hole or vent of a cask.

SPILL-CASE, a box for holding thin strips of wood, used as matches or lighters.

SPILLET - FISHING, **SPILLIARD - FISHING**, a name on the west coast of Ireland for a system of fishing by a number of hooks set on snoods, all on one line. In North America it is called baitow-fishing.

SPILLAKINS, pegs of wood, bone, or ivory, for marking the score of cribbage or other games.

SPILLS, small pieces of wood used for lighting pipes, or making matches.

SPIN, to twist or twirl threads.

SPINACH, the *Spinacia oleracea*, the leaves of which are a common nutritious potherb. In New Zealand, the leaves of the *Tetragonia expansa* are used instead of spinach.

SPINAL, a kind of unwrought inkle.

SPINDLE, any long pin or bar upon which something revolves; a watch fusee; the pivot of a capstan; the small shaft of a pinion. In factories the bright iron pins on which threads are formed and wound. In England there were at work, in 1855, 2,471,106 spindles; in France, 1,386,783. Spindle is also a yarn-measure; in cotton-yarn a spindle of 18 hanks is 15,120 yards; in linen yarn a spindle of 24 heers, is 14,400 yards.

SPINDLE-TREE, a large and ornamental shrub, of which one species, the *Euonymus Europæus*, and its several varieties, is a native of Britain. It obtains its popular name from the hard and fine-grained wood being preferred for spindles and for skewers.

SPINET, an old keyed-instrument, a kind of harpsichord.

SPINNING-JENNY, a machine for spinning cotton.

SPINNING-MACHINES, various machines and

contrivances for spinning wool, silk, cord-axe, &c.

SPIRACLES, the blow-holes, or breathing-holes of a whale.

SPIRE, a steeple; a pinnacle.

SPIRIT, any inflammable liquor. [spirits.]

SPIRIT-BOTTLE, a glass bottle for holding

SPIRIT-DEALER, one who has a licence to

vend spirituous liquors; a tavern-keeper.

SPIRIT-ENGINE MAKER, a manufacturer of

the tavern, or bar, engines for drawing

spirits for retail sale.

SPIRIT-JAR, an earthenware jar of various

sizes, for sending out spirits.

SPIRIT-LAMP, a lamp for burning spirits to

heat any thing, as metals; or to run an allblaze

or small cooking-stove. Spirit lamps pro-

duce little flame, but intense heat.

SPIRIT-LEVEL, an instrument for levelling,

used also by carpenters and builders, in

which a small horizontal tube, with spirits,

fixed on the summit, shows the true level.

SPIRIT-LICENCE, a licence granted by the

magistrates in quarter-sessions, to retail

spirits.

SPIRIT-MERCHANT, a vender of spirits.

SPIRIT, METHYLATED. See METHYLATED

SPIRIT.

SPIRIT OF SALT, a name for muriatic-acid.

SPIRIT OF TURPENTINE, the oil of turpentine.

SPIRIT OF WINE. See ALCOHOL.

SPIRIT-STORE, a shop where spirits are kept

for sale, wholesale and retail.

SPIRIT-VARNISH, a resin dissolved in spirit.

SPIROMETER, an instrument for determin-

ing the capacity of the human lungs,

bearing a close resemblance to a gas-

holder.

SPIRIT, a long metal spike or bar for sticking

winds on to roast.

SPIRITTOON, a box of metal or other material

for a smoker to spit in.

SPLASH-BOARD, the leather or wooden pro-

tection in front of a gig.

SPLICING, a sailor's term for uniting the

ends of ropes by opening and interlacing

the strands.

SPLINT, a thin piece of wood to support a

broken bone or fractured limb; thin wood

for matches. [splints.]

SPLINT-CUTTER, a shaper and maker of

SPLINTER-BAR, a cross-piece supporting the

springs of a carriage. [splints.]

SPLIT, to burst asunder; to separate in

SPLIT-LIFT, a piece of in-sole leather used in

shoe-making.

SPLIT-PEASE, husked peas, split for making

pease-soup or pease-puddings.

SPLITS, a term, in the leather trade, for

divided skins which have been separated

into two sections by the cutting machine;

there being tanned splits and salted splits.

SPLITTER, a name in Tasmania for a wood-

cutter. *

SPOKE-RIVER, a wheelwright, or shaper of

spokes or rounds for ladders.

SPOKES, bars of wood radiating from the

nave of a wheel to the felly, at equal dis-

tances from one another; the rounds of a

ladder; a contrivance for skidding the

wheels of a vehicle.

SPOKE-SHAVE, a plane for working on wood,

which is hollow or curved.

SPONGE, a marine product, of which there are many varieties. Large quantities of both coarse and fine sponge come into commerce for toilet and surgical use, for common washing purposes, for making into cloth, hats, and for other uses; the soft fermenting dough of which bread is made. *

SPONGE-BAG, an oil-skin case for a toilet sponge.

SPONGE-CAKE, a light sweet cake made with milk and eggs.

SPONGE-MERCHANT, an importer of sponges either from the Bahamas or the Mediterranean, the two chief seats of the sponge fisheries.

SPONGE-TENTS, a surgical appliance for a wound, though the practice is now nearly obsolete. Sponge tents were prepared by dipping sponge in melted wax, and pressing it till the wax is hardened. A tent of this kind introduced into a wound or cavity enlarges as the wax softens.

SPONGING-HOUSE, the lock-up house of a sheriff's officer, where debtors are lodged before they are conveyed to prison.

SPONGIO-PILINE, a substitute for the ordinary poultice, made of small pieces of sponge and wool or cloth felted together, on an impermeable back, and held by a coating of India-rubber varnish on one side. It is used when softened in hot water for the same purpose as a bread or meal poultice.

SPool, a shuttle; a weaver's bobbin of cane or wood to wind yarn on.

SPool-STAND, a rest or support for bobbins.

SPoon, a small domestic utensil for taking up food, or for culinary use.

SPORTSMAN, a hunter; one who follows game with a gun, or pursues the sports of the field.

SPout, a tube or shoot; a curved mouth or nozzle, as to a ten-pot, watering-pot, &c.; a slang term for pledging goods at a pawnbroker's.

SProwS, boxes or shoots down which coals are run from wagons into ships.

SPrat, a diminutive fish, the *Clupea sprattus*, used as food, and caught as the cold weather approaches in large quantities.

SPrat-GRIDLION, a gridlion made specially for broiling sprats.

SPREADER, an attachment; the branch pipe of a fire-engine for scattering the water over a large surface.

SPRig, a thin nail without a head; an embroidered branch of a flower.

SPRING, an elastic body or band; in marine language a check on the cable for disconnecting it; to crack or split a mast or spar; "to spring a leak" is to let in water suddenly.

SPRING-BALANCE, an elastic spring counterbalancing a valve or lever.

SPRING-BED, an elastic or air mattress.

SPRING-BLIND MAKER, a maker of window blinds working on springs.

SPRING-BRACES, elastic suspenders for men's trousers.

SPRING-CARRIAGE, a vehicle suspended on springs for travelling easy.

SPRINGE, a gin, noose, or snare to catch birds.

SPRINGER and LINER, a workman who puts in watch springs.

SPRING-FORGERS, workmen in the cutlery trade, who form the spring or piece of steel at the back of clasp and folding pocket-knives.

SPRING-MAKER, a manufacturer of steel compound springs for carriages, or of metal springs for easy chairs.

SPRING-SEAT, a chair or couch with a spring in it.

SPRING-TIDES, the highest course of tides, occurring every new and full moon.

SPRIT, a small boom or gaff used with a fore and aft sail in some boats.

SPRIT-SAIL, a sail extended on a sprit-sail.

SPROUTS, BUTSSELS, a kind of small cabbage leaves growing from the stalk.

SPRUCE, a name for several species of the fir tribe, *Abies communis*, and *A. nigra* being the principal species, and supplying much of the deal timber of commerce. A fermented liquor made of treacle or molasses, and a decoction of the leaves and branches of the spruce-fir. It is sometimes called black-beer. See **MUS.** *

SPUD, an agricultural tool for digging up weeds.

SPUNK. See **AMADOU**.

SPUN-YARN, a cord formed by twisting together two or three rope-yarns; old junk, or rope twisted into yarns, used for various purposes on shipboard.

SPUR. See **SPURS**.

SPURGE, a name for several species of *Euphorbia*, used medicinally, but possessing purgative and poisonous properties.

SPURIOUS, adulterated; not genuine.

SPUR-MAKER, a manufacturer of spurs.

SPURRED-RYE. See **ENGOT**. [of a spur.]

SPUR-ROWEL, the revolving pricking wheel.

SPURS, spiked irons for the bottoms of the boots of seamen, who stand on the carcass to strip the blubber from a whale; pricking instruments with rowels fastened on the heels of a horseman's boot.

SPUR-WHEEL, a cog-wheel.

SPY-GLASS, a small telescope.

SQUAB, a soft cushion; a sofa; a name applied to a young, unfledged bird, as a squab pigeon.

SQUAB-PIE, a Cornish pie containing a mixture of fish, flesh, and vegetables.

SQUADRON, a detachment from a fleet; part of an army; two or more troops of cavalry.

SQUARE, an inner court; an open space or market area; a mechanic's measure for gauging and squaring his work; a workman's tool for measuring angles; also 100 feet superficial of boarding; a term commonly applied to a pane of glass; a rectangle surrounded by houses.

SQUARE-RIGGED, in seamanship, vessels which have the yards and sails across the masts, instead of fore and aft, or in the direction of the length of the vessel.

SQUARE-SAIL, a large four-sided sail extended on a lower yard.

SQUASE, a name for the *Cucurbita Melopepo*. See **GOURDS**.

SQUAT, locust
out r
SQUAT, niles
who
fleec
SQUIB, a
tion p
SQUID, a
Newf
SQUILL,
Steinh
a plum
Medite
belug
purgat
SQUIRRE
SQUIRRE
squirrel
for enff
From fl
be kille
returns
skins w
In this c
SQUIRT, a
SQUIRTING
lium agr
Elaterr
which in
gout, dro
SRIGUNDA,
wood.
STABBER, a
STABBING-P
blindrs.
STABLAT, a
Swiss her
STABLE, a
either pub
STABLE-ROY
kroon; a
STABLE-FIX
prepares
other fitt
STACK, a pl
wood, hay
neys, or an
a pile of
stack of w
STACK-YARD
stacks.
STADE, a la
itinerary m
STADE-DUES,
STADIO (Ital)
length in t
22 yards.
STAFF, a crut
ensign of o
or bludgeo
STAFF-OFFIC
a general o
STAG, a mal
term for a
ment for s
whose obje
premium, v
scribing or
STAGE, a lang
in a theatre

- SQUAT**, a mineral of tin ore and spar; to locate or settle down on waste land without right.
- SQUATTER**, a name in the Australian colonies for sheep-farmers and cattle breeders, who occupy large ranges of land, under licence from government, at a small rental.
- SQUIN**, a noisy firework or cracker; an election placard or lampoon.
- SQUID**, the *Sepia media*, used as a bait by the Newfoundland fishermen.
- SQUILL**, a name for the *Urtica Scilla* of Steinhell, the *Scilla maritima* of Linnaeus; a plant inhabiting the sea-coast of the Mediterranean, the acrid bulbs of which being diuretic, expectorant, emetic, and purgative, are used medicinally.
- SQUIRREL**, a small rodent, a species of *Squirrelus*. The fur of several varieties of squirrel is much used for linings, for tippets, for cuffs, and other articles of ladies' dress. From fifteen to twenty millions are said to be killed in Russia annually. In the trade returns they are sometimes called Calabar-skins. In 1850, about 2,200,000 squirrel-skins were imported, and chiefly used up in this country.
- SQUIRT**, a syringe.
- SQUINTING-CUCUMBER**, a name for the *Ecbalium agreste* of Richard, the *Momordica Elaterium* of Linnaeus; the drastic juice of which is used medicinally in cases of gout, dropsy, apoplexy, constipation, &c.
- SINGUNDA**, a local Indian name for sandal-wood. [Prieker.]
- STABBER**, a marling-spike; a sailmaker's STABBING-PRESS, a press used by book-binders.
- STABLAT**, a winter cow-house, in which Swiss herdsmen live with their cattle.
- STABLE**, a house or shelter for horses, either public or private.
- STABLE-BOY**, STABLE-MAN, an ostler or groom; a person who attends on horses.
- STABLE-FIXTURE MAKER**, a person who prepares and fits racks, mangers, and other fittings for stables.
- STACK**, a pile of any thing, as a stack of wood, hay, corn, &c.; a column of chimneys, or an elevated chimney to a factory, a pile of markets rested together. A stack of wood is 408 cubic feet.
- STACK-YARD**, an enclosure for ricks or stacks.
- STAGE**, a landing or shipping place; an itinerary measure. See STADIO.
- STADE-DUES**, tolls levied on ships in the STADIO (Italian), a furlong; a measure of length in the Ionian Islands, consisting of 22 yards.
- STAFF**, a crutch or support; a flag pole; an ensign of office; a policeman's hand-club or bludgeon; the round of a ladder.
- STAFF-OFFICER**, a military officer assisting a general or commander of an army.
- STAG**, a male red deer; a stock-exchange term for applicants for letters of allotment for shares in a new company, whose object is to sell immediately at a premium, without any intention of subscribing or holding shares.
- STAGE**, a landing-quay or pier; a platform in a theatre; a scaffold erection for building; a public carriage; an assigned portion of a journey or limit travelled by horses. [Stage.]
- STAGE-BOX**, a box in a theatre close to the STAGE-CARRIAGE, STAGE-COACH, a public conveyance plying for hire.
- STAGE-DOOR**, the back or side door; the actors' and workmen's entrance to a theatre. [Carriage.]
- STAGER**, a horse running in a stage.
- STAG-HORN CUTTER**, a worker up of deer horn for knife handles, &c.
- STAG-HOUND**, a dog for coursing deer.
- STAILS**, handles for mops and brooms.
- STAINED-GLASS**, painted glass for windows.
- STAIQ**, the Tuscan bushel, which is equal to about two-thirds of the English bushel. See STAJQ.
- STAIR-BALUSTER MANUFACTURER**, a turner of wooden balusters, or of a castor of iron falls for stairs.
- STAIR-CARPET**, narrow carpeting of different make and material, usually $\frac{1}{2}$ of a yard wide, for covering flights of stairs.
- STAIRCASE**, a series of stone or wooden steps for ascending buildings.
- STAIR-HEAD**, the top of a flight of stairs.
- STAIR-RODS**, iron rods, coated with brass, fixed in eyes, to secure and keep a stair-carpet smooth in the bend of each step.
- STATIONMEN**, men engaged in weighing and shipping coals at a staith.
- STATTIS**, lines of rails projecting over a river; a drop from which vessels are loaded with coals, &c.
- STAJQ**, an Italian dry-measure: in some districts one bushel or less, in others 2 or 2 $\frac{1}{2}$. For liquids the stajo varies from 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons. 100 staji of corn = 23 two-fifths imperial quarters; but estimated, commonly, at 342 staji to 100 imperial quarters. In some parts 100 staji = 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ imperial bushels.
- STALK**, to shoot deer.
- STALL**, a crib or portion of a stable; a stand or booth in a market; a small open or partially closed shop in a street, as a fruit-stall, a book-stall, a cobbler's-stall; a select and reserved front seat in the pit of a theatre or other place of public amusement.
- STALL-FED**, cattle that have been stabled and fattened in stalls; not permitted to roam at large.
- STALLION**, an entire or ungelded horse; one kept for serving mares.
- STAMP**, a die or mark; an instrument for sealing or making impressions; an official tax or mark, as a postage-stamp, a receipt-stamp, a post-office letter-stamp. See POSTAGE-STAMP and RECEIPT-STAMP.
- STAMP-COLLECTOR**, a receiver of stamp duties.
- STAMP-CUTTER**, an engraver of dies on wood, stone, or metal.
- STAMP-DUTY**, a Government tax on newspapers, deeds, bills, receipts, and postage stamps, &c.
- STAMP-DISTRIBUTOR**, an issuer or vender of Government stamps, who is an official, or holds a licence. [Office.]
- STAMPER**, a marker of letters in a post-

catch
no puts
cently
piece of
folding
of steel
or of
a spring
of tides,
on.
with a fore
[yard.
spirit-sail
small cab-
nulk.
ies of the
A. nigra
d supply-
e of coun-
o of transe
the leaves
dr. It is
See MEM. *
digging up
awisting to-
; old junk
ed for vari-
species of
but possess-
properties.
quine.
of spurs.
of a spur,
locking wheel
atoms of the
in the carcass
hale; prick-
fastened on
bl.
a name ap-
bird, as a
aining a mix-
table.
a fleet; part
troops of ca-
an open space
nic's measure
his work; a
ring angles;
boarding; a
o a pane of
ed by houses.
ship, vessels
ails across the
aft, or in the
e vessel.
ided sail ex-
bita Melopepo.

STAMP-HEADS, the crushing parts of a mill for pounding ores or crushing seeds.

STAMPING-PRESS, a press for imprinting, by a sunken die, bills of lading, notes, envelopes, drafts, &c.; a crushing mill for ores.

STAMP-MAKER, a die-sinker; a manufacturer of adhesive receipt or postage stamps.

STAMP-NOTE, a memorandum delivered by a shipper of goods to the searcher, which, when stamped by him, allows the goods to be sent off by lighter to the ship, and is the captain's authority for receiving them on board.

STAMPS, official impressions to be affixed to letters to pre-pay the postage, or on bills, deeds, and receipts. See **POSTAGE-STAMP** and **RECEIPT-STAMP**. [support.]

STANCHION, an upright iron pillar or **STANCHION-GUN**, a pivot gun; a boat-gun for wild-guck shooting.

STAND, a counter in a bazaar; a stall in a market; a station where public vehicles wait to be hired; an erection with seats for spectators on a race-course, review ground, &c.; a desk or rest for music, newspapers, &c.; a weight for pitch of 2½ to 3 cwt.; a support for a barrel, &c.; a set of arms, as a soldier's musket and bayonet.

STANDARD, an upright of iron, for fencing; a flag; a test or rule of measure; a solid measure by which hewn timber is estimated, varying in different timber countries. The St. Petersburg standard hundred of deals, and deal ends, contains 120 pieces, 12 feet long, 1½ inch thick, and 11 inches broad, = 165 cubic feet. The Swedish standard hundred contains 121 pieces, 14 feet long, 3 inches thick, and 9 inches broad. The Norwegian standard hundred contains 120 pieces 12 feet long, 3 inches thick, and 9 inches broad. The standard hundred by which battens are commonly sold, contains 120 pieces, 12 feet long, 2½ inches thick, and 7 inches broad. Dantzic and Memel deck deals are sold by a standard of 40 feet long, 3 inches thick, and 12 inches wide. The standard of red deals would weigh about 2½ tons, and that of white wood 2½ tons. The term *standard* is used to designate the purity and weight of coins, that is, the fineness of the metal of which they are made, and the quantity of it contained in them. A pound troy, or 12 oz. of the metal of which English silver coins are made, contains 11 oz. 2 dwts. pure silver, and 18 dwts. alloy. This pound is coined into 66 shillings, so that each shilling contains 80-727 grains fine silver, and 87-27 grains standard silver; and the *money pound*, consisting of 20 shillings, contains 1614-545 grains pure silver, and 1745-454 grains standard silver. The fineness of gold is estimated by carats, gold of the highest degree of fineness, or pure, being said to be 24 carats fine, 22 being the purity of our present gold coins. The sovereign, or 20 shilling piece, contains 113-601 grains fine gold, and 123-274 grains standard gold. The pound troy of standard gold, is coined into 46 sovereigns, and 88-120ths of a sovereign, or into £46: 14: 6d. The mint, or

standard price of gold, therefore, is said to be £46: 14: 6d. per pound troy, or £3: 17: 10½d. an ounce. The alloy in coins is reckoned of no value; it is allowed in order to save the trouble and expense that would be incurred, in refining the metals to their highest degree of purity; and because, when its quantity is small, it renders the coins harder, and less liable to be worn or rubbed. Were the quantity of alloy considerable, it would lessen the splendour and ductility of the metals, and would add too much to the bulk of the coins.—*M'Culloch's Principles of Commerce*. There are several standards for gold now used, as 22, 18, 15, 12, and 9 carats.

STANDARD-BEARER, an officer who carries a banner or colours in a procession.

STANDARD-MARK, a legal assay mark for gold of 22 carats fine, and for silver of 11 oz. 2 dwts. Articles of all standards, capable of bearing a stamp, are marked also with the initials of the maker's name, the arms or mark of the Assay Office, and a letter for the date of the year. Different kinds of letters are used by the Goldsmiths' Company; the one now employed is the old black letter. The alphabet was begun in 1856, C being the letter for the present year, 1858. It runs on to 20 letters, J being omitted; a fresh alphabet is then again commenced. The standard mark for England is a lion passant; for Edinburgh, a thistle; for Glasgow, a lion rampant; for Ireland, a harp crowned. Gold of 18 carats fine, a crown and the figures 18. Silver of the new standard, which is 11 oz. 10 dwts. fine, bears the figure of Britannia. See **HALL-MARK**.

STANDING, a stall placed in a market, or on the foot pavement in a street; a workman's loom in a lower flat or story.

STANDING-RIGGING, the stationary or fixed ropes and chains, &c. of a ship, attached to the hull; used as stays and hold-fast, to keep the masts, bowsprits, &c. firm and secure.

STANHOPE, a sporting phaeton.

STANHOPE-PRESS, a printing-press, named after the inventor, Earl Stanhope.

STANNARY, a tin-mine or tin-works.

STANNARY-COURT, a court of law and equity, held in Cornwall, of which the Prince of Wales is Lord-Warden, and a Judge the Vice-Warden, held to adjudicate upon, and settle, disputes between parties connected with mines.

STANNATE OF SODA, a salt obtained from tin, largely used by calico-printers.

STAPELSTADER, a privileged weight for metals, in certain towns in Sweden, which is 4-5ths of the common standard, or virtual weight; 100 lbs. stapelstader = 74-33 lbs. avoirdupois; 100 lbs. avoirdupois = 133-46 stapelstader virtual; 112 lbs. avoirdupois = 149-47 lbs. stapelstader virtual; 7½ skippund stapelstader virtual are about equal to the English ten.

STAPLE, in the Newcastle coal district a small cart; an iron loop driven into a wall or door, for holding a padlock. *

STAPLE dealt in district of
STAPLER
STAR, S
STAR-AND
of Chit
carmin
prepara
capsule
tial oil
with w
STAR-APP
its varie
STARBOARD
looking
STARBU
obtained
and seed
chiefly r
rice. In
malze
for stiff
bleachers
tion is s
anum.
STARCHER,
STARCH-MA
one who
STARCH-MA
from root
is carried
especially
some of th
STARRELO,
Mellan 2 gr
STARIE, the
STARO. See
STARTIN, a
Sytia, ne
STATE-BARG
STATE-BED,
rated bed.
STATE-CARR
age for off
part in pu
STATEMENT,
dered; det
furnished.
STATE-ROOM
STATEHEL (S
stick of s
STATION, a
piece of a
duty; a qu
trick under
the quarter
STATION-CLE
STATIONER, a
or in small
STATIONERS'
companie
Stationers'
STATIONERS'
STATIONERY,
the articles
STATION-MAN
railway sta
STATION-POIN
ing instrum
STATISTICS, in
commerce,
of a count
private cou

STAPLE ARTICLES, the chief commodities dealt in; the principal produce of a district or country.

STAPLER. See **WOOL-STAPLER**. [See **STAJO**.]

STAR, **STARO**, an Italian grain-measure.

STAR-ANISE, the *Illium anisatum*, a native of China and Japan, the aromatic and carminative fruit of which is used in the preparation of liqueurs. The star-shaped capsules and seeds abound in an essential oil, easily procured by distillation with water. See **ANISEED**.

STAR-APPLE, the *Chrysophyllum cainito*, and its varieties, a luscious tropical fruit.

STARBOARD, the right-hand side of a vessel, looking forward.

STARCH, a fecula; an amylaceous matter obtained from various substances, roots, and seeds, and the trunks of trees. It is chiefly made from potatoes, wheat, and rice. In America it is obtained from maize. It is largely used by laundresses for stiffening linen, by calico-printers, bleachers, and others, and the consumption is said to exceed 20,000 tons per annum. See **ARROW-ROOT**, and **DEXTRENE**.

STARCHER, a handress; a clear starcher; one who stiffens fabrics.

STARCH-MANUFACTURER, a preparer of starch from roots or grains. The manufacture is carried on in most of the large towns, especially in those which are the seats of some of the principal textile manufactures.

STARRELO, an Italian grain-measure; in Milan 2 gallons, in Rome 4 gallons.

STARIE, the French name for demurrage.

STARO. See **STAJO**.

STARTIN, a measure of capacity used in Styria, nearly 2 quarters.

STATE-BARGE, a royal or corporate barge.

STATE-BED, an elaborately carved or decorated bed.

STATE-CARRIAGE, a highly decorated carriage for officials going in state, or taking part in public processions.

STATEMENT, a declaration; an account rendered; details or explanatory particulars furnished. [See **SENSE** steamer.]

STATE-ROOM, the principal cabin of a passenger steamer.

STATHEL (Scotch), a support or prop for a stack of grain to raise it above the ground.

STATION, a depot; a starting or stopping place on a railway; an assigned post of duty; a garrison for troops; the sea district under the jurisdiction of an admiral; the quarters for police.

STATION-CLERK, a railway clerk.

STATIONER, a dealer in pens, ink, paper, &c. or in small periodicals.

STATIONERS-COMPANY, one of the livery companies of London whose hall is in Stationers' court, Ludgate hill, London.

STATIONERS' RULE, a measure used by book-stationery, writing materials and books; the articles dealt in by a stationer.

STATION-MASTER, an officer in charge of a railway station.

STATION-POINTER, **STATION-STAFF**, surveying instruments for taking angles.

STATISTICS, facts and figures relating to the commerce, progress, or social condition of a country; parliamentary returns or private computations.

STATUARY, a carver or sculptor in stone; a maker of statues; a collection of statues.

STATUARY-MARBLE, crystalline, granular, white marble, used for monuments, busts, furniture, &c.

STATUE, a; image or carving of a figure in STATUETTE, a small statue.

STATUTE, an annual public gathering or fair, for hiring farm servants, in some parts of the country; a legislative enactment.

STATUTE-LABOUR, a definite amount of labour required for the public service in making roads, streets, bridges, &c. in certain colonies; which has to be performed personally or by substitute, but may be commuted by a money payment.

STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS, an assigned period within which an action must be brought, which varies; for debts it is six years.

STAVES, shaped lengths of wood for making casks, chiefly of white or red oak; but also made of ash and other wood. They are sold by the standard mifle, c. thousand, of 1200, or ten standard hundreds of 120 pieces. Staves vary in length, according to the purpose they are intended for, from 31 inches long to 72 inches, and in breadth from 3 to 7 inches; in thickness from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 3 inches. Prepared staves are reckoned in some parts of the Continent by the schock. Thus a long thousand of staves usually consists of 20 schock, each of 60 pipe staves; for hoghead and barrel staves the long thousand consists respectively of 30 and 40 schock, and for hhr, hoghead, and barrel headings, of 40, 60, and 80 schock. The imports of staves in 1855 were 67,747 loads or tons.

STAVESACRE, the acrid, emetic, purgative seeds of *Delphinium Staphisgria*, which are used against worms and itch. The seeds are also employed in the Levant for intoxicating fish.

STAY and **CORSET MAKER**, a maker of stiffened waist-supports for females.

STAY-BUSK, a stiff piece of wood, steel, or whalebone for the front support of a woman's stays.

STAY-LACE, a silk or thread cord for fastening a lady's stays.

STAYS, large ropes leading forward, used to support and secure the masts of ships; corsets for females. *

STAY-SAIL, a ship's sail which is hoisted by rings upon a stay or rope.

STEAD, the frame of a bed; a place or locality, as a homestead, a farm-steading.

STEAK, a fleshy slice of meat for broiling, frying, or stewing.

STEAK-BEATER, a roller for beating beef-steaks before cooking; to make them tender.

STEAK-BROILER, a gridiron which catches the gravy from the steak.

STEAK-TONGS, small tongs for turning chops or steaks when broiling on a gridiron.

STEAL to thieve; to remove clandestinely; to defraud.

STEAM, water converted into an elastic fluid by the application of heat, and largely applied as a motive-power in propelling vessels and carriages, and driving machinery.

STEAM-BOAT BUILDER, a constructor of vessels to be driven by steam, either paddle-wheels or propellers.

STEAM-BOILER, the metal vessel in which steam is generated.

STEAM-CARRIAGE MAKER, a manufacturer of vehicles to be propelled by steam-power.

STEAM-CHEST, a box attached to the cylinder in which steam is admitted by the regulator.

STEAM-CYLINDER, the vessel in which the moveable disk or piston moves.

STEAM-DREDGER, a machine worked by steam, with buckets on a revolving frame, to keep the beds of rivers and harbours clean.

STEAM-ENGINE-BOILER MAKER, a constructor of steam-boilers for locomotive, marine, or stationary engines.

STEAMER, a spare top fitting on a saucepan, with holes at the bottom, for cooking potatoes by steam; a steamboat.

STEAM-GAUGE, a contrivance to show the exact amount of pressure of the steam.

STEAM-HAMMER, a heavy hammer worked by steam-power.

STEAM-INDICATOR. See **STEAM-GAUGE**.

STEAM-MILLS, machinery worked by steam for different purposes.

STEAM-PACKET, a steam-vessel running periodically between certain ports.

STEAM-PAN, a vessel heated by steam.

STEAM-PIPE, in locomotive engines the pipes which collect and convey the steam to the steam-chest; pipes for heating buildings.

STEAM-PRESS, a printing-press worked by steam.

STEAM-PROPELLER. See **STEAMER** and **PROPELLER**.

STEAM-PUMP, a pump worked by steam.

STEAM-TUG, a small steam-boat employed to tow vessels, barges, dredgers, &c.

STEAM-WHISTLE, an attachment to locomotive-engines; an escape of steam through a pipe which produces a shrill warning whistle, that can be heard several miles.

STEARIN, STEARIC-ACID, the solid constituent of fatty substances.

SEATITE, a soft, unctuous, magnesian mineral, used by the Chinese for making figures, and suitable for statuary and decorative purposes. See **SOAPSTONE**.

STEEKKAN, STECHKANNE, a Dutch liquid-measure, the 12th part of a barrel, and averaging about 4 gallons: 6 stechkannes make a tun of train-oil.

STEEL, a compound of iron and carbon. The principal varieties manufactured are bar or blistered steel, to which shear-steel belongs, cast-steel, Damascus, and German-steel; an instrument for sharpening a knife; a piece of metal for striking a light with a flint. See **WOOTZ** and **GERMAN-STEEL**, &c.

STEEL-BUSK MAKER, one who makes metal busks or bones for women's stays.

STEEL-CONVERTER and **REFINER**, one who carburises bar-iron in a converting furnace, prepares it into blister-steel, and afterwards refines it.

STEEL-MANUFACTURER, a maker of shear or

cast steel; a hammerer and roller of steel into the sizes required for files, edge-tools, table-knives and forks, coach-springs, &c.

STEEL-MILL MAKER, a manufacturer of forge tilts, or rolling-mills, for hammering steel into bars, or rolling it into sheets.

STEEL-PEN MAKER, a manufacturer of metal pens, which are now largely used for writing.

STEEL-PLATE MAKER, a preparer of plates for the use of engravers.

STEEL-PLATE PRINTER, one who takes impressions by a press from steel-plates.

STEEL-ROLLER, the cylinder of a mill for rolling out steel into sheets.

STEEL-SCRAPER, a bookbinder's-tool.

STEEL-WINE, sherry wine in which steel filings have been placed for some time, used medicinally.

STEELYARD, a balance by leverage, having arms of unequal length; the weight being moved along the rod or longer arm, grows heavier in proportion as it is removed further from the fulcrum or support.

STEERING, a term in well-digging, implying enclosing or walling in half a brick thick.

STEEP, a dye; a cleansing wash; a rennet-bag; to dip or soak.

STEEPLE-CHASE, a kind of race, in which the horseman proceeds, regardless of obstructions, over rivers, hedges, or ditches.

STEER, a young bullock; a castrated bull; in Scotland, to plough land.

STEERAGE, that part of the between-decks of a vessel which is just forward of the cabin; the accommodation afforded to second-class passengers in a passenger-ship.

STEERING-WHEEL MAKER, a manufacturer of the tiller-wheels with handles, used to work the rudders of large ships.

STERSMAN, the pilot of a boat; a helmsman.

STEIN (German), a stone; a weight of 20 lbs. to 22 lbs., by which flax is weighed in Saxony; this weight varies with the goods weighed.

STEINBERGER, a kind of wine.

STEINROCK, a species of Cape antelope, the *Antelopa tragulus*.

STENCIL, a piece of metal, oil-cloth, or leather, in which patterns have been cut out, to be placed on some surface, and brushed over with ink or colour, when the pattern, letters, or device is left.

STENCIL-CUTTER, a person who pierces patterns, letters, or ornaments, on thin metal plates, or on oil-cloth, &c. for the use of a stenciler.

STENCILLER, one who works with a stencil.

STENCILING, a kind of painting on walls with a stencil, to imitate the figures of paper-hangings.

STENCIL-PLATE. See **STENCIL**.

STENOGRAPHER, a reporter; a shorthand-writer.

STENOGRAPHY, abbreviated writing; the art of taking down the words of a speaker in short-hand characters.

STENT-MASTER, an assessor or valuer of property, for taxation in Scotland.

STEP, a stair, or the round of a ladder; a pace; the hole or socket which supports a boat's mast.

STEEPLES,

STEPPING-

in a mir

STERN, the

employe

&c. It i

is the sa

of capac

STEREOSC

in which

of an ob

angles, a

as one b

in both

scenes ar

the eye.

STEREOTYP

the letter

weight of

kept in pr

STEREOTYPE

metal plat

A mould is

and into th

STEREOTYPE

in making

STEREOTYPE

the place o

ing. These

on blocks o

STERLET, the

of sturgeon

which yeld

Its flesh is

caviar.

STERLING, acc

term which

genuine an

United King

STEM, the aft

a vessel.

STERN-EAST, a

a vessel, wh

STERN-POST, t

that on whic

STERN-SHEETS

about the pov

STERNUTATOR

the nose, wh

STETCH, a firm

the ridge of

made by a p

or a 12-feet-

STETHOMETER

ing the com

in cases of

sists of a di

which is act

sides of the

to extend ar

STETHOSCOPE

a hollow tub

perforated th

an ear-piecc

shaped cavity

ing the actio

STETHOSCOPE

a wooden sou

STEVADORE, a

slowage of a

STEW, meat h

tables; a sto

STEW.

STEPPIES, vast, untilled, or barren plains.
STEPPING-STONES, stones laid in a brook or in a milky road.

STERE, the unit of French solid-measure employed for measuring fire-wood, stone, &c. It is equal to 35·31741 cubic feet, and is the same as the kilolitre in measures of capacity.

STEREOSCOPE, a frame with a pair of lenses, in which two pictures or representations of an object, taken at slightly different angles, are made to combine, and appear as one statue or figure, &c. standing out in bold relief. Cities, portraits, and scenes are thus brought out vividly before the eye.

STEREOTYPE, a solid page of metal cast from the letter-press, which releases a certain weight of type, and enables a work to be kept in print at a smaller expense.

STEREOTYPE-FOUNDER, a person who casts metal plates from forms of movable type. A mould is first taken in plaster of Paris, and into this an alloyed metal is poured.

STEREOTYPE-MAKER, a workman employed in making stereotypes.

STEREOTYPE-PLATE, a sheet of metal taking the place of type or wood-cuts, for printing. These plates are usually mounted on blocks of wood to the height of type.

STERLET, the *Acipenser Ruthenus*, a species of sturgeon, the swimming-bladder of which yields the best Russian isinglass. Its flesh is prized, and its roe yields caviar.

STERLING, according to a fixed standard; a term which has long been applied to the genuine and standard money of the United Kingdom; a smelt.

STERN, the after-end or hindmost part of a vessel.

STERN-FAST, a rope attached to the stern of a vessel, when lying at a wharf, &c.

STERN-POST, the aftermost timber in a ship; that on which the rudder hangs.

STERN-SHEETS, the after-part of a boat, abaft the rowers, where the passengers sit.

STERNUTATORY, a medicine or application to the nose, which causes sneezing.

STETCH, a farming term for a division of land; the ridge or row between the furrows, made by a plough, which may be a 6-foot or a 12-foot stetch.

STETHOMETER, an instrument for measuring the comparative mobility of the chest, in cases of disease of the lungs. It consists of a dial-plate with a moveable index, which is acted on by the pressure of the sides of the chest on a cord which is made to extend around the chest.

STETHOSCOPE, a surgeon's sound instrument; a hollow tube or cylinder of cedar-wood, perforated throughout its length, having an ear-piece at one end, and a funnel-shaped cavity at the other, for ascertaining the action of the lungs and heart.

STETHOSCOPE MANUFACTURER, a manufacturer of the wooden sounding tubes used by surgeons.

STEVEDORE, a person who superintends the stowage of a ship's cargo.

STEW, meat hashed or mixed with vegetables; a store-pond for fish. See **IRISH STEW**.

STEWARD, the manager of a landed estate; one who acts for another; a director of a public dinner, ball, or charitable festival; the providore or chief cabin servant in a steamer or passenger ship.

STEW-PAN, a shallow sauce-pan of iron, copper, or block tin.

STIMICM, a name for antimony ore.

STICCATO (Italian), a musical instrument, the sounds of which are produced by striking on it with bars of wood.

STICK, the mast or spar for a ship; a walking-stick or straight twig; a compositor's instrument for holding type.

STICK-FLOUR, a Brazilian name for cassava meal; in Portuguese, farinha de pau.

STICKFUL, a printer's term for as much arranged type as his composing-stick will hold, and which has to be transferred to a galley, to enable him to go on composing or setting up type.

STICKING-PLASTER MAKER, a maker of court plaster, or of a more common adhesive plaster, for closing wounds.

STICK-LAC, the crude lac or red colouring resin formed by the *Coccus lacca*, and encrusting small twigs.

STICKLEBACK, the *Gasterosteus aculeatus*, a small fish, not eatable, because it is too fat; its fat might, however, be made useful. On the coasts, it is often spread in cartloads over the land for manure.

STICK-LIQUORICE, Spanish liquorice-paste in the form of sticks. See **LIQUORICE**.

STICK-POMATUM. See **BANDOLINE**.

STIFFENING-ORDER, a permission granted by the Customs' to take on board heavy goods, by way of ballast, to steady the ship.

ST. IGNAZIUS' BEANS, the seeds of the *Ignatia amara*; also for *Fevillea* seeds in Brazil. See **KOC-KOU**.

STILE, a kind of stepping-gate in a field; a set of steps to pass over a fence.

STILETTO, an instrument for making eye-holes in needle-work; a slender dagger or knife.

STILL, a metal apparatus with a boiler, a head, and a condenser or worm-pipe, through which the vapour ascends, in the distillation of liquids.

STILL-HANGER, an engineer or worker, who fixes the stills for making rum in the West Indies.

STILL-HOUSE, a building where distillation is carried on.

STILLIARD, an incorrect mode of spelling steel-yard.

STILL-ROOM, an apartment for keeping liquors, preserves, &c.; a room where a still is worked, for making spirits or essences.

STILL-YARD. See **STEELYARD**.

STILTON, a solid, rich, buttery, and white cheese, made in Leicestershire. It is the dearest of English cheeses, and is seldom used till it is two years old.

STILTS, props or poles for walking on.

STIMPART, in Ayrshire, the fourth part of a peck.

STIMULANTS, medicines or strong drinks, which increase the action of the pulse, and excite the energies of the system.

STINGER, in Scotland, a thatcher; one who repairs thatched roofs.

STINK-POT, an offensive projectile, containing stinking combustibles.

STINK-TRAP, a kind of patent sink, to prevent the exhalation of noxious vapours from the sewers.

STINT, a miner's name for a given quantity of work to be performed; a term in the north for cattle and sheep taken in to graze.

STIPEND, an agreed allowance or salary.

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATE, a resident paid magistrate.

STIPPLE, to engrave by means of dots.

STIPULATE, to bargain; to covenant.

STIRABOUT, a hasty pudding.

STIRK, **STURK**, a young ox or halfer.

STIRRUP-IRON, an iron hoop or rest for a horseman's foot.

STIRRUP-LEATHER, the strap or suspending support for a stirrup-iron.

STRICH, to fasten with a needle and thread; to form land into ridges. See **STRECH**.

STIVE, a name given to the floating dust in flour-mills, during the operation of grinding.

STIVER, a small Dutch money, equal to a **STOCK**, the cross-piece of an anchor, at right angles with the shank, which is either of iron, or wood firmly bound together with iron hoops; a computation for grain in Hamburg, $\frac{1}{2}$ last, about $16\frac{1}{2}$ quarters; a log or trunk of a tree; a kind of stiff neck-band; material for soap; capital; farming animals; articles of trade. *

STOCKADE, a fortification or fence of pointed stakes, in New Zealand called a **pa**; a cattle pen.

STOCK AND BIT, a holder of bits for boring wood, used by carpenters; a centre-bit.

STOCK AND SHARE BROKER, a dealer in the public funds and joint-stock companies' shares, who is required in London to hold a licence from the corporation.

STOCK-EXCHANGE, a body of stock-brokers who meet and transact business in their hall in Chapel court, under certain recognized forms and regulations.

STOCK-EXCHANGE COMMITTEE, a body elected from among the stock-brokers, to manage the general affairs of the stock-exchange, and decide upon matters brought before them.

STOCK-FISH, cod fish, which is caught on the coasts of Spain and Norway; and, after washing in the sea, is simply sun-dried and not salted. See **HAKE**.

STOCKING-FRAME, a machine for weaving stockings.

STOCKING-MAKER, a weaver or manufacturer of stockings.

STOCKINGS, hose; coverings for the feet and legs, of cotton, silk, or worsted.

STOCKING-TRIMMER, a decorator or ornamenter of stockings; one who removes loose threads or imperfections.

STOCK-IN-TRADE, the goods kept on sale by a shop-keeper; the fittings and appliances of a workman.

STOCK-JOBBER, an outsider or intermediate agent between the buyer and seller of public securities, who makes a marginal

price at which shares, &c. are to be bought or sold in the Stock-exchange.

STOCK-LIST, a list, published daily or periodically, enumerating the leading stocks dealt in; the prices current; the actual transactions, &c.

STOCK-MAKER, a manufacturer of stiff neck-bands worn by men.

STOCKMAN, a herdsman; a keeper of cattle.

STOCK-MARKET, the stock-exchange; a place for the sale of cattle.

STOCKS, public funds or securities; the red and grey bricks which are used for the exterior of walls and fronts of buildings; the frame upon which a vessel is built; men's stiff bands or ties for the neck.

See **MARLE-STOCKS**.

STOCK-SHAVE, a block-maker's tool.

STOCK-STATION, a district for rearing and herding cattle.

STOCK-TAKING, a periodical examination and inventory of goods, or stock, in a shop or warehouse.

STOF, a liquid-measure used in Germany and Russia, averaging $\frac{2}{3}$ pints.

STOKE-HOLE, the mouth of the grate of a furnace.

STOKER, one who pokes or kindles a fire; a man who attends to a fire-grate or furnace and supplies it with fuel; the term is chiefly applied to men so employed on locomotive and marine steam-engines.

STOMACHER, a lady's ornament of net or lace for the breast.

STOMACH-PUMP, an apparatus for emptying the stomach, or injecting liquids, &c.

STOMACH-WARMEA, a metal vessel for holding hot water to place on the stomach.

STONE, a commercial weight varying with the article weighed, but legally 14 lbs.

The stone of butcher's meat or fish is usually reckoned at 8 lbs.; of cheese 18 lbs.; of hemp 32 lbs.; of glass 5 lbs. In

Hamburg a stone of flux is 20 lbs.; of leathers 10 lbs. The Prussian stone of 22 lbs. is equal to 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. avoirdupois, 3 stone making 1 trade centner, or 110 lbs. = 113 lbs. avoirdupois, nearly.

STONE-BREAKER, a labourer employed in preparing metal for road-making.

STONE-CUTTER, an operative employed in a stone quarry, or in working marble and other stone; a lapidary.

STONE-DRESSER, one who tools, smooths, and shapes stone for building purposes.

STONE-HAMMER, a small hammer for breaking stones to mend roads.

STONE-MASON, one who works or builds in stone-merchandise, an importer of granite from the Channel islands, Scotland, &c.; a dealer in paving or building stones.

STONE-PLANING MACHINE, a machine for fac- ing or smoothing marble and other stone.

STONE-QUARRY, a place where stones are dug or cut.

STONES. Large quantities of different kinds of stone are imported. For instance, in 1855, there were brought in 103,859 solid feet of rough marble; 12,018 cwts. of sawn or manufactured marble; 6765 tons of stone in lumps; 620 tons of hewn stone and slate; 12 tons of limestone; 125 tons of flint; 47 tons of felspar and stones for

pottery's use
tons of lit
shaped or
of mill-sto
stones. T
worked up
mated at 4

STONE-SLAB,
STONE SQUA

who shipes

STONE-WARE

approachin
lain, used i

posed of cl
by heat, an
glass contin

into the fir

STONE-WHAM

for carages

STONE-YARD,

where pump

STOOK, a han

STOOL, a low

pen's ben

which thro

STOOP, an ok

of 4 pints.

STOP, a Swed

STOP-COCK, a

See **BALL-CO**

STOP, part of

STOPELOU, a g

and Messina

STOPPAGE, an

of work; s

deduction m

to repay adv

STOPPER, the c

a bottle; a p

STOPPING-KNIF

STOPPLE, a coi

STOP-WATCH, a

which can b

clapsing.

STORAGE, a ch

STORAX-TREE,

of the Medic

the balsamic

expectorant

STORE, a gener

to lay up, to

STORE-KEEPER,

stores; the

shop-keeper i

miscellaneous

commodities

STOREMAN, the

shopman, one

STORE-MASTER,

that is, a shee

STORE-PIGS, sw

or slaughter

STORE-ROOM, S

deposit-place

securing or st

STORES (Frenel

supplies laid i

STORE-SHIP, a

fleet or exped

stationary tru

STOREY, the ele

or other build

floor to floor.

are to be
change.
or perforat-
ing stocks
the actual

of stiff neck-
er of entle.
exchange; a
urrites; the
are used for
nts of build-
n a vessel is
for the neck.

ool.
learing and
examination
ock, in a shop

ts in Germany
nts.
ie grate of a

andles a fire;
fire-grate or
fuel; the term
employed on
m-engines.
ent of net or

n for emptying
quills, &c.
cessful for hold-
ing stomach.

is varying with
lognally 14 lbs
eat or fish is
; of cheese 16
lass 5 lbs. In
ix is 20 lbs.
ussian stone of
avordupois, 3
er, of 110 lbs.
riv.

r employed in
naking.
employed in a
ng marble and

ools, smoothe,
ng purposes.

mer for break-
[stone
ks or builds in
rter of granite
Scotland, &c.;
ing stones.
achine for fac-
and other stone
ere stores are

ifferent kinds
or instance, in
In 103,859 solid
8 cwts. of sawn
; 6765 tons of
hewn stone and
no; 125 tons of
and stones for

pottery; use; 15 tons of pebble stone; 311 tons of lithographic stone; 12,000 tons of shaped or rough scaped stone; 117 tons of mill-stones, and 2438 tons of burr stones. The whole quantity of stone worked up yearly in the kingdom is estimated at 42,000,000 tons.

STONE-SLAB, a plate of stone.

STONE SQUARE, a worker in stone; one who shapes stones.

STONE-WARE, a perfect kind of pottery, approaching very nearly to a true porcelain, used for drain pipes, which is composed of clay and silex, partially vitrified by heat, and over which a glaze or kind of glass coating is diffused by throwing suit into the furnace.

STONE-WHALE, a landing or reception place for cargoes of stone.

STONE-YARD, a contractor's or other yard where pampers are set to break stones.

STOOK, a name for 12 sheaves of corn.

STOOL, a low wooden seat on legs; a carpenter's bench; the root of a timber tree, which throws up shoots.

STROOF, an old liquid-measure of Germany of $\frac{1}{4}$ pint.

STOP, a Swedish liquid-measure of $2\frac{1}{2}$ pints.

STOP-COCK, a tap with a turning handle. See **BALL-COCK**.

STOPE, part of the workings of a mine.

STOPELLO, a grain-measure used in Naples and Messina, about $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon.

STOPPAGE, an obstruction; a discontinuance of work; setting machinery at rest; a deduction made from pay or allowances to repay advances.

STOPPER, the cork or glass mouth-piece for a bottle; a plug.

STOPPING-KNIFE. See **KNIFE**.

STOPPLE, a cork for a bottle.

STOP-WATCH, a watch, one of the hands of which can be stayed, to reckon the time elapsing.

STORAGE, a charge for warehousing goods.

STORAX-TREE, the *Syrax officinalis*, a native of the Mediterranean coasts, furnishing the balsamic resin, which is stimulant, expectorant, and detergent.

STORE, a general warehouse; a retail shop; to lay up, to stock.

STORE-KEEPER, an officer having charge of stores; the name for a retail dealer or shop-keeper in the Colonies, who keeps a miscellaneous assortment of all kinds of commodities.

STOREMAN, the keeper of a general store; a shopman, one who serves in a store.

STORE-MASTER, the tenant of a store farm, that is, a sheep walk in Scotland.

STORE-PIGS, swine put up to fatten for sale or slaughter.

STORE-ROOM, **STORE-HOUSE**, a magazine or deposit-place; the space assigned for securing or stowing stores.

STORES (French), spring-roller blinds; the supplies laid in for a ship.

STORE-SHIP, a ship which accompanies a fleet or expedition with surplus stores; a stationary transport or depot.

STOREY, the elevation of a dwelling-house or other building, being the division from floor to floor.

STORE-SAIL, a strong-bound sail of coarse material, hoisted in gales of wind.

STOR, a provincial name for a steer or young bullock. [pint to $\frac{1}{2}$ of a pint.]

STORTZ, a Swiss liquid-measure, holding $\frac{1}{2}$ a STOVE, a cast-iron fire-place, heated by coal or gas, for warming and ventilating shops, warehouses, offices, &c.

STOVE-BRUSH, a housemaid's polishing-brush, for blackening or shining a grate.

STOVE-MAKER, a founder and caster of stoves and ranges, for grates and fire-places.

STOVE-POLISH, black-lead.

STOWAGE, room for packing or placing goods in a ship's hold or warehouse.

STOWICE, a miner's name in Derbyshire for a small windlass.

STOWER, one who puts away the cargo in a STRACOE, a refuse of silk. See **STIASS**.

STRACOE, a refuse of silk. See **STIASS**.

STRAGGLING, a mode of dressing the surfaces of grindstones, also called ruggling.

STRAIGHTEN, to level or smooth; to plane.

STRAIT-JACKET, a waistcoat or bandaged garment for confining a lunatic, to prevent his injuring himself or others.

STRAKE, a narrow board or plank; the tyre of a wheel.

STRAND, the sea-shore; a division or twist of a rope; an aggregation of yarns from 15 to 25 twisted together, three strands being spun into a rope, and three ropes making a cable; to drive or force a ship on shore.

STRAP, a narrow leather band or long strip of any thing, used as a fastening.

STIASS (French), the waste or refuse of silk in working it up into skeins; wrapping paper; colourless glass used for gems.

STRAW, the stalks or culms on which corn and other grasses grow, and from which the grain has been thrashed. Straw is cut into chaff for feeding cattle and other purposes and used as a litter. Some straw is plaited into braids for hats and bonnets; and artificial flowers, mats, and baskets, are made of it: it is also twisted into straw ropes, and cigar-cases.

STRAWBERRY, an esteemed and choice fruit, a species of *Fragaria*, largely cultivated as a table-fruit, and for making jam. Upwards of 700 tons are annually disposed of in the London markets.

STRAW-CUTTER, a chaff-engine; a machine with knives for chopping straw for horse-provender.

STRAW-HAT AND BONNET MAKER, a sewer of straw-plat into shape for head coverings.

STRAW-HATS. In many places these form a considerable item of trade, especially in warm countries, the East and West Indies, United States, South America, the Cape, and Australia. Besides the common English straw-hats, there are the finer qualities of Panama, cabbage-tree, and Manila.

STRAW-PLAT, twisted or platted straws. A peculiar wheat-straw grown in Bedfordshire, and known as Dunstable, forms one of the chief plats. There are seven principal descriptions of plats in use, besides half-a-dozen varieties in fancy straws. Sometimes as much as 100 tons a-year of straw-plat, chip, and grass, for hats and bonnets, are imported.

STRAY, an animal found wandering and unclaimed.

STREAK, **STRAKE**, a range of planks running fore and aft on a vessel's side.

STREAM-ANCHOR, a lighter anchor than the bower-anchor, but larger than the kedges.

STREAMER, a pennon; a long floating flag or ribbon.

STREAM-ICE, a continued ridge of pieces of ice, running in a particular direction.

STREAM-TIN, alluvial ore in tin-mines.

STREEP, a petty Dutch measure of length, the line, forming the 401 part of the Belgian aune, which is 27.386 inches.

STREET, a thoroughfare; a public way in a town.

STREET-CAB. See **CAB**.

STREET-CROSSING SWEEPER, a beggar; one who sweeps a cross-street clean, depending upon the charity of passengers for remuneration.

STREET-DOOR, the front or entrance door of a dwelling-house or shop.

STREET-DOOR KEY, a private latch-key, or large entrance door-key.

STREET-KEEPER, a street-ward; a huddle having the charge of a private street or thoroughfare.

STREET-OLDELLY, a parochial street-sweep.

STREET-SWEEPING MACHINE, a cart fitted with revolving brooms, or a rotary brush and scraper, for cleansing public thoroughfares.

STREET-WARD, an officer having the care of a street.

STREMA, a land-measure in Greece, about the fourth part of an acre.

STRETCH, to draw out or lengthen; to extend.

STRETCHER, a thin piece of wood placed across the bottom of a boat, for the oarsman or rower to rest his feet against; an instrument for easing boots or gloves; a closing bed-frame.

STRETCHERS, a building term for bricks or stones placed length-wise along the wall, in contra-distinction to headers, which lie across the wall.

STRICKLE, an instrument used in mounding pipes; a stick to strike off the surplus from a heaped measure; a scythe wheat-stone.

STRIKE, an old English dry-measure, containing 2 bushels; a stoppage of workmen for a higher rate of wages, or for discontent at existing regulations; a hook in a foundry to elevate metal by; a strickle; a rake or stirrer; to lower a boat's sail or a vessel's upper masts; to repeat as a watch.

STRIKE-BLOCK, a plane shorter than a jointer.

STRIKER, a harpoon; in the hardware districts, one who manages the fire, heats the steel, and assists the forger.

STRING, small cord; the wires or gut of a musical instrument; a row or thread of beads; a term used in Liban, Conranid, for 30 pieces, or the half of the shock.

STRINGY-BARK, the name given in Australia to the bark of *which is used by the aborigines to make canvas and cordage*.

STRIP, a narrow shred.

STRIP-LEAF, tobacco from which the stalks have been removed before packing in the dogshed.

STRIPS, a line, band, or mark of colour.

STROCKLE, in the glass trade, a shovel with a turned up edge, suited to filling the pots or moulds, from the chests or harbours of materials.

STROH, a name in Bremen for 125 red herrings, or the 20th part of a last; at Stettin, 6 wall, or 480 shock.

STROKE, the sweep of an oar; the movement of a piston.

STROKEALL, **SNATCH**, a fishing instrument employed in the rivers of Ireland, the use of which is now prohibited under the fishery act.

STROKESMAN, the rower who pulls the after or lending oar in a boat.

STROLLING-PLAYER, an itinerant actor of a low class.

STROXTIA, a mineral which gives a red colour to flame, and is therefore used for fire-works, in theatres, &c.

STRONTITES, oxide of strontium.

STRONTIUM, a metal, the base of strontia.

STROP, an instrument for sharpening a razor.

STROSSE, the second class of wool in the Daubian Provinces, the classification being into 3 sorts, gägaie, strosse, and ordinary.

STROUD, an article made from rags, used by the North American Indians.

STRUTT, a name for silk waste in Italy.

STRUTAIN, the name in Scotland for a kind of coarse worsted braid, less than an inch broad.

STRUSE, a long burdensome craft, used for transport on the inland waters of Russia.

STRYCHNIA, a powerful alkaline poison, obtained from species of *Strychnos* or the *Asia tomtica* bean.

STUMP, the stump of a tree; a log.

STUBBLE, the root-ends of the culms of corn, left standing in the field after the corn has been reaped.

STUBICII, a measure for charcoal in Vienna, = 3384 bushels.

STUB-NAIL, a short thick nail.

STUBSCHEN, **STUBGEN**, a German liquid-measure, varying from 5½ to 6½ pints, in different localities. In Hanburgh, 3 kannes make a stubgen; in Hanover, 4 stubgen = 34.24 gallons; and 2½ stubgen, weighing 300 lbs., make a tonne of honey.

STUB-WOOD, young wood cut from stools, or small hedgerow timber.

STUCCO, a fine plaster used for covering walls, &c. as a preservative from damp; a combination of gypsum, which generally contains carbonate of lime, with gelatine, or strong glue. This composition dries more slowly than that made with water, but is harder and more durable, and is much used for interior decorations.

STUCK, a German name for pieces, also applied to several casks for liquids; a German liquid-measure of 8 ohms, the ohm being equivalent to 31.5-16th gallons.

STUD, a link, button, or catch; a furnace casting; the number of racing horses kept by one breeder or trainer; a nail with a large head; a stable of 10 hack-horses for running in omnibuses; a prop; to adorn with knobs.

STUDDING-SAIL, a

tended yare

STUDDING-SAIL, for support

STUDDING-SAIL, side the regu

on booms ru

STUDENT, a s

who studies

STUDY, an art

STUDY, a pain

finished wo

vement.

STUFFING, mak

redients pu

STUFFING-BOX, part of a ste

closed with

stance, to kee

STUFF-MANUF

woollen cloth

STUFF-SHIOVEL, paper-maker

STUM, grape ju

fermented; t

apid wines t

STUMP, a stub

tree left in t

penell or ru

cricket, three

halves.

STUN-SAIL, an

STUNTS, a name

years old, and

are lean, and

to 24 barrels o

STUROEN, a lat

Acipenser, wh

pickled, from

our shores, it

The flesh is w

varieties of st

of commercial

delicacy know

STY, a pen or ho

STYLE, a hard bo

for writing on

on waxed tabl

STYLI, fashion

STYLOMETER, an

columns.

STYPTIC, an astringent

bleeding

STRAS. See **STR**

STRUB (Latin), mu

expressing a d

STRADAI, a vie

Indian provin

corresponding

STRALTEIN, a co

a military offic

tain.

SUB-CONTRACTOR

of a contract f

principal contr

SUB-DEANERY, the

SUB-EDITOR, an

official or journa

SUBJECT, a name i

of capsules of

smoking, &c.

SUB-LET, to unde

SUBIMATE, to re

colour.
shovel with
ng the pots
harbours of

25 red her-
st; at Stet-

the move-

instrument
rebind, the
end under the

ills the after

t actor of a

gives a red
fore used for

l.
f strontia.
harpening a

wool in the
classification
strosse, and

rags, used by

in Italy.
and for a kind
than an inch

raft, used for
ers of Kusla.
the poison, ob-
chinos or the

og.
culms of corn,
r the corn has

al in Vienna,

rman liquid-
to 67 pints, in
Innsburgh, 2
Hannover, 40
d 25; stubgen,
one of honey.
from stools, or

covering walls,
lamp; a com-
generally couh-
gelatine, or
on dries more
water, but is
and is much

lece, also ap-
quide; a Ger-
ms, the oim
gallons.
ch; a furnace
ng horses kept
a nail with a
ack-horses for
rep; to adorn

STUDDING-SAIL BOOM, an additional or extended yard added to another.

STUDDING-SAIL HALLIARDS, the hoist ropes for supporting a studding-sail boom.

STUDDING-SAILS, narrow extra sails set outside the regular square sails in fine weather, on booms run out for the purpose.

STUDENT, a scholar; a young artist; one who studies.

STUDIO, an artist's workshop.

STUDY, a painter's preliminary sketch for an unfinished work; a draught copy for improvement.

STUFFING, minced seasoning; savoury ingredients put into meat or poultry.

STUFFING-BOX, the space in a cylinder or part of a steam-engine, which has to be closed with tow, yarn, or some other substance, to keep in the steam.

STUFF-MANUFACTURER, a maker of thin woollen cloth.

STUFF-SHOVEL, an implement used by the paper-makers.

STUM, grape juice, or wine that has not fermented; this is frequently mixed with vapid wines to renew fermentation.

STUMP, a stub or root block; the root of a tree left in the ground; an artist's soft pencil or rubber; a thin post used at cricket, three of which support the wicket poles.

STUN-SAIL, an abbreviation of "studding-stuntings," a name for young whales of two years old, which, having been weaned, are lean, and scarcely yield more than 20 to 24 barrels of blubber.

STURGEON, a large and fine fish, a species of *Acipenser*, which is occasionally imported pickled, from Russia. When caught on our shores, it is considered a royal fish. The flesh is white, delicate, and firm. The varieties of sturgeon furnish the best kinds of commercial Isinglass, as well as the delicacy known as caviar. See *CAVIAR*.

STY, a pen or house for keeping swine.

STYLE, a hard bone or metal-pointed pencil, for writing on tracing or copying paper, on waxed tablets, or for graving with.

STYLISH, fashionable; elegant.

STYLOMETER, an instrument for measuring columns.

STYRAC, an astrigent medicine applied to staunch bleeding, as *Rhuspini's styptic*, &c.

STRAX, See *STORAX-TREE*, and *BENZOIN*.

SUB (Latin), under; less; a prefix to words expressing a deputy agent.

SUBADAR, a viceroi; the governor of an Indian province; a native military officer, corresponding in rank with a captain.

SUBALTERN, a cornet, ensign, or lieutenant; a military officer under the rank of a captain.

SUB-CONTRACTOR, one who takes a portion of a contract for work from the chief or principal contractor.

SUB-DEANERY, the office of a dean's deputy.

SUB-EDITOR, an assistant editor of a periodical or journal.

SUBJEE, a name in Hindustan for the leaves or capsules of the Indian hemp used for smoking, &c.

SUB-LET, to underlet a tenement.

SUBLIMATE, to refine; to raise volatile sub-

stances by heat, and again condense them in a solid form; the product so refined.

SUBLIMATE, *Chlorosulve*, the bichloride of mercury.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH, a cable laid in the sea enclosing electric wires.

SUBMERGED, put under water.

SUBPOENA, a writ or legal command, from some authorized court, to appear as a witness, under a penalty for failure.

SUBSCRIPTION, a contribution given; the writing or signature appended to a deed or instrument.

SUBSTRATE, a dyer's settling-vat.

SUBSIDY, pecuniary State assistance or bounty.

SUBSTRATE, a trench or draining trough; one for turning up the substratum, and loosening the soil.

SUBSTITUTE, a deputy; one acting for another; a person paid to serve in the army or militia, in place of another who had been drawn or chosen.

SUBURBAN, beyond the walls or boundaries of a city.

SUBURBS, the outlying or circumjacent parts of a town or city.

SUBVENTION, a government grant or aid; a subsidy.

SUBWAY, an underground way.

SUCCADES, the sweet constituent of certain vegetable products, imported, preserved with sugar, from the East and West Indies, and the Levant, for confectiories.

SUCCINIC-ACID, an oil obtained from amber resin by distillation.

SUCCONY, a general name in the United States for chicory.

SUCCOYASH, an American dish made of green Indian corn, or maize and beans boiled together.

SUCCULENT, full of juice.

SUCKER, a piston; a piece of leather in the box of a pump; the off-shoot of a plant.

SUCKING-BOTTLE, an infant's feeding-bottle for holding milk, with a sponge or Indian-rubber cork.

SUCKING-PIG, a young pig.

SUCKING-PUMP, a pump where the water is raised into the barrel by atmospheric pressure.

SUDS, water impregnated with soap, for washing or scouring.

SUEDO, the twentieth part of the Catalan libra, a coin which is worth about 25 4d. sterling.

SUELDO, a money of account in Spain, about 3s. 8d.

SUERIE (French), a drying-room for tobacco.

SUEITE, a Spanish long-measure of 100 estadales. See *ESTADAL*.

SUET, the hard-solid fat near the kidneys of oxen and sheep.

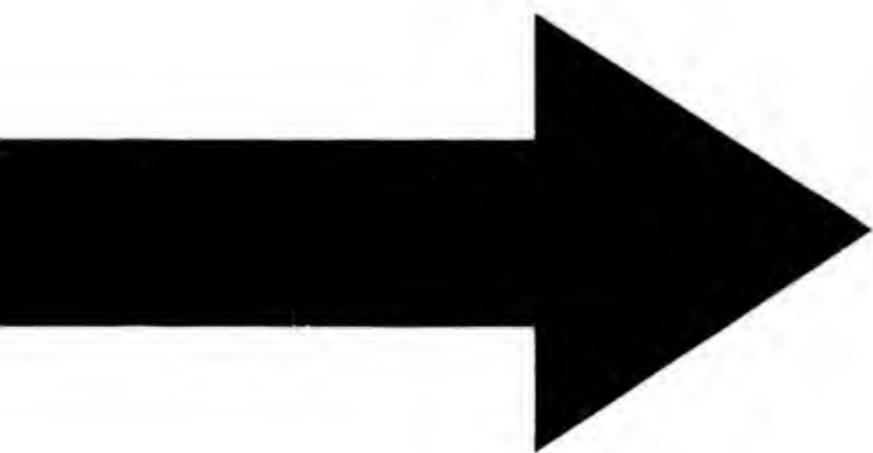
SUET-CHOPPER, a mincing knife for cutting up suet.

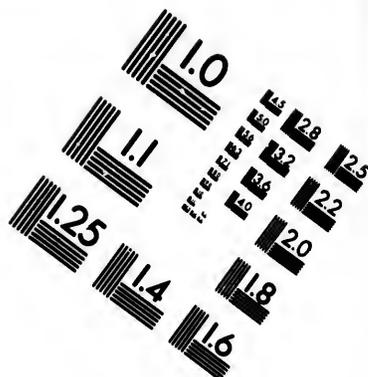
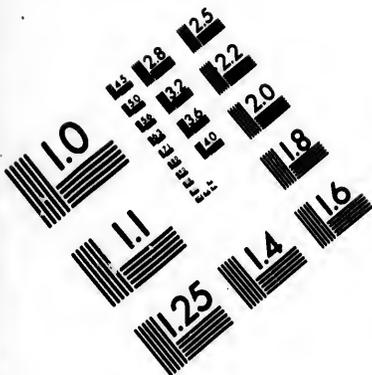
SUET-PUDDING, **SUET-DUMPLING**, hard-bolled plain puddings, mixed with suet.

SUFFED-TIL, a name in India for the white-seeded variety of *Sesamum orientale*, the black seeded being called kala-til.

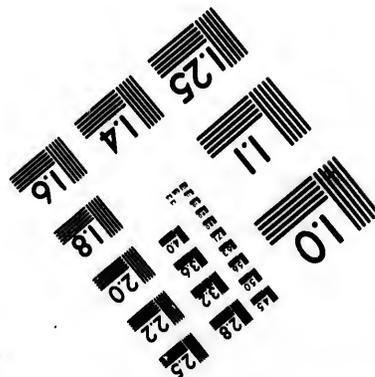
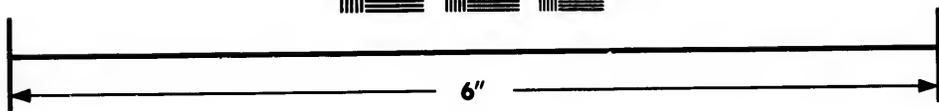
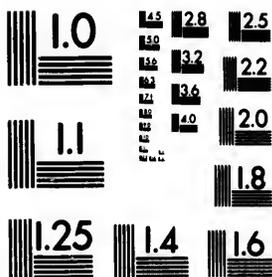
SUFFRANCE, a permission granted by the Customs, for the shipment of certain goods.







**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

1.8
2.0
2.2
2.5
2.8
3.2
3.6
4.0

5
10
20
50
100

SUFFERANCE-WHARF, a wharf licensed by the Customs, and where Custom-house officers attend.

SUFRIERA (Spanish), a smith's tool for punching holes on an anvil.

SUGAR, the saccharine constituent of vegetable and animal products. The sugars of commerce are obtained chiefly from the juice of the sugar-cane, the beet-root, the sap of the sugar-maple, and from some of the palms. The following figures show the quantity in cwts. of raw cane sugar consumed in this country within the last four years:—

1853.....	7,307,080	1855.....	7,396,097
1854.....	8,100,423	1856.....	7,240,626

Besides the raw sugar, there are about 300,000 cwts. of refined sugar used.

SUGAR-APPLE TREE, a name for the sweet sop, *Anona squamosa*.

SUGAR-BAKER, a refiner of sugar.

SUGAR-BASIN, a glass, silver, or other vessel for holding loaf or moist sugar, for table-use.

SUGAR-BEAN, the *Phaseolus saccharatus*, a sweet and nutritious pulse, cultivated in the West Indies; the scimitar-podded kidney-bean, *P. lunatus*, a native of Eastern India.

SUGAR-BEET. See **BET-ROOT-SUGAR**.

SUGAR-BOX, a kind of long case in which Havana and some other sugars are imported.

SUGAR-CANDY, crystallized or clarified sugar. See **CANDY-SUGAR**.

SUGAR-CANE, the *Arundo saccharifera*, and its varieties, largely grown in many tropical countries for the sugar obtained from its sap.

SUGAR-CANISTER, a large tin canister for holding chopped loaf-sugar.

SUGAR-CHOPPER, a small hatchet for breaking up loaf-sugar.

SUGAR-DREDGER. See **DREDGING-ROX**.

SUGAR-KETTLE, an iron pot used for boiling down the sap of the sugar-maple in North America.

SUGAR-LOAF, a conical mass of white sugar, which has been shaped in a pot, and refined and baked.

SUGAR-MACHINERY, the rolling mills necessary for squeezing out the sap of the sugar-cane.

SUGAR-MAPLE, the *Acer saccharinum*, from which a large quantity of sugar is made for home use, in New Brunswick, Canada, New England, and some of the other North American States. A single tree will yield 5 or 6 lbs. of sugar. *A. nigrum*, the black sugar-maple, is found in Ohio and the States further south.

SUGAR-MILL, a crushing-mill for squeezing the juices from the sugar-cane, between sets of three or more rollers, placed either horizontally or vertically, and worked by different power, but usually now by steam.

SUGAR-MILL MAKER, a founder and millwright, who constructs the crushing-mills used on sugar-estates; also a maker of cast-iron mills used by grocers for mixing sugars.

SUGAR-MOULDS, small conical-shaped pots, made of common red pottery-ware, or of sheet-iron, for moulding sugar in the process of refining.

SUGAR-NIPPERS, tools for cutting loaf-sugar into lumps.

SUGAR OF LEAD, the acetate of lead, a compound of acetic acid and oxide of lead. Acetate of lead is much used in calico-printing.

SUGAR-FANS, large, circular-shaped cast-iron or copper boilers, used for boiling down sugar.

SUGAR-PLANTER, a tropical agriculturist engaged in the cultivation of sugar-canes; an overseer or book-keeper on a sugar estate.

SUGAR-PLUM, a confit; a small sweetmeat.

SUGAR-REFINER, a re-boiler and bicacher of raw or muscovado sugar.

SUGAR-REFINERS' IRON-MOULD MAKER, a founder who casts the iron moulds to pour sugar in to be refined.

SUGAR-TONGS, a pair of metal piers to take up nubs of sugar.

SUGAR-VINEGAR. In the West Indies and other cane-growing countries, the spoiled and waste saccharine juice and washings, are used to make vinegar.

SUGBEENU, an Arab name for gum sagapenum.

SUGEE. See **SOOJEE**.

SUGMOONEA, the Arab name for scammony, implying purgative properties.

SUIT, a set of the same kind of things; a set of wearing apparel; an assortment of playing cards in a pack; a law-process or action; a technical name in the government biscuit manufactories for a batch of biscuits, weighing about 1 cwt., or one charge of the oven.

SUITE, a retinue, or train of followers; a set of apartments opening into each other.

SUITOR, one who proceeds in a court of law.

SUKAT, a measure of capacity used in Sumatra, nearly 1½ gallon.

SUKON, the Malay name for the bread-fruit.

SULEA, a name in Bengal for the *Polyne-mus Seta*, a fish from which isinglass is obtained.

SULEKIE, an Indian name for the aromatic bark of the *Cinnamomum Cullaban* of Borneo. See **CULLABAN-BARK**.

SULKY, an American two-wheeled carriage for a single person.

SULLAGE, a founder's name for metal scoria or slag.

SULPHATE, a salt formed by the union of sulphuric acid with a salifiable base. The sulphates are an important class of salts, most of which are noticed under their popular commercial names.

SULPHUR, a simple inflammable body, of great importance in chemistry and the arts. It is found abundantly in depositions near volcanoes, and is also obtained by the roasting of pyrites. It is used extensively in the manufacture of gunpowder, and of sulphuric acid. We import annually about 75,000 tons.

SULPHURET, a combination of sulphur with a simple base.

SULPHURIC, chemical

factures, fumes of

exposed to and steam of soda-ash &c., and fissions, to annum. I

SULPHUR-IM composed made by here, some

SULTANA, a name for the

SULTANIN, a name for the

SUMACH, the leaves and shrub grow

ground to largely use colouring averages ab

SUMBUL, an the *Nardus* herbaceous strong and much este

SUNGAX, a C rice.

SUMMER-HOU shelter.

SUMMONS, a v appear before

SUMP, a mine shaft below of water for

SUMPEN, the men who at engine-shaft

SUMPTER, a sh clothing, &c

SUNAPANG, the lighting ar dings.

SUNCHAL, a n Bombay. S

SUNDAY-SCHO with some i ing the yo duties.

SUNDAY-SCHO attends gra to instruct.

SUN-DIAL, an of the day b

SUN-FISH, a g *Orithoriscus* immense si weighing fr fat, and yel the flesh is l

SUN-FLOWER, *anthus*, a lar form a good oil is obtaine

stalks furni refuse or m oil has been for cattle.

-shaped pots,
y-ware, or of
ar in the pro-
ing loaf-sugar

lead, a com-
oxide of lead,
used in calico-

aped cast-iron
boiling down

griculturist
f sugar-canes;
r on a sugar

ll sweetmeat
and bleacher of

LD MAKER, a
oulds to pour

plers to take

est Indies and
hes, the spoiled
and washings,

ame for gum

for scammony,
les.

nd of things; a
n an assortment
f law-process or
n in the govern-
s for a batch of
1 cwt., or one

f followers; a
ng into each

ly a court of law.
ighting used in

the bread-fruit.
for the *Polyne-
sich* isinglass is

for the aromatic
Culliban of
ARK.

heeled carriage

for metal scoria

by the union of
ible base. The
t class of salts,
ed under their

nable body, of
nistry and the
ntly in deposi-
s also obtained
It is used exten-
of gunpowder.

We import an-

of sulphur with

SULPHURIC-ACID, one of the most important chemical agents used in the arts and manufactures, made by conducting the burning fumes of sulphur through a leaden vessel, exposed to the action of an oxide, water, and steam. It is used in the manufacture of soda-ash, in bleaching woollens, straw, &c., and for a variety of chemical productions, to the extent of 300,000 tons per annum. It is also called oil of vitriol.

SULPHUR-IMPRESSIONS, casts and medallions composed of wax and sulphur, chiefly made by Italians. Besides those made here, some are imported.

SULTANA, a kind of raisin without stone.

SULTANIN, a former Turkish money of 120 aspers; also a gold coin worth 10s.; a name for the Venetian gold chequin.

SUMACH, **SUMAC**, the dried and chopped leaves and shoots of the *Rhus coriaria*, a shrub growing in Southern Europe. When ground to powder in a mill, sumach is largely used for dyeing and tanning. The colouring matter is yellow. Our imports, average about 18,000 tons per annum.

SUNBEL, an Eastern name for the root of the *Nardostachys Jatamansi*, a dwarf herbaceous, perennial plant. It has a strong and fragrant musky odour, and is much esteemed by all Eastern nations.

SUNGAY, a Canara name for boiled coarse rice.

SUMMER-HOUSE, a small alcove, or garden shelter.

SUMMONS, a writ commanding a person to appear before a justice.

SUMP, a mine pit; the bottom of the engine-shaft below the lowest workings; a pond of water for salt works.

SUMPEN, the pitmen's assistants in a mine; men who attend to the machinery in the engine-shaft.

SUMPTER, a beast that carries provisions, clothing, &c.

SUNAPANG, the Malay name for a musket.

SUN-BURNER, a kind of large gas-burner for lighting and ventilating public buildings.

SUNGHAL, a medicinal salt imported from Bombay. See **BLACK-SALT**.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL, a free school in connection with some place of worship for instructing the young in moral and religious duties.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHER, a person who attends gratuitously at a Sunday-school to instruct.

SUN-DIAL, an instrument to show the time of the day by the sun's shadow.

SUN-FISH, a genus of cartilaginous fish, the *Orthogoriscus*, some of which grow to an immense size, individuals occasionally weighing from 300 to 500 lbs. It is very fat, and yields a large quantity of oil, but the flesh is ill-tasted.

SUN-FLOWER, a name for species of *Helianthus*, a large garden flower. The seeds form a good food for poultry, and a useful oil is obtained from them; the leaves and stalks furnish a strong fibre, and the refuse or marc from the seeds, after the oil has been extracted, yields a good cake for cattle.

SUNN, an Indian name for the *Crotalaria juncea*, a fibrous plant which has a close resemblance to the Spanish broom. The fibre is exported from Madras under the name of Madras hemp, and from Bombay under that of brown hemp.

SUPERANNUATE, to pension off from old age or incapacity.

SUPERCARGO, a merchant's agent on board ship; the superintendent of the cargo.

SUPERFICIES, the outside surface; length and breadth without thickness.

SUPERFINE, of superior quality; excellent in manufacture or texture.

SUPERINTENDANT, an overlooker; a director or overseer of others, as a superintendent of police, of buildings, harbours, railway works, machinery, &c.

SUPERIOR, a chief; the head of a convent.

SUPERNUMERARY, an extra hand; a name for the persons casually employed to fill the stage, &c. at a theatre.

SUPER-PHOSPHATE, any substance with an excess of phosphoric acid, as the superphosphate of iron, of lime, &c.

SUPERSTRUCTURE, any building raised on a foundation.

SUPERVISOR, an inspector, as a supervisor of inland revenue.

SUPPLICACION, a kind of Spanish pastry or confection.

SUPPER, an evening or final meal before rest.

SUPPER-ROOMS, shell-fish shops and taverns in London, where suppers and refreshments can be had, after public amusements are terminated.

SUPPLE-JACKS, pliable vine stems or canes used as walking-sticks in the West Indies, the produce of *Faullinia Jamaicensis*, *Polyphylla*, and *Cururu*.

SUPPLEMENT, an appendix; an additional sheet to a newspaper.

SURCHAT (French), money paid on account. **SCRADANNI**, a wood obtained about the Demerary river in South America, which is much used for timbers, rails, and covering boards for colony craft, and for maves and felloes of wheels. It will square from 14 to 18 inches from 30 to 40 feet long.

SURAT-CANDY, a variable Indian heavy weight as applied to different goods. See **CANDY**.

SURAT-MAUND, an Indian weight varying with different commodities: for tin and tortoise-shell, 37 3/3 lbs.; for light goods, 39 2/0; for ores and heavy substances, 41 1/6. See **MAUND**.

SURCHARGE, an extortion or over-charge.

SURCINGLE, a band over a packhorse's load; the sirdle with which clergymen bind their cassocks.

SURETY, a bondsman; bail or security.

SURGE, a French name for raw wool.

SURGEON, a medical practitioner; one skilled in the cure of diseases, and in surgical operations.

SURGEON-DENTIST. See **DENTIST**.

SURGERY, a private shop for dispensing attached to the house of a surgeon.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENT-MAKE, a manufacturer of such articles, usually for the pocket.

SURGICAL-INSTRUMENT MAKER, a skillful cutter who forges and makes the various instruments required in surgical operations.

SURSAM-BARK, a cinchona bark of indifferent quality, the produce of *Cinchona magnifolia*.

SURISHA, **SURSAH**. See **SURBEE**.

SURLOIN. See **SIRLOIN**.

SURPLICE, a clergyman's or chorister's white robe or vestment.

SURPLUSAGE, overweight; a remainder after work has been done, &c.

SURROGATE, an ecclesiastical deputy, a judge of probates; an officer authorized to issue marriage licences.

SURSEE, **SURSON**, Indian names for varieties of mustard seed, as *Sinapis nigra* and *S. dichotoma*.

SURTOU, a walking-coat; a great coat.

SURVEY, an examination into the condition of a ship or stores, &c.; a plan of lands or an estate; to measure and plot out lands.

SURVEYOR, a land-measurer; an engineer's assistant; an inspector of shipping, tonnage, &c. for Lloyd's; an examiner of buildings for a fire-insurance office; an overseer.

SURVEYOR GENERAL, a chief land-officer in the Colonies, a head officer of customs, &c.

SUSAMIEL (Spanish), a paste made of almonds, sugar, and spice.

SUSIN, the French name for the quarter-deck of a ship.

SUSPENDED, temporarily removed from employment pending inquiry, &c.; work that is stopped; a trader or company that cannot meet his or their engagements.

SUSPENSION-BRIDGE, a bridge resting on chains or ropes, thrown over supports. Suspension-bridges are of two kinds:—1st, those in which the bottom of the roadway is suspended by vertical rods, wire ropes, &c. to chains or cables, which, passing over high piers, hang in catenary curves between them, and are firmly fastened to abutments; 2nd, those in which the roadway is suspended from rigid abutting arches of wood or iron, or both combined.

SUTU, the Malay name for milk.

SUTHERA, a necklace of pearls, and other rich jewels, worn in India.

SUTLER, a vendor of provisions, liquors, &c. to soldiers.

SUTRENGEE, an Indian cotton carpet.

SUTTLE, goods after tare has been deducted, and before tret.

SUWASA, the Malay name for pinchbeck.

SWAB, a rough kind of mop, without a fixed handle, made of long rope yarn, used in ships for washing and drying the decks.

SWABBER, one who cleans the decks.

SWAK, a kind of wood like the chestwick, used by the Moorish women for whitening their teeth.

SWALLOW-TAIL COAT, a body coat with pointed skirts.

SWAMP, to upset a boat in the water or surf on the beach.

SWAN, a well-known genus of web-footed birds, the *Cygnus*, some of which are es-

teemed for their flesh, while their skins enter into commerce for swans'-down trimmings, and the feathers are imported for quill-making. Swan-quills are combined in the trade returns with geese-quills.

SWAN-PAN, a Chinese instrument for reckoning.

SWANS'-DOWN, the small short feathers on the skin of the swan, used for ladies' dress trimmings, powder-puffs, &c.

SWAN-SKIN, a stout flannel; a kind of woollen blanketing used by letter-press and copper-plate printers; the skin of the wild swan, *Cygnus ferus*, with the feathers on, imported from North America, and the Continent of Europe, to the extent of about 2500 a-year.

SWAP, to barter; to exchange.

SWARD-CUTTER, a machine for bringing old grass-lands into tillage.

SWARF, iron filings.

SWARM, a cluster or throng of bees leaving a hive, or taking up new quarters.

SWEATING, a kind of fermentation promoted in the manufacture of tobacco; a term applied to a rough process of debasing the current gold coin, by shaking it in bags; by the friction a portion of the metal is worn off. Also a term for employing working tailors at low wages.

SWEATING-BATH, a sudatory; a bath for producing sensible sweat.

SWEEP, a very long oar used in low vessels, to force them a-head during calms; a man who cleanses chimneys of the accumulated soot; a crossing-sweeper.

SWEEPING-MACHINE. See **STREET-SWEEPING MACHINE**, and **RAMONEUR**.

SWEEP-NET, a large draw-net used in sea-fishing.

SWEEP-WASHER, one who extracts gold, &c. from refiners' sweeps.

SWEETBREAD, the pancreas of a calf.

SWEET-CORN, a name in the United States for certain varieties of maize.

SWEET-FLAG, the *Acorus Calamus*, the rhizomes of which are aromatic, stimulant, and used as an adjunct to other tonics. It is also employed to scent aromatic baths, perfumery, and hair-powder.

SWEETMEATS, a general name for succades; fruits preserved in sugar, and confectionery articles made of sugar.

SWEET-MILK CHEESE, cheese made of milk without the cream being skimmed off; Dunlop-cheese.

SWEET-OIL, olive oil used for salads; Lucoa or Provence oil.

SWEET-POTATO, the *Batatas edulis* of Choisy, the *Convolvulus Batatas* of Linnaeus. See **BATATAS**.

SWEETS, any saccharine substance, as honey, manna, or treacle, but most commonly applied to home-made or British wines, and cordials, or sweetened spirituous compounds.

SWEET-STUFF, a popular name for sweetmeats of all kinds.

SWEET-WATER, a variety of white grape.

SWIFT, part of a silk-winding machine, on which the skeins of raw silk are stretched or held.

SWILL, which
reds (k
in kin
SWIMMER
round
water.
SWIMMING
DUOYAR
water l
bladder
singlas
SWINE, a
pig tribe
SWINE-HEAD
swine, a
way to
SWING, a
poles, of
country
SWING-BRIDG
ing bridg
SWINGLE,
the end
SWINGLE-T
traces of
land the
SWING-PLO
SWING TEA
table use.
SWIPLE, the
to the pa
of leather
SWITCH, a s
whip.
SWITCHEL, a
SWITCHES, a
tion of a s
SWITCHMAN
charge of
SWIVEL, a c
a link of ir
SWIVEL-BRI
opens in th
SWIVEL-GUN
moving on
pointed in
SWIVEL-HOO
an iron stir
SWORD, a cut
SWORD-BEAR
don, who c
Lord mayor
SWORD-BELT
port or carr
SWORD-BLAD
sword.
SWORD-OUTLE
makes swor

TA, a Burmes
also called
okthabs of 70
TAAG, a name
sunu hemp c
Crotalaria ju

SWILL, a fish-basket or measure of two cwt., which will contain about five long hundred-weights (600) of herrings, 20 of these baskets in King's last; hog-wash.

SWIMMING-BELT, an air-inflated belt worn round the person, as a support in the water.

SWIMMING-BLADDERS, inflated bladders; buoyant supports sometimes used in the water by those who cannot swim; the air-bladders of fishes, many of which yield isinglass.

SWINE, a collective name for animals of the pig tribe.

SWINE-HERD, a driver and care-taker of swine, when feeding in forests, or on the way to markets.

SWING, a rocking-seat, or rope attached to poles, or the boughs of a tree; a name in country districts for incendiarism.

SWING-BRIDGE, a moveable or swivel dividing bridge employed in docks.

SWINGLE, an instrument for beating flax; the end of a fall. See **SWIFLE**.

SWINGLE-TREE, a bar to keep the horses' traces open; part of a plough; in Scotland the striking end of a fall.

SWING-POUGH, a turn-rest plough.

SWING TEA-KETTLE, a kettle on a stand for table use, moving on pivots.

SWIFLE, the beating end of a fall, connected to the part held in the hands by a thong of leather or fish-skin.

SWITCH, a small twig or cane; a thin riding-whip.

SWITCHEL, a drink of molasses and water.

SWITCHES, moveable rails forming the junction of a siding with the main line.

SWITCHMAN, a railway servant who has charge of the switches.

SWIVEL, a chain or link for twisting round; a link of iron in chain cables.

SWIVEL-BRIDGE, a bridge that turns and opens in the middle.

SWIVEL-GUN, a small piece of cannon moving on a pivot, which may be freely pointed in any direction.

SWIVEL-HOOK, a hook turning in the end of an iron strop-block.

WORD, a cut and thrust weapon.

WORD-BEARER, a corporate officer in London, who carries the sword of state of the Lord mayor.

WORD-BELT, a waist-belt of leather, to support or carry a sword by.

WORD-BLADE, the sharpened steel part of a sword.

WORD-CUTLER, a worker in metal who makes swords.

WORD-BELT, the handle or grasping part of a sword.

WORD-BREATH, the scabbard or case for a sword.

WORD-STICK, a walking-cane concealing a sharp, rapier-like weapon.

SYCAMORE, a large handsome tree of quick growth, the *Acer Pseudo-Platanus*. The wood is white and soft, useful for many purposes, such as making musical instruments, Tunbridge-ware, cheese and older presses, mangles, and some parts of machinery; but is chiefly employed by coopers.

SYCE, an Indian groom or horse-keeper.

SYCEE-SILVER, a species of Chinese currency in the form of ingots, called "shoes," which are of various weights, but mostly of 10 taels each. The purest quality has 97 to 99 per cent. of pure silver.

SYMBOLITE, a description of Bohemian earthenware resembling the pottery called Wedgwood-ware.

STOWAN, an Indian name for teak-wood.

SYLLABUR. See **SYLLABUR**.

SYLLABUS, an abstract, compendium, or programme, containing the heads of a lecture.

SYMPLESIOMETER, a very simple and beautiful instrument, which indicates with great precision the changes in the pressure of the atmosphere.

SYNAGOGUE, a Hebrew chapel, a place of worship attended by Jews.

SYNDIC, a German magistrate or municipal officer; the French name for an assignee.

SYNOPSIS, an abridgment.

SYPHON, a bent tube; a large receiving vessel for holding cane-juice from the mill in a sugar-boiling house in the West Indies. See **SIPHON**.

SYPHON-CUP, a receptacle in a steam-engine for supplying oil to the working parts of the machinery.

SYRACUSE, a luscious, red, muscadine wine made in Italy; the name is also given to a white *vin de liqueur*.

STRAN TORACCO, the *Nicotiana rustica*, a milder flavoured leaf than that raised in America, and which furnishes the Turkish, Latakia, and some of the Asiatic tobaccos.

STRINGLE, a squirt; an injecting instrument; also a small hand-pump for throwing water over plants, &c.

STRUP, sugar boiled with vegetable infusions.

SYTHE. See **SOYTHE**.

SYE, in China the hundredth part of a dollar.

SZOSTACK, a Polish coin worth about 2½d.

T.

TA, a Burmese measure of length, $\frac{3}{4}$ yards, also called a bamboo: 20 tas make one okthaba of 70 feet.

TAAG, a name for the Bengal hemp, or sunn hemp of India, obtained from the *Crotalaria juncea*.

TAB, a woman's bonnet-cap or border; a tag or shoe-lace.

TABAGIE (French), a tap-room; a cigar divan, or smoking-house.

TABAQUE (Spanish), a small work-basket; a kind of nail.

made from nut palm, or bowl. a large s, varying minute vari- ze head; a clew of a as to bring es. to fasten an for the ns. a rope rope ; a general s, harness, or working, ing, &c.; in g up tacks n. tin, for r purposes. gher class in ase. 1-5th oz. or ey = 6s. 8d. made in New ; it is compo- ically chemically and one- ric, of a wavy ure and heat, idulous liquor, called "w- dried cakes of ively used for or rail round a s for morocco nguese; mur- German. flat-bottomed er metal fixed stay lace, or and facilitate tch-word of an l of tin-plates options and tops s are 14 inches by s of 450 sheets. e-mill; a bake- of ground of year. of a bird; the irt of a coat; a . See TALA. ed with an eye- eft, by which to the rigging.

TAIL-BOARD, the hinder side or flap of a cart which lets down on hinges.
TAIL-COAT, a dress or body-coat; not a walking or frock coat.
TAILINGS, the chaff or lighter parts of winnowed grain. [ware.
TAILLANDERIE (French), edge-tools; hard-
TAILLE-DOUCIER, a French copperplate en- graver or printer.
TAILLETTE (French), a kind of slate.
TAILLEUSE, a French mantua-maker or dress- maker; a sempstress.
TAILOR, a cutter out and maker of garments in cloth, &c. for male attire.
TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS, shopkeepers who make men's garments to measure, or keep ready-made articles.
TAIL-PIECE, the piece of wood to which the strings of bow instruments are fastened. See TAIL-BOARD.
TAIL-FIN, part of a lathe.
TAIL-RACE, the stream running from a water-mill.
TAILS. The tails of several animals are used for different purposes. Fox-tails or brushes are mounted as ornaments, &c. The tails of the squirrel (or Calabar, as they are termed), are valued for trimmings. Those of the ermine, or martin (sable tips), are used for the same purpose. Elephants' tails are used as fly-flappers in Africa. Horses' tails furnish the longest and best horse hair.
TAILS-COMMON, a mining name for washed lead ore.
TALM, a cubit-measure in Rangoon of 18 inches.
TALIN, a thin tinplate; tin-foil for mirrors.
TALING, a Burmese itinerary measure, containing 7000 touns or cubits, and = two miles one furlong, nearly.
TAKUR, a kind of spindle used by the natives of India, which is turned upon the thigh or the sole of the foot.
TALANTO, a local name in Corfu and the Ionian islands for 100 lbs. avoirdupois.
TALAXAN, a solid-measure for firewood in Manila, equal to 72 cubic feet.
TALBOTTE, a photograph taken on paper.
TALC, a beautiful and useful mineral found in India, which readily splits into transparent elastic flakes. It consists of silica and magnesia and a small proportion of lime: combined with alkaline salt it is fusible, and forms a greenish-yellow glass. The Chinese make splendid lanterns, shades, and ornaments of it; they also use it, when calcined, in medicine. Powdered it makes a silver sand for writing.
TALC, a number reckoned; a Chinese money and weight of 10 mace. See TALEL.
TALCO (Spanish), a bag containing a thousand dollars.
TALENT, an ancient Scripture weight, equal to 113 lbs. 10 oz. 1 dwt. 10-3 grains. The talent of silver, containing 50 manehs, was worth £341: 10: 4d. The talent of gold, worth 16 talents of silver, was equal to £544: 5: 84d.
TALERO, a silver coin of Venice, worth about 4s. 4d.
TALISFUR, an Indian name for the highly fragrant stimulating leaves of *Rhododen-*

dron aromaticum, used as a medicinal snuff in India.

TALE, **TALISMAN**, a person called upon to serve on a jury, in the absence of a summoned jurymen.

TALI, a name in the Eastern archipelago, for the treble fanam, formerly coined at Madras, the 24th part of the Spanish dollar.

TALISMAN, an amulet; a magical stone, figure, or charm, worn to ward off evil.

TALISPATREE, **TALISPUTRIE**, names in the Indian prices-current for the *Flacourtia cataphracta*, the leaves, shoots, and bark of which, are all found in the Indian *Materia medica*. The leaves resemble rhubarb in flavour, and are used as gentle astringents.

TALLAROLA (Spanish), sheet iron.

TALLEH, an Arabic name for the Abyssinian myrrh, produced by the *Acacia Sassa*.

TALLIAGE, an excise or tax levied.

TALLOW, the most important animal fat of commerce, obtained chiefly from oxen and sheep. Our home production is estimated at 120,000 tons a year, besides which, we import large quantities from abroad. Our foreign imports, in 1858, exceeded 50,000 tons. In former years it was larger. [ullow.

TALLOW-CANDLE, a mould or dip made of TALLOW-CHANDLER, a dealer in candles.

TALLOW-CHANDLERS' COMPANY, one of the livery companies of London, whose hall is in Dowgate-hill.

TALLOW-MELTER, a maker of candles, a purifier of grease and suet, &c.

TALLOW-TREE, the *Stillingia sebifera*, the *Croton sebiferum* of some authors. Its seeds are covered with a waxy substance, used in China for making candles.

TALLY, a piece of wood on which notches are marked to reckon by.

TALTYMAN, a retail dealer who supplies persons with goods, to be paid for by weekly or monthly instalments.

TALOOKAH, a district or dependency, in India, the revenues of which are under the management of a talookdar or tustidar.

TALOOKDAR, a native filling the head of a revenue department, but acting under a superior.

TAMARIND, a pleasant acid fruit, the produce of the *Tamarindus Indica*. The pulp of the fruit is nutritive, refrigerant, and laxative, and an infusion forms a cooling drink. The pods are picked before being fully ripe, and preserved between layers of sugar, or boiling syrup is poured over them.

TAMARIND-FISH, a preparation of white pomrets, a famous Indian fish, which is much esteemed as a breakfast relish. The fish are cut in transverse slices, and preserved in kegs with the acid pulp of the tamarind fruit.

TAMARIX, a well-known genus of trees, the bark of all of which is slightly bitter, astringent, and tonic. In Denmark, it is used instead of hops for making beer. Galls are formed on *T. Feras*. The Arabian manna, consisting of pure mucilaginous sugar, is formed on *T. gallica*.

TAMBAC, TOMBAC, the white alloy of copper of the Chinese.

TAMBA, a hair bolter or strainer, made on the Continent.

TAMBOOKIE-WOOD, a hard handsome furniture-wood; when powdered it is used by the Zulus of Africa as an emetic.

TAMBOUR, an embroidered muslin or lace, the tambouring being performed by a small hook instead of a needle; a species of fancy-work in threads, sometimes of gold and silver; a round course of stone; a large French military drum.

TAMBOURINE, a musical instrument something like the head of a drum, with metal clappers placed round it to increase the noise.

TAMBOUR-WORK, raised flowers, figures, &c. worked on muslins, silks, woollens, &c.

TAMBUL, an Indian name for the leaf of the betel pepper.

TAMBURONE (Italian), the great drum.

TAMINY, a thin woollen stuff highly glazed.

TAMISE, a sarse, bolter, or strainer.

TAMKAL, a vernacular Indian name for the Belleric myrobalan, the kernels of which are eaten, and deemed intoxicating.

TAMLUNG, a mme. for the Siam tael; a monee of account of 4 silver ticals, or 2½ Spanish dollars.

TAMMIES, a commercial name formerly given to Scotch camlets; a worsted fabric resembling bunting, but closer and finer, made of various colours.

TAMPANG, a weight used in Malacca for tin, about 1½ lb.

TAMPING, the Malay name for a package; thus in the Singapore imports "sago tamping" is baled sago, wrapped in the leaves of the Pandanus-tree; a kind of oil-cake extensively imported into Shanghai, China, made from a large white pea; a soft stone, or some other earthy substance, placed on the charge of gunpowder by miners in blasting.

TAMTAM, an Indian drum or gong, very sonorous, made of an alloy of copper and tin.

TAN, TANNERS'-OOZE, spent or waste oak or other bark, exhausted of the tanning principle, by being steeped in water. When dry it is sold to gardeners for producing artificial heat, for fermentation, in pits or beds, and in bark stoves.

TANDEM, a gig or dog-cart, with horses driven one before the other, and not harnessed abreast.

TANDOK, a Malay name for horn.

TANG, the metal point of a knife, fork, or file, which is inserted in the handle. *

TANGA, TANJA, a monee of Goa on the Malabar coast, worth about 7½d.

TANGO-FISH, a name in Shetland for the seal.

TANGLE, a knot or twisted thread; a name on the Scotch coasts for an edible seaweed, the *Laminaria digitata*.

TANGOURS (French), small levers for carriages.

TAN-BOUSE, a deposit place for tanners' bark.

TANNERS, one of the names given to the blue eddas, or nut eddas, *Caladium sagittifolium*, Ventrana.

TANJIL, a cotton fabric made for India.

TANK, a square cistern or receptacle for liquids; an iron vessel for holding oil, water, &c. carried in ships' holds; a small Indian dry-measure, averaging 240 grains in weight; a Bombay weight for pearls, of 72 grains.

TANKARD, a large metal or stone-ware jug with a lid.

TANKARD-TURNIP, a name applied to such common field turnips as are of an oblong shape, and the roots of which in general grow a good deal above the surface of the ground. There are several varieties.

TANK-ENGINE, a combined engine and tender for supplying water for a locomotive, and which is made to contain from 800 to 1000 gallons.

TANK-MAKER, a manufacturer of iron cisterns for ships, or of slate, or well-secured plank cisterns on shore.

TANNAH, an Indian police-station.

TANNER, one who converts skins into leather.

TANNERS'-BARK, oak and other barks containing tannin, used for forming a steep for the conversion of skins into leather. The foreign barks imported for the use of tanners and dyers, averaged in the three years ending with 1854, 19,500 tons a-year. The spent bark is sold to lead manufacturers, to be used in the process of making white lead.

TANNERS'-WASTE, the hair, fleshings, and other refuse from a tan-yard, sold for mixing with mortar, making glue, &c.

TANNIN, an astringent vegetable principle met with in several barks and other parts of plants, but especially concentrated in nut-galls.

TANNING-SUBSTANCES, oak and larch bark, valonia, sumach, divi-divi, gambier, cutch, and other astringent matters containing tannin.

TAN-PIT, a pit in which tanning substances, are infused to steep skins for making leather.

TANSY, a garden-flower; also the *Tanacetum vulgare*, a roadside plant, which has a very strong and fragrant odour, and aromatic, bitter, and tonic properties, which cause it to be administered in dyspepsia, intermittents, and gout; as an anthelmintic it is also used in cases of worms. The leaves are employed as a seasoning ingredient in puddings and cakes.

TAP, a subordinate bar attached to an inn or tavern, where beer and tobacco are served; a spile or pipe for drawing liquor from a cask; a square-headed screw; to new sole or heel boots and shoes. *

TAPE, a narrow band of cotton, made either red, white, or black; the former is chiefly used for tying up office-papers. White and black tapes are used for dress and binding purposes.

TAPE-LINE, a workman's measure of about 50 feet; a surveying line; a yard-measure rolled in a small case.

TAPE-MANUFACTURER, a weaver of tape.

TAPER, a small wax candle, or roll of wax for office use.

TAPER-STAND, a holder for tapers.

TAPET,

cloth

making

TAPETIT

given

or ing

prints

the fig

TAPETTE

work

TAPIA,

native

gent b

TAPIOCCA

root (J)

root de

being v

what i

moussa

grains

agglom

gum - l

tapioca

TAPIS (F)

native

TAPISSE

carpet

TAPPEY, a

in which

TAPPAL, a

TAPPET, a

valve of

TAP-ROOM

frequent

and smoo

TAPSMAN,

the prin

TAPUA-TU

Phytolop

vegetabl

TAPUORAL

TAR, a t

by comb

for coat

shipping

&c. Cos

at gas-w

400,000

16,000 la

abroad;

cut, on

petty silv

lanam, a

third of a

1.

T., a m

Tallera,

for maki

TARACIA

work.

TAR-ASUN,

from bar

being ad

TAR, BARR

imports,

TAR-BARR

TARBOUGH

worn in

TAR-BUSH

spreading

TARE, an

merchant

cash, or

are impo

ceptacles for holding oil, &c.; a small bag 240 grains of pearls.

one-ware jug

alled to such of an oblong h in general surface of the varieties.

engine and for a locomotive contain from

r of iron ele well-secured

lon.

skins into lea-

ner barks con- rning a steep into leather. engine and for d in the three 00 tons a-year. lead manufac- cess of making

fishings, and yard, sold for ble glue, &c. nable principle and other parts y concentrated

id larch bark, va- gambler, cutch, sters containing

ing substances, us for making

so the *Tanace-* plant, which has ant odour, and onic properties, administered in and gout; as an ed in cases of employed as a puddings and

ached to an lin and tobacco are r drawing liquor eaded screw; to d shoes.

ton, made either former is chiefly pers. White and dress and binding

measure of about ; a yard-measure

eaver of tape. e, or roll of wax

tapers.

TAPESTRY, woven or ornamented figured cloth of worsted or silk for covering walls, making bed-hangings, &c.

TAPESTRY-CARPETS, the name generally given to a very elegant and cheap two-ply or ingrain carpet, the warp or weft being printed before weaving, so as to produce the figure in the cloth.

TAPETE (Spanish), a small floor-carpet; worked or figured stuff.

TAPIA, the garlo pear (*Cratæva tapia*), a native of Ceylon. The juice of the astringent bark is used as a tonic and a febrifuge.

TAPIOCA, a starch prepared from the cassava root (*Janipha Manihot*). The juice of the root deposits a white feculia, which, after being well washed and dried, constitutes what is called "moussache." When the moussache is dried on hot plates, the grains partly burst, and the feculia agglomerates in irregular, semi-opaque, gum-like masses, and is then called tapioca.

TAPIS (French), a table-cover; a carpet.

TAPISIER, an upholsterer; a tapestry or carpet-maker in France.

TAPNET, a frill or basket made of rushes, &c. in which figs are imported.

TAPPAL, an Indian post-office.

TAPPET, a lever connected with the cylinder valve of an engine.

TAP-ROOM, a sitting-room common to the frequenters of a tap-house, for drinking and smoking in.

TAPMAN, in Scotland, a servant who has the principal charge.

TAGUA-NUT, a name for the fruit of the *Phytolapha macrocarpa*, which furnishes vegetable ivory.

TAGUIGRAFO (Spanish), a short-hand writer.

TAR, a thick, viscid oleo-resin, obtained by combustion from pine-trees, and used for coating the planks and cordage of shipping, making pitch, smearing vessels, &c. Coal tar is also made in this country at gas-works, to the extent of 800,000 or 400,000 tons a-year. We import about 16,000 lasts or tons of tar a-year from abroad; a seaman; also a name in Callcut, on the Malabar coast, for the vis, a petty silver money, the 16th part of the fanam, and worth rather more than the third of a penny, the fanam being valued at 48.

TAR, a name in Bengal for the *Corypha Taliæra*, or tallipot-palm, much employed for making leaf-hats and leaf-umbrellas.

TARACEA (Spanish), marquetry, or inlaid work.

TAR-ASUN, a kind of Chinese beer, made from barley or wheat, a prepared hop being added to the wort in brewing.

TAR BARBADOS. See BARBADOS-TAR. Our imports, in 1835, were 122 cwts.

TAR-BARRIE, a cask that has held tar.

TARBOUCHE, a name for the red Fez-caps worn in Turkey.

TAR-BRUSH, a long-handled strong brush for spreading tar on wood.

TARE, an allowance by the Customs, and merchants, for the weight of a bag, cask, or other package, in which goods are imported, or for the papers, string,

wrappers, and bandages, &c. that inclose merchandise.

TARBS, a name for the common vetch, *Vicia sativa*, a generally cultivated fodder plant; the seed is also used for feeding poultry. Of this seed the average annual imports from abroad, in the three years ending with 1850, were about 29,000 quarters.

TARGET, a butt in archery; a mark to aim at in rifle shooting.

TARI, the sap or juice of the *Phanix sylvestris*, which is drunk in India, fresh from the tree, or fermented for distillation. It also furnishes date-sugar. Each tree, on an average, yields 180 pints of juice. A nominal Italian coin, worth in Malta only 1gd., but in Naples about 8d., the fifth of the ducat; 2 carlins, or 20 grains.

TARIFF, a table of Customs duties chargeable on goods imported or exported; a book of rates or sale prices of goods.

TARIN, a money of account in Sicily, the thirtieth part of the gold once, and worth about 4d.; a Spanish silver real of 8q cunartos.

TARJA, an ancient Spanish copper coin.

TAR-KETTLE, a pot for heating tar in.

TARLATAN, a kind of book-muslin principally made in Scotland. See MUSLIN.

TARNISH, to stain, to lose colour, as the brilliancy of silver and other metals becomes dull. The tarnish of silver is occasioned by sulphurous vapours.

TARNISHING, a process of giving gold or silver a pale or dim cast, without either tawing or burnish.

TARO, the tuberous roots of a species of *Tarautulin*, breadths of canvas sewn together, oiled and coated with tar, used to cover the hatchways of vessels, barges, wagons, &c. Railway companies term them sheets, carriers call them cloths, and carters, covers; a sailor's hat or garments made or covered with tarred or painted cloth.

TARPAULIN-MANUFACTURER, one who oils or tars canvas for covers.

TARRAGON, a common garden herb, the *Ab-sinthia Dracunculus*, which has warm, aromatic qualities, and is employed as a pickle, and to flavour vinegar.

TARRAJA (Spanish), an instrument for cutting ornamental mouldings.

TARRASS, a volcanic product used with quick-lime, to make a coarse kind of water cement, for lining cisterns and other reservoirs of water, being highly durable. It is also called trass and terrass.

TARRIE, TERRIE, a dry-measure of Algiers; the 16th part of a casso, equal to 3'493 gallons.

TARRO (Spanish), a glazed earthenware pan.

TART, a pie or pastry of fruit or preserves; a sour or sharp flavour.

TARTAN, a Highland plaid, of which each clan has a particular pattern. The material is either silk, cotton, or worsted, or a mixture of two of these. Fancy plaids are, however, made for the general public, for tartans, hose, caps, &c.; a small Spanish coating aloop; a long covered carriage.

TARTAR, CHAM OF, pure bitartrate of potash purified argol, the concretion which forms on the inside of wine casks.

TARTAR-EMETIC, the tartrate of potash and antimony, a valuable medicine in cutarrh and lung diseases, &c.

TARTARIC-ACID, the acid obtained from the acidulous salt of tartar or argol, occurring in powder or crystals. It is commonly vended for the same purposes as citric acid, and is largely used for making effervescing powders, and as a discharge in calico-printing.

TARTLET, a small flat open fruit tart, baked on a tin or dish.

TARTLET-CUTTER, a confectioner's shaping utensil for dough.

TARTLET-PAN, a small metal shape for baking tarts in.

TAR-WATER, the ammoniacal water of gas-works; water impregnated with tar, formerly considered a remedy for diseases of the lungs, &c. See GAS-WATER.

TASAJO (Spanish), beef cut into strips, slightly salted, and dried in the sun.

TASCO (Spanish), the refuse of flax; the toppings of heinp.

TASKER, a labourer in Scotland who receives his wages in kind.

TASKMASTER, an overseer or superintendent; one who sets work.

TASK-WORK, piece-work; work done by the job.

TASSEL, a hanging ornament, as a bunch of silk, or gold fringe, &c.; a piece of board under the mantle shelf.

TASTAG (Spanish), polishing powder.

TASTER, one who judges wine or tea; a scoop for tasting cheese; a skewer for trying hams; a dram cup.

TAT, a name in India for cloth made from the fibre of the *Corchorus olitorius*.

TATABA, a tree of large size in Gulana, yielding a hard and tough wood, well adapted for mill timbers and planks, and also for ship-building, gun-carriages, coffee-stamps, &c.

TATACUA, an enclosed space of ground, with a hard foundation, in which Paraguay tea is prepared.

TATAR, a Turkish mounted courier.

TATHAM'S CLUMPS, a contrivance or apparatus used in excavating, &c.

TATTIF, a split bamboo matting-frame, at a door or window, over which water is poured in India, to cool the air of the apartment. See JUVANNA.

TATTANNY, a Japanese measure of length, equivalent to 8 feet 4 inches. It is also called an ink.

TATTINGS and PEARLS, narrow lace used for edging nets; tattings vary in width, from a quarter to the sixteenth of an inch, while pearls are still narrower.

TATROO, an Indian name for a pony; a beat of the drum to call soldiers to quarters.

TAUNT, a marine term for too high or tall, as applied to the masts of a ship.

TAURESCITE, a new iron vitriol, formed along with melantrite, from the decomposition of pyrites.

TAUP, a sea phrase for tight, as applied to a rope drawn up.

TAUX, a land-measure of Switzerland, equal to 7,855 square yards.

TAVADU, a dry-measure in Mysora, of 1 lb.; 2 solas of 8 oz.

TAVERN, an inn or resting-place; a house licensed to sell wines and spirits.

TAVERN-KERPERS and VINTNERS, inn-keepers and wine-venders.

TAW, a large ornamented marble for boys.

TAWAS, the Malay name for alum.

TAWING, a process of preparing kid, sheep, and goats' skins, by alum, some being left white or undyed, to make gloves, line shoes, and other inferior purposes; while others are dyed.

TAWNY, a pale, dirty orange colour.

TAX, a tribute or impost levied by government for national purposes.

TAX-CART, a spring-cart paying a low rate of duty.

TAX-COLLECTOR, TAX-GATHERER, a receiver of taxes.

TAXED-COSTS, the allowed charges of a solicitor, which have been legally examined and assessed before a taxing-master.

TAXIDERMIST, a stuffer of animals, and preserver of specimens of natural history.

TAXING-MASTER, a law officer appointed to investigate the charges made in a solicitor's bill, when disputed by the client, striking off overcharges, or unwarranted items.

TAYNDAUNG, a name for the basket-measure, by which rice is sold in Rangoon, equal to 50 lbs. nominally, but in reality often but 33½ lbs.

TAYOVA, a Brazilian name for the roasting cocos, or white eddas, *Arum macrorhizon*. See EDDAS.

TAYSAM, a species of Chinese raw silk, obtained from the district of Nanking, the Tat-san of the Chinese, inferior in quality to Tsat-lie, but superior to Canton silk.

TAZZA, an ornamental cup or vase, with a large flat top.

TCHETWERT, CHETWERT, a Russian dry-measure of 8 chetweriks or 5 bushels, 6179 gallons.

TEA, a general name for an infusion of herbs used as a beverage, but specially applied in commerce to the dried leaves of the *Thea Bohea* and *T. viridis*. Black tea is the leaf more fermented than green-tea. Our imports of tea in 1856 were, 86,169,517 lbs. of which 63,295,727 lbs. were taken for home consumption. See BRICK-TEA.

TEA, ARABIAN, the leaves of the *Catha edulis*, which, being stimulant, anti-soporific, and anti-narcotic, are employed by the Arabs instead of green tea to produce watchfulness.

TEA-BELL, a small hand-bell for a tea-table; a bell rung to summon school children or borders to tea.

TEA-BOARD, a metal or papier-mâché tray for holding a tea service.

TEA-CADDY, a small ornamental box for holding tea to supply a teapot.

TEA-CAKE, a light dough-cake or kind of bread toasted and buttered for tea.

TEA-CANISTER, a small tin for holding tea for domestic use; a grocer's shelf canister containing tea to supply customers.

TEA-C
pains
kroce
TEACH
hollin
TEACH
huast
TEA-CH
which
about
TEA-C
bowi,
for dr
TEA-DE
gener
are al
of the k
TEA-C
refres
TEAK, a
obtain
for shi
ing pu
28,830
East I
Leonc
belong
fieldia
TEA-BE
a pour
tin.
TEAL, a
duck, a
over E
for the
TEAM, a
gether,
to the
ships o
TEAM-DR
who dr
TEA-MEET
meeting
tiering
TEA, PAR
TEA-PLAN
TEA-POT,
handle
out tea
TEA-POT
of horn
ing mat
TEA-POY,
lifting a
tea.
TEAR, a r
TEA-SAU
teacup.
TEASE, to
raise a
TEASEL,
a plant
in the
tricts, f
those s
the rig
heads.
these
annual
TEASEL-F
to fix te
cloth.
TEA-SERV

TEA-CANISTER MAKER, a manufacturer of painted or japanned metal canisters for grocers' shops, &c.

TEACH, the last copper or receptacle for boiling sugar in a sugar-house.

TEACHER, an usher; a monitor; a school-master or instructor.

TEA-CHEST, a small square wooden case, in which tea is imported from China, holding about $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt., the half-chest, $\frac{1}{4}$ cwt.

TEA-CUP, a small china or earthenware bowl, with a handle, standing in a saucer, for drinking tea from.

TEA-DEALER, a retailer of tea, who most generally sells coffee and groceries. There are about 120,000 licensed tea dealers in the kingdom.

TEA-GARDEN, a public-house garden where refreshments are served.

TEAK, a hard, heavy, and durable timber obtained from the *Tectona grandis*, used for ship, wagon, carriage and other building purposes. Our imports, in 1855, were 23,850 loads, about two-thirds from the East Indies and one-third from Sierra Leone. African teak does not however belong to the same family; it is the *Oldfieldia Africana*.

TEA-KETTLE, a metal boiler for water, with a pouring spout, made of iron, copper, or tin.

TEAL, a small well-known species of wild duck, the *Querquedula crecca*, common over Europe in the winter, and in request for the table.

TEAM, a set of oxen or horses working together. In Australia and the Cape, owing to the bad nature of the roads, many spurs of oxen are yoked to the wagons.

TEAM-DRIVER, **TEAMSTER**, a waggoner; one who drives a team.

TEA-MEETING, a religious or missionary meeting provided with tea; a school gathering, &c.

TEA, PARAGUAY. See PARAGUAY TEA.

TEA-PLANT. See TEA.

TEA-POT, a vessel, usually of metal, with a handle and spout, for making and pouring out tea.

TEA-POT HANDLE-MAKER, a manufacturer of horn and other handles of non-conducting materials to fit to metal tea-pots.

TEA-POY, an ornamental pedestal table, with a hinged top, enclosing caddies for holding tea.

TEA, a rent or slit in a garment.

TEA-SAUCER, an earthenware stand for a teacup.

TEASE, to comb or clean wool; to card or raise a nap on woollen cloth.

TEASEL, **TEAZLE**, the *Dipsacus fullonum*, a plant cultivated to a considerable extent in the woollen cloth manufacturing districts, for its use in raising the nap upon those stuffs, which it does by means of the rigid hooked awns or chaff of the heads. Upwards of twenty millions of these teasel heads are also imported annually from France.

TEASEL-FRAME, a set of iron bars or a frame to fix teasel heads in for carding woollen cloth.

TEA-SERVICE, **TEA-THINGS**, the whole appur-

tenances or utensils required for a tea-table; sometimes applied only to the teapot, milk jug, and sugar basin, when of silver.

TEA-SPOON, a small metal spoon for stirring.

TEA-TABLE, a small round or other table for serving tea on.

TEA-TASTER, a person who tests the quality of teas in the Chinese ports, or in the London brokers' offices.

TEA-THINGS. See TEA-SERVICE.

TEA-TRAY MAKER, a manufacturer of tea-boards, for holding cups and saucers, &c.

TEA-URN MAKER, a manufacturer of ornamental metal vases, containing a heater, for keeping water boiling on a tea-table.

TEAZE-HOLE, the opening in the furnace of a glass-work, through which coals are put in.

TEAZER, the stoker or fireman in a glass-work who attends the furnace and leers of arched building for manufacture.

TECHNICAL, relating to any particular art.

TECHNOLOGIST, a writer or lecturer on the useful arts and manufactures.

TECUM-FIBRE, the produce of a palm leaf resembling green wool, imported into Liverpool from Brazil. See TUCUM.

TEGEE. See INGATE.

TEEA, a Bornean weight, the 6th part of the mace; about $\frac{1}{6}$ grains.

TEEL-SEED, **TIL**, Indian names for the seed of the *Sesamum orientale*, the *S. Indicum* of Linnaeus. See GINGELLE and SESAME.

TEENAGE, fence-wood.

TESEO-FLOWERS, **KLEBO-FLOWERS**, the large flowers of *Butea frondosa*, which yield a beautiful dye.

TETTL, the incisors of animals, many of which enter into commerce for economic purposes. The tusks of the elephant are misnamed teeth, but the grinders or teeth proper are also used for knife handles and other purposes. The canines of the walrus or sea-morse, and the teeth of the hippopotamus are in demand by the dentist for artificial teeth; while the teeth of many carnivorous animals are used in the East for necklaces and other ornaments.

The term teeth is also applied to the tines of a prong or pitch-fork, the spikes of a harrow, the divided points or dents of a comb, the sharp wires of a carding instrument, the projecting knobs on the edge of a machine or horological wheel, &c.

TEETOTALLER, a person who refrains from spirituous and malt liquors.

TETOTUM, a child's small toy or top of bone or ivory, with the spurs.

TEFFE, **TAFFEE**, a Turkish silk weight of 432 lbs.; a variable weight in the Levant, for silk, consisting of 800 drachmas, each 49 $\frac{3}{8}$ ths grains Troy, and for opium 250 drachmas.

TEG, a young sheep.

TEINTURIER (French), a dyer.

TEJAMANIL (Spanish), shingles for roofing.

TEJUL, a native name for the warm, spicy pepper-like capsules and seeds of *Xanthoxylum hostile*, employed in Northern India for intoxicating fish, and chewed as a remedy in toothache.

TEJO (Spanish), a cake of metal.

TEJ-PAT, the leaves of the *Cinnamomum Tamala* or *C. Malabatrum*, the "Folia Malabathri" of Indianshops. Their odour resembles that of cloves; the flavour is aromatic and hot.

TELALAL. See **SINDOOC**.

TELEGRAM, a recently coined word for a despatch or message received by telegraph.

TELEGRAPH, electrical wire on land, or in the bed of the sea, or in some other contrivance or apparatus, for signaling between distant points.

TELEGRAPH-CABLE, a submarine cable of strands of wire, coated with gutta-percha, for transmitting messages by electricity.

TELEGRAPH-CLERK, a subordinate officer in a telegraph-office.

TELEGRAPH-LINE, the suspended or buried wire over which messages are forwarded.

TELEGRAPH-MESSENGERS, lads in the employ of a telegraph company, who deliver despatches when received.

TELEGRAPH-OFFICE, **TELEGRAPH-STATION**, a business-place for receiving and forwarding messages. [of wire.]

TELEGRAPH-POST, a prop or support for lines
TELEGRAPHIC-DESPATCH, a telegram or message received by telegraph.

TELESCOPE, a spy-glass; a connection of optical tubes for making distant objects visible to the eyes.

TELESCOPE-MAKER, an optician.

TELESCOPE-STAND, a tripod or moveable support for a telescope.

TELETON (Spanish), a strong silk fabric.

TELENI, a vernacular name in India for the *Myiobris cicliorei*, a blistering fly, which has been used for ages by the native physicians of India and China.

TELEA, derived from taller, one who reckons or counts; an officer in a bank, &c. who receives or pays money.

TELLIERE (French), foolscap-paper.

TELLINGA, a dhoney or native coasting-vessel on the coast of Coromandel.

TELL-TALE, a cabin compass suspended from the beams; an instrument connected with the rudder wheel for showing the position of the tiller; an indicator or gauge of numbers entering or leaving by a turnstile, &c.

TELLURINE, a kind of French tripoli, for polishing metal, and cleaning marbles, &c.

TELLURIUM, a tin-white metal.

TELOTYPE, the name given to a printing electric telegraph.

TEMAN, **TOMMOND**, a dry-measure or weight of Arabia, for rice weighing 168 lbs.

TEMAZCALIS, an oven in Central America, for drying the cochineal insect.

TEMBIL, a name in Ceylon for a variety of coco-nut, called King coco-nut, of a bright orange colour, and somewhat oval shape.

TEMEN, a grain-measure of Tripoli, nearly 6 gallons.

TEMPER, a fine mixture of different qualities; the condition of a metal, as temper-steel; a name given in the West Indies to purified lime, used for mixing with cannel-juice when boiling, to clarify it, or separate the feculencies, an operation, called by sugar-planters "tempering." Wood ashes also bear this name in Brazil, being used for the same purpose.

TEMPLATE, **TEMPLET**, a short piece of timber under a girder, like a purlin; a bricklayer's mould; a gauge of thin metal of any form to be followed.

TEMPLE, a building or place of worship in honour of some god; one of the inns of court in London. [Inches.]

TEMPON, a long-measure of Sumatra, of 44 TEMER, a boiling-cloth; a sieve, or searce.

TEN, a Newcastle coal-measure, containing 420, and in other cases 440 bolts, Winchester measure.

TENACULUM, a fine hook used by medical men to get hold of arteries in wounds, for tying.

TENANT, one who occupies or rents houses or lands belonging to another, on lease, or for a shorter term.

TENANT-FARMER, an agriculturist who cultivates land not his own freehold.

TENANTERO (Spanish), a carrier of ore, in sacks termed tenates, from the workings in mines to the surface, &c.

TENCH, a fresh-water fish of the carp tribe, the *Tinca vulgaris*.

TENDER, an attendant wagon carrying water and fuel for a locomotive on a railway; a bidding under a contract; an offer made for goods; a proposed compromise, or payment of money considered due.

See **LEGAL TENDER**, and **RAILWAY TENDER**.

TENDON, a sinew. Sinews are used by many savage tribes as a sewing material, and also for making cord or string. They serve for making glue, and are occasionally eaten as food. See **DENDENO**.

TENEMENT, a house or dwelling; land that is held from another.

TENERIFFE, a dry Canary wine, resembling Madeira, but inferior; imported from Teneriffe in pipes of 100 gallons. It is also called *Vidonia*. [at Teneriffe.]

TENERIFFE - COCHINEAL, a cochineal raised TENG, a Burmese grain-measure, equal to about 2 bushels, and usually termed by foreign merchants a basket.

TENOA, a name in India for the coco-nut.

TENNEY, the Tamil name for the Italian millet, *Setaria Italica* or *Panicum Italicum*.

TENNIS-BALL, a ball to be driven by a racket or stringed battledore.

TENNIS-COURT, a walled or enclosed building with nets, where the game of tennis is played.

TENNIS - RACKET, an expensive kind of stringed battledore, made of gut, for playing at tennis.

TENON, the end of a piece of wood cut so as to fit into another piece; the heel of a mast made to fit into the step or socket.

TENON-SAW, a saw with a brass or steel back, for cutting tenons. See **Saw**.

TENOR, a vocalist; a high male voice.

TENT, a shelter or canvas enclosure for field use, of which there are many kinds made, round or oblong shaped, &c. Some are called *marques*, and both the smaller circular kinds being those chiefly known as tents; a roll of lint put into a wound; a rich red muscadine wine, grown near Cadiz, drunk generally as a stomachic, which is imported in horseheads of 52 gallons. See **SPONGE-TENT**.

TENTER, room.

TENTER-IRON, woven or dyed.

TENT - M, tents, a

TENTURE, a wall.

TEORA, a *sativus* powerful

TEPELLO, mica, to

TENTER, a stretching-machine; a drying-room.

TENTER-HOOK, a sharp hooked nail.

TENTERING, a technical term for stretching woven goods to dry, after being stiffened or dyed.

TENT-MAKER, a manufacturer of canvas tents, suited for different purposes.

TENTURE, paper-hangings or tapestry for a wall.

TEORA, a name in Bengal for the *Lathyrus sativus*; the expressed oil of the seeds is a powerful and dangerous narcotic.

TEPELOTE, a name given, in Central America, to the flowers of a species of *Chamaedorea*, when still enclosed in the spathe, which are highly esteemed as a culinary vegetable.

TERÇO, TERCIO (Portuguese and Spanish), one-third; the vara is divided into three.

TERCEÑA, a wholesale tobacco warehouse in Spain.

TERCIADO (Spanish), a cutlass; a kind of ribbon.

TERIN (French), a mule canary.

TERMINATE, to put an end to an engagement, lease, or occupancy.

TERMINO, a weight in Tunis and other African towns, also called a miscal or miscal, variable in weight, but about 60½ grains.

TERMINUS, the station at the beginning or end of a railway.

TERNE-PLATE, thin sheet-iron coated with an amalgam of tin and lead.

TERRACE, a raised platform or walk; an open gallery or flat roof.

TERRA-COTTA, a species of vitreous stoneware, the *Terre cuite* of the French; fine clay, hardened by heat.

TERRA-COTTA MANUFACTURER, a maker of earthenware.

TERRAILE (French), earthenware.

TERRA-JAPONICA, an old trade misnomer, still retained, for gambler, an insipidated vegetable juice, obtained from the *Uncaria Gambir* of Roxburgh. The imports of Terra Japonica, in 1835, were 6847 tons. See **GAMBIEE**.

TERRASSEUR, a French plasterer.

TERRÉ-NOIX (French), the ground-nut.

TERRIER, a small dog for ferreting out vermin; a winble or auger; a register of lands, rents, &c.

TERRY-VELVET, a kind of silk plush or ribbed velvet.

TERTIAN, a liquid-measure for wine, equal to 70 gallons.

TESCARE, TESERRE, a Turkish Custom-house certificate; a receipt or release for duties paid.

TESSELLATED PAVEMENT, a mosaic or chiquered work; a marble flooring in black and white squares.

TEST, a standard or trial; a chemical examination; a cupel for assaying or refining metals.

TESTAMENT, the new book of the Scripture law; the latter half of the Bible; a written will.

TESTATOR, TESTATRIX, the person who makes a will.

TESTER, one who examines or makes a trial;

a taster; the frame-work over a four-post bed; when the bedstead is only partially covered it is called a half-tester.

TESTIF (French), camels' hair.

TESTIMONIAL, a letter of recommendation; certificate of character; honorary present.

TEST-TONE, TESTOON, an Italian coin of 3 lire, worth about 1s. 4d.; a Portuguese coin of two denominations, one, the escudo of 1600 reis, the other, of 100 reis.

TEST-PAPER, litmus, or unsized paper used as a test for acids, when it becomes red; and for alkalies, by which the blue colour is restored.

TETTER, the rope with which a grazing horse is tied to a stake.

TIEWING-BRETLE, a spade for beating hemp.

TEXAS MILLET, the *Sorghum ceruum*, a prolific bread-corn cultivated in the tropics.

TEXT, a subject chosen to enlarge or comment on.

TEXT-BOOK, a book explaining the principles of a science, &c.

TEXT-HAND, a large round hand in writing.

TEXTILE, any thing that can be woven.

TEXT-PEN, a metallic pen for engraving.

TEXTURE, the web of a fabric; the manner of weaving.

TEYNI, a native Indian name for honey.

THAIL, a Japanese coin worth about 5s. 10c.

THALAT-FIBRE, THAULAT-FIBRE, Indian names for the fibre of the *Pandanus odoratissimus*, screw pine.

THALER, a German coin of 30 silver groschen, worth about 3s. sterling. It passes current in Frankfort for 1 gulder and 45 kreutzers; in Holland for 1 gulder and 70 cents; in France for 3 francs 70 cents; in Hamburg for 2 marks 8 schillings current, or 2 marks banco.

THALASSOMETER, a tide-gauge.

THANGTOUNG, the royal cubit in Burmah, = 19 1-10th inches.

THANNADAR, the chief officer of police in an Indian town, also called a cotwal.

THARRE, twisted gut.

THARRAN, a small Burmese violin.

THAS, another name for the bambou-measure. See **BAMBOO**.

THATCH, dried grass, straw, palm-leaves, or other vegetable materials, used for covering barns or houses.

THATCHER, one who lays straw, &c., on the roof of a house, and binds and secures it there.

THEALE, an ancient grain-measure of Bellary, East Indes, = 2 lbs. 14 oz., sometimes called a thimmapoo.

THEATRE, a play-house; a lecture-hall.

THEATRICAL-ORNAMENT MAKER, a maker of tinsel ornaments, mock jewels, &c., for play-actors.

THEAVE, the name in Scotland for a ewe of 3 years old.

THEET, in Burmah the eighth part of a hand's-breadth; 12 theets are equal to 1 span.

TREODOLITE, a most important surveying instrument for measuring horizontal angles, or the angular distances between objects projected on the plane of the horizon.

THERMOGRAPHY, the art of copying engravings or any printed characters from paper on metal plates.

THERMOMETER, an instrument for measuring the degrees of heat. There are three different kinds in use:—1. Fahrenheit's, which is chiefly used in Great Britain, Holland, and North America, the freezing point on which is at 32°, and the boiling point 212°; 2. Reaumur's, now generally used in Spain, and in some other Continental States, the freezing point, or zero, of which is 0°, and the boiling point 80°. 3. The Centigrade thermometer, which is now almost universally used throughout France, and in the northern and middle kingdoms of Europe: the zero or freezing point is 0°, and boiling point 100°. As there are 180 degrees between the freezing and boiling points of water, 18 degrees of Fahrenheit correspond to 10 of the Centigrade, or 8 of Reaumur's: 1° Fahrenheit's = 5-9ths Centigrade, = 4-9ths Reaumur's; 1° Reaumur's = 1½ Centigrade, = 2½ Fahrenheit's; 1° Centigrade = 4-5ths Reaumur's, = 1-4-5ths Fahrenheit's.

THERMOSCOPE, a very sensitive kind of thermometer.

THERMOPHON, an instrument employed for horticultural and other useful processes.

TETSEE, a varnish obtained from *Melanorrhœa usitata*, in Arracan, and used for lacquing.

THIBAUDE (French), cloth made of cow-hair.

THIBET-CLOTH, a camel or fabric made of coarse goats'-hair.

THICK-SET, a stout twilled cotton cloth; a Russian cord or velvetene. See FUSTIAN.

THIEVES'-VINEGAR, a kind of aromatic vinegar for a sick-room, consisting of the dried tops of rosemary, sage-leaves, lavender-flowers, and bruised cloves, steeped in acetic acid and boiling water. It derives its name and popularity from a story, that four thieves who plundered the dead bodies during the plague with perfect security, attributed the cause of the impunity to the use of this disinfectant.

THILL, the shaft of a wagon.

THIMBLE, an iron ring with a concave rim for a rope or strap used on shipboard; a metal cap or protection for the finger of a tailor or sempstress.

THIMBLE-MAKER, a shaper of iron ring thimbles; also one who makes finger-caps to be used by those who sew with a needle.

THINMAPOO, an Indian grain-measure. See THEALEE.

THIRD-RATE, a ship of war carrying from 70 to 80 guns.

THISTLE, FULLER'S. See TEASEL.

THOLES, THOWLS, the pins in the gunwale of a boat between which an oar rests when pulling, instead of on the rowlocks.

THOLLAM, a name in Bellary for the East India Company's old rupee, weighing 17½ troy grains.

THON, the French name for the tunny-fish.

THONG, a strap of leather.

THONNINE (French), a pickled tunny-fish.

THORN-APPLE, a wild plant, the *Datura Stramonium*, which has qualities like those of henbane and belladonna. The seeds produce maniacal delirium, but are used medicinally to allay pain in tic-douloureux, mania, epilepsy, &c.

THORNBACK, the *Raja clavata*, a fish of the skate family, which is in the best condition for the table about November.

THOROUGHFARE, a passage; a much frequented way; a street.

THOWL. See THOWLS.

THRASH, THRESH, to beat corn with a flail; to free it from the straw or chaff by a machine.

THRASHING-MACHINE, an apparatus for beating out grain by horse or steam power.

THRAVE, THREAVE, in Scotland 24 sheaves of corn; two shocks, or stocks as there styled.

THREAD, fine line or yarn, in skeins or reeled, for sewing; the spiral part of a screw; a yarn-measure, containing in cotton-yarn 84 inches; in linen yarn 90 inches; in worsted yarn 35 inches. On the Continent 85½ Ermland inches make one thread; to string beads, &c.; to pass cotton or silk through a needle's eye.

THREADBARE, articles of cloth that have become shabby or worn-out.

THREAD-LACE, lace made of linen-thread; not silk or blonde-lace.

THREAD-PAPER, thin strips of paper for wrapping skeins of thread in.

THREE-DECKER, a vessel of war which carries guns on three decks.

THREEPENNY-PIECE, a British silver coin, the fourth part of a shilling. The following numbers have been issued since 1847:—

1847-48	.....	8,976	1855	.....	387,838
1849	.....	131,268	1856	.....	1,018,248
1850	.....	954,888	1857	.....	1,762,728
1851	.....	483,563	1858	.....	1,445,328
1852-53	.....	40,666	1859	.....	3,584,328
1854	.....	1,471,734	1860	.....	3,410,088

THRIFT, the *Armeria vulgaris*, a border-plant or edging in gardens, the flowers of which are useful as diuretics.

THRONE, a seat of honor.

THROSTLE, a spindle for wool.

THROUGH-TICKET, a passenger's paid ticket for the whole journey intended to be travelled.

THROUGH-TRAIN, one that proceeds over the whole line of railway between certain main termini.

THROWN-SINGLES, a name in the silk-trade for silk wound, cleaned, and thrown, fit to be used in the weaving of ribbons and common silks.

THROWSTER, a maker of organzine; one who twists singles of silk into a contrary direction to that in which they had previously been wound.

THRUW, coarse rope-yarn; the ends of weavers' threads; to insert yarn, &c. into a piece of canvas, as in making a rope-mat.

THRUSH LICHEN, the *Peltidea aphthosa*, a lichen, found growing on moist alpine rocks, which has purgative and antiseptic

tic pr
given
THRUST
THSAN,
28 633
THSUD,
THUMB-
indigo
slight
THUMB-
thumb
THUOC,
and th
length
accord
commo

1 That use
ships for
ports
2 That ne
Turon...
3 That me
berd in h
mito dic
4 That us
for mea
other dic
actions
5 That use
of the Tur
6 That use
Morrison

THWARDS,
which ti
THYME, d
and T
and Pen
oil, and
dent in

TIARA, a d
TIATANG,
TIBAR (S
TIRSHI, a
fibre of
used by
mocks, c
TICAL, a C
count; a
of the ca
third of a
alyang;
kyat, a w
In Siam
troy grain
about 2s.

TICK, a fab
holding f
scores; tr
TICK-BEAN,
TICKET, a m
a pawnbr
ledgment
card whic
right of e
ment, to e
boat, &c.
TICKET-DAY
pay-day o
the name
rendered l
TICKETING,
English m

tic properties. When boiled in milk it is given by the Swedes as a cure for aphthæ.
THRUST-SCREW, a lever for pressing curd.

THSAN, an itinerary measure of China, = 28 633 miles. [1] Inch.

THSUN, TEUN, a Chinese long-measure nearly THUMB-BLUE, a name for small knobs of indigo used by washerwomen to give a slight tinge of blue to linen.

THUMB-STALL, a cover or protection for the thumb used by workmen.

THUOC, the Chinese "chih," cubit, or foot, and the generic name for the measure of length in Cochín-China, which varies according to circumstances. Those more commonly employed are:—

1 That used for measuring ships for the service of ports	0.405	= 15.945255
2 That used for wood at Turon	0.425	= 16.732675
3 That mentioned by Terberd in his valuable Atlas-mito dictionary	0.46726	= 19.18391346
4 That used by the king for measuring silks and other cloths in his transactions with foreigners.	0.594	= 23.383374
5 That used by natives in the Turon market	0.61	= 24.01631
6 That used according to Morrison	0.64968	= 25.57355128

THWARTS, the cross planks of a boat on which the rowers sit.

THYME, dwarf shrubs, the *Thymus vulgaris*, and *T. Serpyllum*, of agreeable, strong, and penetrating odour, yielding a volatile oil, and much used in Europe as an ingredient in culinary seasoning.

TIARA, a diadem; a high head-dress.

TIAYANG. See COYAN.

TIBIK (Spanish), African gold-dust.

TIBISIRI, a native name in Berbice for the fibre of the Ita palm (*Mauritia flexuosa*) used by the Indians for making hammocks, cordage, &c.

TICAL, a Chinese weight and money of account; as a weight about 4½ oz. or the 16th of the catty; as a money reckoned at the third of a pound sterling. It is also called a lyang; another name in Burmah for thekyat, a weight which consists of 253 grains. In Siam the tical coin and weight is 236 troy grains. Its value in this currency is about 2s. 6d. sterling.

TICK, a fabric made of flax; a bed-case for holding flocks or feathers, &c.; a credit score; trust.

TICK-BEAN, a small horse-bean.

TICKET, a marked slip of paper or card-board; a pawnbroker's duplicate; the acknowledgment of goods pledged; an admission card which has been issued for giving the right of entry to a place of public amusement, to travel on a railway, or in a steam boat, &c.; to docket or label with a price.

TICKET-DAY, the day before the settling or pay-day on the Stock-exchange, when the names of bona-fide purchasers are rendered in by one stockbroker to another.

TICKETING, a periodical sale of ore in the English mining districts.

TICKET OF LEAVE, a licence or permit given to a convict or prisoner of the Crown to be at large and to labour for himself.

TICKET-PORTER, a licensed porter of the city of London, who wears a silver badge.

TICKET, SEAMAN'S, a register ticket given to seamen from the General Register and Record office of the Seamen.

TICKET-WRITER, one who writes or paints showy placards and legible tickets for goods in shop windows, &c.

TICKLENBURGH, a coarse mixed linen fabric made for the West India market.

TIDAL BARN, a dock that is filled upon the rising of the tide.

TIDE, the alternate ebb and flow of the sea.

TIDE-GATE, the entrance gate of a dock.

TIDE-GAUGE, an instrument, sometimes self-registering, used on coasts and harbours for ascertaining the rise and fall of the tide, thus indicating the depth of water, and enabling vessels to enter tidal harbours at the proper times.

TIDE-TABLE, an almanac which records the time of high water, &c. for each day.

TIDE-WAITER, an officer of the Customs, whose duty it is to remain on board ships, lighters, &c. until the cargo is discharged.

TIDIES, crochet covers; for furniture.

TIE, a fastening; the knot of a cravat; an equal number of votes, &c. on two opposing sides.

TIE-BEAM, a connecting beam for a pair of TIER, a row or rank; a range of any thing, as of casks; the coils or fakes of a cable, &c.

TIERCE, a cask containing about 23 gallons, or the third part of a pipe. The tierce is used for oil, and more especially for the packing of salted provisions for ships' stores. The tierce for salt provisions to contain 336 lbs. should be 2½ inches head, 24½ inches bilge, and 33½ inches length; to contain 304 lbs. 19½ inches head, 22½ inches bilge, 31½ inches length.

TIFFANY, a species of gauze or thin silk.

TIFFIN, a luncheon or midday meal in India.

TIFTEK, a Persian and Turkish word for goats' hair.

TIGER, a boy in livery; a page.

TIGERS'-SKINS, the skins of this beast of prey, are used for hearth and carriage furs, but the annual imports are small.

TIGER-WOOD, a valuable wood for cabinet making, the heart of the Itikilbouraball obtained in Guiana.

TIGO-GIN, a silver coin of Japan of 40 mas, worth about 13 shillings.

TIGHTS, close-fitting pantaloons.

TIKOOR, TIKUL, a name in India for the *Garcinia pedunculata*, a lofty tree. The fleshy part of the fruit and arillus which are large, firm, very sharp and acid, are used in curries and for acidulating water; cut and sliced it retains its qualities, and is recommended as a succedaneum for limes and lemons during long voyages.

TIKOR, a vernacular name in India for the long and straight pale yellow tubers of the *Curcuma leucorrhiza*, which yield an abundance of fine nutritious fecula.

TIKUL. See TIKOOR.

TILBURY, an open carriage on two wheels.

TILE-ORE, a native oxide of copper.

TILES, earthenware squares or plates, &c., for roofing, paving, draining, &c. There are encaustic and imaid, as well as common tiles.

TILE-TEA, a kind of flat cake tea, of much solidity, made in China, and taken to Kiachia, where it is sold to the Armenians and Tartars, who distribute it to the Caucasian provinces and Eastern Siberia. The Kaimucks, Kirgheses, and Burats consume the greater part of it. It is prepared in a different manner from common tea, being stewed with milk, butter, salt, and herbs, constituting rather an article of food than a dietetic beverage.

TILL, a counter-drawer or desk receptacle for money received. [13s. 4t.]

TILLA, a gold coin of Bokhara, worth TILLAC (French), the deck of a ship.

TILLAGE, husbandry; agriculture; land under cultivation.

TILLER, a bar of wood or iron placed in the rudder to move it for steering the vessel.

TILL-ROPE, the connected ropes or chains running from the tiller of the rudder to the steering-wheel.

TILLY-SEED, a small tree, the *Croton Pavana* of Hamilton, common in the Eastern archipelago, the seeds of which have the same properties as those of the *Croton Tiglium*.

TILT, an awning or cover for a boat or cart; the leaning forward of a cask.

TILTED-STEEL, blistered steel drawn down into smaller bars and beaten, for the purpose of forming (after further heating, welding, and drawing) a tilt hammer.

TILTER, one who works a tilt hammer.

TILT-HAMMER, a very heavy mass of iron with a steel face, moved by machinery, used in iron-works for manufacturing steel, forging anchors, axles, &c.

TILT-MANUFACTURER, a maker of the heavy helvcs and tilt-hammers used by metal workers; also another tradesman who makes awnings or covers for boats and carts.

TILTS, the local name for certain steel works in Sheffield, where the crude steel is further prepared or developed.

TIMBALES, a French name for kettle-drums; parchment battle-drums.

TIMBANG, a Chinese weight for rice used in Batavia, of 5 piculs or 10 sacks, = 675 21 lbs.

TIMBER, a general term for all large pieces of wood; the trunks of trees. See TIMBRE.

TIMBER-BRIDGE, a wooden bridge.

TIMBER-MEASURE. All large timber is bought and sold by the load, and a load is estimated at 40 feet of unhewn or rough timber, and 50 feet of hewn timber, which is supposed to weigh one ton.

TIMBER-MERCHANT, a wholesale dealer in timber; one who keeps a timber yard or wharf.

TIMBER-Scribe, a metal tool or pointed instrument for marking logs and casks.

TIMBER-SHIP, a vessel constructed for carrying timber from the Baltic or the St. Lawrence.

TIMBRE, TIMMER, a legal quantity of 40 or 50 small skins, packed between two boards;

in some skins, however, the timbre counts to 120; in France a stamp.

TIME-BALL, a ball, moved by electricity, which is dropped from the summit of a pole to indicate the true meridional or mid-day time.

TIME-BARGAIN, a contract for the sale or purchase of merchandise, or of stock in the public funds at a certain time. Sometimes these bargains are mere gambling transactions, carried on from time to time, by the mere payment of the difference between the stipulated price and the actual price of the day fixed for its pretended delivery.

TIME-BILL, a time-table of the arrivals and departures of railway trains, omnibuses, steamers, &c.

TIME-KEEPER, a person appointed to watch the departure of vehicles; also a chronometer; a watch, &c.

TIMES, the leading London morning paper; a journal which has obtained a world-wide celebrity for the priority, fulness, and authenticity of its intelligence, and which, as a commercial speculation, is most remunerative in its returns.

TIME-TABLE, a register of the time of high-water, and of the departure of steam boats, railway trains, &c.; a check upon the period of labour of workmen.

TIMONERO (Spanish), a helmsman; one who steers.

TIMOTHY-GRASS, a pasture grass, the *Phleum pratense*. Quantities of this small grass seed are imported from North America. There are several varieties of Timothy, which are extensively cultivated as spring grass for fodder, and are considered very valuable herbage.

TIMPANI (Italian), kettle-drums.

TINWHISKEY, a heavy lumbering low-wheeled carriage.

TIN, a scarce but very useful metal, so named; a shape for baking bread or cakes. See TIN-GRES.

TINAJA (Spanish), immense earthen jars made in Spain, for holding wine, oil, or grain; a liquid-measure in the Philippines, which, tor coco-nut oil, weighs from 8 to 21 lbs.

TIN-BOX. **TIN-CASE**, a strong iron box tinned and japanned, for holding papers, dress articles, &c.

TINCAL, crude borax; borate of soda, imported from India in an impure state, and covered by a soapy matter. When purified, it forms the refined borax of commerce, and is used as a flux in glass-making, and in soldering.

TIN-CAN, a metal vessel for holding liquids.

TIN-CANISTER, a case for holding sugar, coffee, spices, or dry goods.

TINCTURE, in pharmacy, an infusion of the various drugs of the *materia medica* in spirit of wine or proof spirit, for the sake of extracting their more active principles.

TINDAL, a boatswain's mate in the Indian seas; an attendant on an Indian army.

TINDER, an inflammable substance; charred lint or rags, &c. German tinder is the soft amadou. See AMADOU and GERMAN-TINDER.

TINDER-FLINT, a flint and steel.

TINES, the barrow plemen.

TIN-FOIL, tea-che with w.

TIN-FOIL, leaf-m.

TIN-GLASS.

TINKER, a kettle.

TIN-KETTLE, spoon.

TIN-LIQUOR, pared b chloric which a are adde.

TINMEN A and sold.

TIN-MUG, vessel.

TINNING, tin.

TIN-ORES, and the. The latter is extren.

TIN-PAIL, water; j.

TIN-PAN, a vessel fo.

TIN-PLATE.

TIN-FLATE, incision immerse undergol molten tin; ing-cases in Ameri roofing o.

TIN-PLATE, who pas cesses, an.

TIN-PLATE, as the V the mind which, b business.

TIN-PLATE.

TINSE, a P.

TINSEL, a cloth, it.

TINSEL LA gold or s.

TIN-SMELT, refrares.

TIN-SMITH.

TIN-STONE, usually b manacne.

TINT, a sira.

TIN-TACK, a tin.

TINTREE, the tanna.

TINTO, a r high iron old, reser.

TIN-WARE,

TINDER-BOX, a box containing charred old linen, to be ignited by sparks from a flint and steel.

TINES, the iron spikes or teeth of scarifiers, barrows, forks, and other agricultural implements and machines.

TIN-FOIL, thin sheets of metal used for lining tea-chests, boxes, &c. to prevent contact with wet.

TIN-FOIL MAKER, a manufacturer of thin leaf-metal.

TIN-GLASS. See **BISMUTH**.

TINKER, a solderer and mender of old pots, kettles, &c.

TIN-KETTLE, a boiler of iron tinned, with a spout.

TIN-LIQUOR, a solution used by dyers, prepared by digesting tin filings in hydrochloric and nitric acids, to each pound of which about two ounces of common salt are added.

TINMEN AND BRAZERS, workers in metal, and solder.

TIN-MUG, a pannican; a metal drinking vessel.

TINNING, the process of coating iron with tin.

TIN-ORES, the native peroxide or tin-stone, and the double sulphuret of tin and copper. The latter, sometimes called bell-metal ore, is extremely scarce.

TIN-PAIL, a metal bucket for holding water; a slop pail.

TIN-PAN, a foot pan of metal; a shallow vessel for domestic use.

TINPLATE-LACQUEERER, a japanner.

TIN-PLATES, sheets of iron of different dimensions and strength, sealed, cold-rolled, immersed in an acidulous ley, and, after undergoing other preparations, coated with molten tin. They are used for lining packing-cases, making domestic utensils, and in America, are extensively employed for roofing churches and dwelling-houses.

TINPLATE-WORKER, a roller of iron plates, who passes them through various processes, and then dips them into molten tin.

TINPLATE-WORKERS' COMPANY; also known as the **Wire-workers' Company**, one of the minor livery companies of London, which, having no hall, transacts its business at Guildhall.

TIN-PLATEER, a trencher or plate of tin.

TINSE, a Polish coin. See **TIMPSE**.

TINSEL, a kind of shining metallic plate or cloth, either of gold or silver.

TINSEL LACE-MAKER, a maker of imitation gold or silver lace.

TIN-SMELTER, one who roasts tin ore and prepares the pure metal.

TIN-SMITH, a worker in tin.

TIN-STONE, an ore of tin occurring in veins, usually blended with the oxides of iron and manganese. See **TIN-ORES**.

TINT, a shade; a hue of colour.

TIN-TACK, a very small iron nail coated with tin.

TINTREE, a vernacular name in India for the tamarind.

TINTO, a red Madeira wine, wanting the high aroma of the white sorts; and, when old, resembling tawny port.

TIN-WARE, iron articles coated with tin.

TIP, the point or top of any thing, as a horn tip, a shoe tip. *

TIPILIE, a vernacular Indian name for long pepper.

TIPPET, in Scotland, one length of twisted hair or gut in a fishing-line; a handful of straw bound together at one end, used in thatching.

TIPPINGS, tops for glass ornaments, &c.

TIPPEE, a small dry-measure of India, = 1½ pint English; also a weight in Bombay, the half of the seer, and weighing 2450 grains.

TIPSTAFF, a constable; an officer of a law court having a wand or staff of office.

TIRAILEUR, a French sharp-shooter; a rifleman.

TIRE, a Singhalese name for curd; milk coagulated by the addition of a small quantity of sour milk, or of a little tire of the day preceding; the iron hoop or band which binds all the felloes of a wheel closely together.

TIRETAINE, the French name for wheeled woobsey. [theatre.]

TIRE-WOMAN, a milliner; a dresser in a

TIRING-ROOM, the dressing-room in a theatre.

TISI, a vernacular Indian name for linseed.

TISSANTIEB, a silk weaver.

TISSERAND, a French weaver.

TISSUE, a texture or fabric; cloth interwoven with gold.

TISSUE-PAPER, a very thin unsized paper for wrapping and packing fine articles.

TITHE, the tenth part of landed produce, levied by a rector.

TITHE-COLLECTOR, a receiver of tithes.

TITHE-COMMISSIONER, a government officer; one of a board authorized to arrange propositions for commutation or compounding for tithes.

TITLE, a general head; a name or prefix to a work, &c.; the claim of right to a territory or estate.

TITLE-DEEDS, the legal documents of an estate conferring a title.

TITLE-PAGE, one of the early or commencing pages of a book, which contains the name, and some details respecting the work of the author. [sugar.]

TITLERS, large truncated cones of refined tittling, an old Customs name for stock-fish. [tabashir.]

TIVAKSHERA, another Eastern name for **TIWAJ**, a vernacular Indian name for the *Wrightia antidysenterica*.

T-JOINT, the union of three joints in a pipe, resembling the letter T.

TOAD-FLAX, a wild plant, the *Linaria vulgaris*, which has purgative, diuretic, and bitter qualities. It is administered in chronic diseases of the skin, and a decoction of it forms a poison for fleas.

TOAST, bread browned before the fire.

TOASTED-CHEESE, cheese warmed before a fire, to make a Welsh-rabbit, &c.

TOASTER, a metal pan with hooks, for cooking bread, bacon, cheese, &c. before the fire.

TOASTING-FORK, an implement for holding bread, &c. before a fire, to bake; either a twisted metal prong, or one with a telescope or sliding handle.

TOAST-MASTER, an attendant on a chairman at public dinners, who announces the toasts to the company, and leads the cheering.

TOAST-RACK, a stand for a table, of metal or earthenware, with partitions for placing slices of dry toast in.

TOB, a piece of Dammour cotton cloth, sufficient to make a shirt, which passes as a currency money in Nubia.

TOBACCO, species of *Nicotiana*, in which a large trade is carried on in most parts of the world; the leaf being used for smoking, chewing, and, when powdered, inhaled through the nose. The quantity of tobacco imported into the United Kingdom, in 1856, was 44,783,130 lbs., besides two million lbs. of manufactured, and snuff; of this quantity there were entered for home consumption, 82,578,937 lbs. See **SHIRAZ TOBACCO**, and **SYRIAN TOBACCO**.

TOBACCO-BOX, a small metal case for holding tobacco to fill pipes from.

TOBACCO, INDIAN, the *Lobelia inflata*, a wild American plant, which has been used instead of tobacco in asthma, and, in the form of emema, in strangulated hernia. See **LOBELIA**.

TOBACCO-JAR, a retail tobaccoist's shop.
TOBACCO-MANUFACTURER, a stemmer of tobacco; one who prepares and works up the leaves for smokers, into the various trade kinds sold.

TOBACCO, MOUNTAIN, a wild plant, the *Arnica montana*, which has acrid and emetic properties, and causes constipation. It is used medicinally in typhoid fevers, dysentery, and other cases.

TOBACCONIST, a wholesale or retail licensed dealer in tobacco.

TOBACCO-PIPE MAKER, a maker of clay or meerschaum pipes for smokers.

TOBACCO-PIPE MAKERS' COMPANY, one of the minor incorporated companies of London, not on the livery, and which, having no hall, transacts its business at Guildhall.

TOBACCO-PIPE MOULD MANUFACTURER, a maker of the folding brass or iron moulds in which plastic white clay pipes are shaped.

TOBACCO-PLANTER, a grower of tobacco in the United States or Cuba, from whence our chief supplies are derived.

TOBACCO-POUCH, a pocket-case of skin, India-rubber, or leather, for holding tobacco for the use of a smoker.

TOBACCO-STOPPER, a small instrument used by smokers for pushing down the tobacco in the bowl of a pipe.

TOBAGO CANES, a name under which the trunks of *Bactris minor*, Jacquin, a native of New Granada and the West Indies, are sometimes imported into Europe, to be made into walking-sticks.

TORINE, a stout twilled silk.

TOD, an English measure of weight, used by dealers in wool, equal to 2 stones of 14lbs. each: 6½ tods make one wey, and 2 weys one sack.

TODDY, palm wine obtained from the sap of the *Arenga saccharifera*; a name for whisky-punch in Scotland.

TODDY-KETTLE, a small hot-water kettle used in Scotland for making toddy.

TODDY-LADLE, a small deep spoon or ladle, used in Scotland for conveying whisky-toddy from a rummer or punch-bowl to a wine glass.

TOENDE, the Danish name for the ton, a grain-measure of 8 scheffels; 21 tons being equal to 10 quarters. Some calculate 208 tons = 100 quarters for wheat, and 210 tons = 100 quarters for oats.

TOFFY, a kind of hard-baked candy or sweetmeat, made of treacle or sugar, and butter.

TOGGLE, a pin placed through a rope, strap, or bolt; a button.

TOGGLE-JOINT, an elbow or knee joint.

TOGGY, a name in Canara for the *Cytisus Cochian*, a common pulse.

TOL, **TOWYAH**, an undefined Indian grain-measure, the 4th of the cossa.

TOILE (French), linen cloth.

TOILET, a bag or case for night-clothes; a cotton cover for a dressing-table.

TOILET-C.N., a tin can for water for a dressing-room.

TOILET-COVER. See **TOILET**.

TOILET-GLASS, a looking-glass for a toilet-table.

TOILET-PAIL, a tin pail for holding slops in a bedroom.

TOILET-QUILT, a bed-cover or cover for the dressing-table.

TOILET-SET, **TOILET-SERVICE**, earthenware and glass utensils for a dressing-room.

TOILETTE (French), a dressing-table; an ante-room for dressing; the personal attire of a female.

TOLLIER, a French linen-drapeer.

TOLLINET, a kind of German quilting; silk and cotton warp with wooden weft.

TOLSE, the French name for the fatimou; a measure of length about 2 metres, and = 78 English inches, or 3838 of a perch: 2000 toises make up the French legal or posting league.

TOISON (French), a fleece.

TOKAY, a rich luscious Hungarian wine of a peculiar aromatic flavour, seldom met with in the United Kingdom.

TOKENS, certain tradesmen's coins which were formerly current, but called in about 40 years ago. A token is a coin ordinarily of less value than its current price, or not of public mint coinage. Gold tokens were issued in California previous to the establishment of a branch United States' mint. The gold coins minted in Australia are only tokens of purely local currency. One pound gold tokens were issued by the South Australian Assay Office in 1852. They are very neatly executed coins, about the sixteenth of an inch more in diameter than a sovereign, and have milled edges. On the one side is a crown with the date, and the words "Government Assay Office, Adelaide," on the reverse is "Value One Pound" in the centre, and on the margin, "Weight 5 dwts., 15 grs., 22 carats." They are fully 5 per cent. better than their nominal value. There are tokens at Mauritius worth about 8l. A token is also 109 quires of paper; a name in the Newcastle coal

district
distinct
which
corn or

TOLA, an
grains t

TOLAM, an
of 40 see

TOLDROO,
TOLLE, a w
for gold

for sheet
TOLDO =
Toledo.

TOLL, a c
vehicles,
or turnp

allowing
ringing d

TOLL-BAR,
road, wh
receive v

cles.
TOLMEN, a

through
TOLMOO, a

Minor, b
square y

TOLU, **BALA**
obtained

ferum, in
odour, an

and is nu
macy, and

by defect
TOLVA (Spa

is put to b
TOMAHAWK,
weapon.

TOMAN, a co
very varia

nally divid
gold toman

TOMAND, an
ing 40 kill

so to the t
TOMATO, a w
persicum a

used for ke
TOMATO SALT,
made from

TOMB, a vat
dead bodie

TOMBAC, red
alloy of co

more than
TOMBAK, the

TOMBEEL, the
Lobelia, w

steeped in
smoked, w

hemp, in a
TOMBELLER, a

TOMBERRAT, a
TOMB-STONE,
grave.

TOM-COD, a s
in the North

TOM, a volun

TOMENYO (Spa

TOMIN, a Span
the sixth p

grains; for

districts for a piece of leather, bearing a distinctive mark for each hewer, one of which he sends up the shaft with every corf or box of coal.

TOLA, an Indian weight equal to 180 grains troy.

TOLAM, an Indian weight used in Malabar of 40 seers, = 23 lbs. 3 oz.

TOLDREO, a retailer of salt in Spain.

TOLÉ, a weight of Manila, for silk 4594 grains, for gold, 41764 grains; the French name for sheet-iron.

TOLEDO - BLADE, a fine sword made in Toledo.

TOLL, a charge made on foot-passengers, vehicles, or goods passing over a bridge or turnpike-road; a miller's proportion or allowance for grinding corn; the slow ringing of a church-bell.

TOLL-BAR, a turnpike-gate or side-bar on a road, where a toll-collector is stationed to receive toll for foot-passengers or vehicles.

TOLMEN, a large stone with holes drilled through it.

TOLOOM, an agrarian measure in Asia Minor, being a hide of land, about 1600 square yards.

TOLU, **BALSAM OF**, a thick tenacious balsam obtained from the *Myrospermum toluiferum*, in South America. It has a pleasant odour, and a sweet and agreeable taste, and is much employed in European pharmacy, and for making pulmonary lozenges by confectioners.

TOLVA (Spanish), a hopper into which corn is put to be ground.

TOMAHAWK, an Indian hatchet, an offensive weapon.

TOMAN, a conventional money of Persia of a very variable character, although nominally divided into 100 mahmoodies. The gold toman is worth 94 Id.

TOMAND, an Arabian dry-measure containing 40 kallas, used for rice, of which 168 lbs. go to the tomand.

TOMATO, a well-known vegetable, the *Lycopersicon esculentum*, the fruit of which is used for ketchups and seasonings.

TOMATO SAUCE, a ketchup or condiment, made from the love-apple or tomato.

TOMB, a vault or sarcophagus, in which dead bodies are laid.

TOMBAC, red brass; the white tombac is an alloy of copper and zinc, containing not more than 20 per cent. of the latter.

TOMBAK, the Malay name for a spear.

TOMBREK, the narcotic leaf of a species of *Lobelia*, which, in Eastern countries, is steeped in water for a few hours, and smoked, with a preparation of Indian hemp, in a narghile or water pipe.

TOMBRELER, a French carman.

TOMBREAU, a dung-cart in France.

TOMB-STONE, a shaped stone laid over a grave.

TOM-COD, a small variety of the cod found in the North American seas.

TOME, a volume.

TOMIERTO (Spanish), coarse tow.

TOMIN, a Spanish weight for gold and silver, the sixth part of the ochava; for gold 8-875 grains; for silver, 9-245 grains.

TOMJOHN, the name for a kind of sedan chair in Ceylon, open in front, and on each side, carried by a single pole on men's shoulders.

TOMME, a Danish name for the Inch.

TOMOLO, **TUMOLO**, an Italian and Sicilian grain-measure. In Naples 5-2-5ths tonioi = 1 quarter. In Palermo, 80 tonioi = 5 quarters old measure.

TOMPION, a bung or plug for the mouth of a cannon.

TOMPONG, a weight of Sumatra, ranging from 70 to 80 lbs., according to the nature of the goods weighed.

TOM-TOM, a native Indian drum, of which there are several kinds, generally made of Jack-wood, and covered with deer-skin, from which the hair has been removed. The skin is laid on in a wet state, and dried in the sun.

TON, the principal ponderous commercial weight, which varies considerably in different localities, for weight or measurement goods. In Great Britain, the legal ton by weight is usually 20 cwt., or 2240 lbs., but in long weight it is 2400 lbs. A ton of flour, in commerce, is 8 sacks or 10 barrels; a ton of potatoes, 10 bushels. In Cornwall, the mlier's ton is 21 cwt., or 2352 lbs. In Philadelphia, by agreement, the ton of coal is only 2000 lbs. The French legal ton for heavy weights contains 1000 kilogrammes; in Germany, Spain, &c. it is 2000 lbs. The ton of freight or merchandise, varies with the article and the locality from whence shipped, different rules being laid down by different Chambers of commerce. The Russian measurement ton for goods, is 5 cletwets, or about 28 bushels, equal in English weight to about 173 cwt. In timber, the ton is 40 feet for rough timber, and 50 feet for heavy timber. In the measurement of a ship, the ton is reckoned at 40 cubic feet.

TONALCHILE (French), Guinea-pepper.

TONDENT, a French sheep-shearer.

TONDINO (Spanish), a moulding on the astragal of a column.

TONELEADA, a Portuguese liquid-measure, equal to 227½ English wine-gallons, and containing 62 almudes; (Spanish), a tun; tonnage dues.

TONELERIA (Spanish), the trade of a cooper; a quantity of water-casks for ships.

TONGA, a silver coin of Bokhara, worth about 7d.

TONGKANG, a kind of boat or junk used in the seas of the Eastern archipelago.

TONGO, a name for the mangrove in the Pacific.

TONGOS, dividing instruments to lay hold of any thing, as fire-tongs, sugar-tongs, tongs for holding hot metal, &c.

TONGUE, the clapper of a bell; a projection, as of a huckle or stock; an organ in the mouth of a quadruped, many of which are used for food, fresh, salted, or dried and smoked; as pigs'-tongues, sheep'-tongues, calves'-tongues, ox and reindeer-tongues, &c.

TONGUE - SCRAPER, a thin metal or horn scraper for cleansing the tongue.

TONICA, strengthening medicines.

TONINA, the Spanish name for fresh tunny-fish.

TOSKA-BEAN. See **TONQUIN-BEAN**.

TOSKIE, a market toll or tax in France.

TONNAGE, the internal measurement of a ship, representing the number of tons of cargo she will carry. Tonnage is estimated sometimes by bulk, but more generally by weight; a ton by bulk being equal to 40 cubic feet; and a ton by weight equalling 20 cwt. There are certain formulæ employed by ship-builders, whereby the tonnage is calculated, from the length, breadth, and depth of the vessel; but these formulæ seldom give the real tonnage, or the true amount of cargo which the vessel will carry; because two vessels exactly equal in length, breadth, and depth, measured as those dimensions usually are, may have very different internal capacity, owing to different curvatures of the hull. A ship will sometimes carry more than her registered tonnage indicates, sometimes less; and therefore the word "tonnage" is to be regarded only as a rough approximation to the burden which the vessel will carry.

TONNELIER, a French cooper; a seaman who fills a water cask.

TON OF WATER. Taking water to weigh 10 lbs. per gallon, there ought to be 224 gallons in the ton. The French cubic mètre or ton is equal to 220 English imperial gallons. The London Water Companies use in their computations a ton of 216 gallons, namely, 6 barrels of 36 gallons each.

TONQUIN-BEAN, the fruit or seed contained in the capsules of *Dipteryx odorata*, principally used to impart fragrance to snuff. See **CAMARA**.

TONSOR, a barber.

TONTINE, a life annuity association, founded upon the principle that, when a person belonging to it has subscribed his stipulated share or sum, he is at liberty to name any life he pleases, during the existence of which he draws a certain annuity; and as the shares of the dead nominees are distributed among the living ones, that annuity continually increases, until the last survivor gets the whole. Tontines have been frequently resorted to by Government, for the purpose of raising loans for the service of the State.

TONTISSE (French), flock paper; paper-hangings ornamented with flock or powdered wool coloured.

TOODA, an Eastern timber-measure, = 1-184 cubic foot English.

TOODOVALAH, a weight in Travancore of 18 lbs. See **TOOLAM**.

TOOKOO, an African money denomination, applied to 5 strings of cowries, about 200 shells, worth 8d. nominally.

TOOL, a mechanical instrument of any kind for working with.

TOOLAM, an Eastern weight: in Malabar = 15 lbs. 0 oz. 11 drs.; in Travancore it is rather more, viz., 15 lbs. 9 oz. 73 drs.; the Triccor toolam is 16 lbs.; the Toodovalah toolam, 18 lbs.; the toolam for dunnar, wax, and other light goods, 28 lbs.

TOOL-BASKET, a carpenter's or other workman's basket, for holding tools: these baskets are made of different sizes.

TOOL-CHEST MAKER, a manufacturer of small boxes for holding tools for amateurs, or larger chests for ship-carpenters' and other workmen's tools.

TOOL-FUND, an insurance fund for the reimbursement of workmen for the loss of their tools by fire.

TOOL-HOUSE, a shed or shelter for garden tools.

TOOL-MAKER, a manufacturer of different working hand instruments, of which there are various kinds.

TOOLS, **TULASI**, the name in India for species of basil. The dried aromatic leaves of *Ocimum album*, are used there as a substitute for tea. The juice is given to children in colds, to the extent of a tea-spoonful twice daily. The root of *O. sanctum* is given in decoction in fevers. The Brahmins regard this plant as sacred to Vishnu, and use it in their funeral ceremonies. The Malays also strew it over the graves of their dead.

TOOMBKAL, another name for gaub. See **GAUB**.

TOONA, the Hindustani name for the *Cedrela Toona*, a valuable tree, of large size, abundant in Travancore, and other parts of India. The reddish-coloured wood, used all over India in cabinet-making, is scarcely inferior to mahogany, but lighter, and not so close in the grain. It is often sold under the general name of Chittagong wood.

TOOROO, a species of palm of South America, which grows to the height of from 50 to 70 feet. Its woody outside is used by cabinet-makers for inlaid work, walking-sticks, billiard-cues, &c.

TOOSEI, a native land-measure in India, of about 4½ beegahs, or about 2 acres.

TOOTH. See **TEETH**.

TOOTH-BRUSH, a small bristle-brush for washing and scrubbing the teeth.

TOOTH-FORCEPS, dental instruments used for extracting teeth.

TOOTH-GLASS, a toilet water-glass for washing the mouth.

TOOTHING, irregular projecting bricks left standing at the end of a wall or building to form a frieze.

TOOTHING-PLANE, a tool for working on veneers.

TOOTH-PICK, a sharpened piece of wood, a shaped piece of bone, quill, or tortoise-shell, used to remove obstructions between the teeth.

TOOTH-POWDER, a dentifrice, of which various kinds are made.

TOOTH-POWDER-BOX MAKER, a maker of wooden or China jars for holding tooth-powder on a toilet-table.

TOOTH-POWDER MANUFACTURER, a wholesale maker and vender of dentifrices.

TOOT-NET, in Scotland, a large fishing-net anchored.

TOP, a name among cloth-manufacturers, &c., for the combed wool ready for the spinner, from which the "noils" or shorts and dust, have been taken out; a platform

at th
for t
sloft
TOPAZ,
the E
is ne
taina
yellow
TOP-BL
cap o
down
TOP-BO
tops t
TOP-CH
TOPCHIA
cells lo
used i
Abyash
TOP-CLO
mocks
TOP-COA
driving
TOP-DREA
of land,
TOP-GALL
the dec
TOP-GALL
sail of a
TOPIER,
TOPIAN
artichok
TOP-LIGHT
top or n
TOP-MAST
the deck
TUPO, a
among th
TOPPING-L
end of a
TOP-SAIL,
ship from
TOPS AND
baked, c
in an ove
TOPSMAN,
pit.
TOQUE, lit
money c
some par
40 cowrie
1 heli or
a cap or l
TOQUERO
TOQUILLO
TORADA, a
TORAL, cak
TORCAS (Sp
wrapped
TORCEDERO
TORCEDURA
TORCH, a la
brand.
TORCH-BEA
TORCIDA, a
labourers
TORCIDO, a
wine.
TORDIGA (S
shoes.
TREADOR,
TORA, a y
Nigh to k
fence.

at the head of the lower masts of a ship, for the convenience of seamen working aloft; a child's spinning-toy.

TOPAZ, a gem of which there are two kinds, the Brazilian and the Oriental; the latter is nearly all alumina, while the former contains but 50 per cent of alumina. The yellow Brazilian is the best known.

TOR-BLOCK, a large block fixed under the cap of a lower mast to aid in sending down the top-masts.

TOR-BOOTS, riding-boots which have light tops to them.

TOR-CHAIN, a chain to sling a lower yard.

TOPCHAIN, pieces of cotton cloth, 20 or 30 ells long, and one yard and a half broad, used in barter in parts of Africa, near Abyssinia.

TOP-CLOTH, tarred canvas to cover hammocks, when stowed away.

TOP-COAT, a great-coat for walking or driving in.

TOP-DRESSING, manure laid on the surface of land, instead of being ploughed in.

TOP-GALLANT MAST, the third mast above the deck of a ship.

TOP-GALLANT SAIL, the third elevated square sail of a ship from the deck.

TOPIES, grass and other hats used in India.

TOPINAMBAR, a name for the Jerusalem artichoke.

TOP-LIGHT, a signal lantern carried in the top of most platforms of a ship.

TOP-MAST, the second mast in a ship above the deck.

TOPO, a measure of a league and a half among the Indians of South America.

TOPPING-LIFT, a hoisting rope for raising the end of a boom or yard in a ship.

TOP-SAIL, the second large square sail of a ship from the deck.

TOPS AND BOTTOMS, small rolls of dough baked, cut in halves, and then browned in an oven, used as food for infants.

TOPSMAN, the uppermost sawyer in a saw-pit.

TOQUE, literally touch; a small nominal money of account used in trading, on some parts of the West Coast of Africa: 40 cowries make one toque, and 5 toques 1 hen or gallinina. The French name for a cap or bonnet, a head-dress for females.

TOQUERO (Spanish), a vell maker.

TOQUILLO (Spanish), a small head-dress.

TORADA, a drove of bulls.

TORAL, cakes of unbleached yellow wax.

TORCAS (Spanish), a certain quantity of fish wrapped in straw.

TORCEDERO, (Spanish), a twisting mill.

TORCEDURA, a light Spanish wine.

TORCHI, a large taper, a flambeau or blazing brand.

TORCH-BEARER, a link-boy.

TORCIDA, a daily allowance of meat given to labourers in oil-mills.

TORCIDO, a kind of sweetmeat; a light, bad wine.

TORDIGA (Spanish), neats' leather for coarse shoes.

TORADOR, a Spanish bull-fighter.

TORGA, a yoke put on the necks of swine in Spain to keep them from breaking through fences.

TORIA, an Eastern name for the *Sinapis glauca*, extensively cultivated in India for the oil obtained from the seed.

TORMENTIN (Spanish), a small mast on the bowsprit.

TORNATURA, an Italian land-measure, of 2 acres 1 rood 35 perches.

TORON (French), the strand of a rope.

TORONJA, a Spanish name for the citron.

TORQUE (French), a ring of brass wire; a bandage or crown for the head.

TORQUETTE (French), fish wrapped up in straw; tobacco leaves rolled and pounded in a particular manner.

TORREFF, to roast ore or drugs; to dry by a fire.

TORRONTES, a kind of white grapes grown in Spain.

TORROO, a palm growing in Berbice to the height of 60 or 70 feet. Its woody outside is used for inlaid work, billiard-cues, walking-sticks, &c. Of the fruit a drink resembling chocolate is made.

TORSION-BALANCE, an instrument for estimating very minute forces.

TORSION-ELECTROMETER, an apparatus for measuring the intensity of electricity.

TORSK, a fish of the Northern seas, the *Bromus vulgaris*, allied to the cod.

TORTA (Spanish), a round cake made up of various ingredients; a cake of wax.

TORTEBA (Spanish), a pan for baking tarts or pies.

TORTILLA, a small cake; an omelet.

TORTILLA-BAKER, a pastry-cook, a baker of small cakes.

TORTILION, a cushion for the head, used by persons who carry loads in France.

TORTOISES, shielded reptiles, species of *Testudo*, and *Emys*. Some are edible, as the large *Testudo Indicus*, which is eaten both fresh and salted, and a beautifully clear oil is prepared from the fat. The *Emys trijuga* and the *Emys punctata* are kept as scavengers in wells. The horny shield plates of some are occasionally applied to manufacturing purposes. See **TURTLE**.

TORTOISE-SHELL, the imbricated plates covering the back of the sea-turtle, *Chelone imbricata* and *caretta*, used for making combs, and veneering on fancy cabinet-work. Five large plates are obtained from the middle of the carapace or upper buckler, and four large ones from the sides, called "blades," and twenty-five smaller plates from the edges called "feet or noses." In an animal of the ordinary size, about three feet long and 2½ wide, the largest plates will weigh about 9 oz., and measure about 13 by 8 inches, and one-fourth of an inch thick in the middle. The belly shells are of a yellow colour, and are used for the purposes of horn.

TORTOISE-SHELL COMB, a toilet or female's hair comb made of tortoise-shell.

TORTOISE-SHELL DEALER, an importer and retailer of tortoise-shell.

TORTOISE-WOOD, a variety of zebra-wood.

TORTOZON, a kind of large Spanish grape.

TORUS, a convex moulding in a column base, the section of which is nearly a semicircle, projecting from a flat circle.

TORZAL (Spanish), a cord or twist.

TOTT, a name in some parts of the Pacific for a sailer or fisherman.

TOUANKÉ, a kind of Chinese silk fabric.

TOUCH-HOLE, the vent of a gun; the aperture through which the charge of powder is ignited.

TOUCH-PAPER, paper steeped in saltpetre, that ignites slowly, and burns in sparks.

TOUCH-STONE, a compact black basalt, used as a test to determine readily the value of gold or silver by the touch.

TOUCH-WOOD, dry, decayed wood that serves as a kind of tinder, igniting readily when a spark is applied; a name for the *Polyporus igniarius*.

TOUMBEKI, a Turkish name for Schiraz tobacco.

TOUNG, the Burmese name for the cubit, = 1 foot 6 inches.

TOUPPE, **TOUPET** (French), an artificial curl or tuft of hair.

TOUR, a business circuit; the journey of a commercial traveller.

TOURMALINE, some of the transparent crystals are used as gems, the yellow variety being quite as valuable as the topaz.

TOURMENTIN (French), a fore stay-sail.

TOURNAMENT, a sham fight by mounted horsemen with lances.

TOURNAY, a printed worsted material used for furniture.

TOURNE'E (French), a kind of garden mattock.

TOURNETTE (French), an instrument used by potters in shaping and painting delft and porcelain ware; an instrument for spinning.

TOURNEVENT (French), a cowl or chimney-pot.

TOURNOUET, a tight bandage round a limb to stop bleeding.

TOURNOIS, a word which, in the old monetary system of France, had the same meaning as "sterling" in English, implying standard or genuine.

TOURONS, a kind of French confectionery.

TOURTE (French), a tart. [France.]

TOURTEAU, a small crusty loaf made in TOURTIÈRE (French), a baking pan for tarts.

TOUS-LES-MOIS, a name given to the starch obtained from the tubers of some species of South American *Canna*, *C. glauca*, and *C. edulis*; the latter, a native of Peru, is believed to furnish the chief quantity of this fecula sold in the shops.

TOUTER, one who canvasses for custom; a runner employed by minor hotel-keepers, ship-agents, and others, to secure patronage from strangers arriving in a port; a pressing shopkeeper who stands at his door inviting customers to purchase his wares.

TOUZÉ, **TOWZEE**, a government rent-roll in India.

TOW, the waste fibres or refuse after carding flax and hemp which is made into bags, sheeting, and yarn, and used for various other purposes; some kinds are called codilla; we imported, in 1856, about 11,000 tons; to draw a vessel along by means of a rope.

TOWAR, in Aberdeen, a rope-maker.

TOWBOAT, a row-boat employed in calm weather to draw a ship along; a steam-tug.

TOWEL, a cloth to dry the hands and face after washing; a cleaning cloth used by servants.

TOWEL-GOURDS, the fruit of a trailing-plant, the *Luffa Egyptiaca*, common throughout the tropics, used for sponges, drying rubbers, gun-wadding, the manufacture of baskets, hats, &c.

TOWEL-HORSE, a wooden frame or stand for a dressing-room, to hang towels on.

TOWELLING, a coarse fabric made of flax, dimper, huckaback, &c.

TOWEL-ROLLER, a revolving wooden plin affixed to a door, for hanging a circular towel on.

TOWING-PATH, a path on the bank of a river or canal, where, in towing barges, horses travel.

TOW-LINE, a rope or cable affixed to a barge on a river or canal, or to a ship drawn along by a steam-tug.

TOWMONDALL, **TOWMONTELL**, a name in some parts of Scotland for a yearling animal.

TOWN, a collection of houses on a larger scale than a village, and having usually many public buildings and streets; a seat of commerce; a place where a market is held.

TOWN-CLERK, a civic officer who keeps the public records, and attends to the public legal duties of the town.

TOWN-COUNCIL, a body of councillors or representatives, elected by the citizens or burghers in order to manage the municipal affairs of a borough or township.

TOWN-CRIER, a public officer who makes outcry or proclamation in the streets.

TOWNSET, in Shetland, the working up of wool.

TOWN-HALL, a chief public building where business is transacted, and meetings or assizes, &c. held. [Hall.]

TOWN-NOUSE, a residence in a town; a township, a community, or the parishioners of a district situate around a hamlet or village, having the power of self-government; in Scotland, a farm occupied by two or more farmers in common, or in separate lots, who reside in a straggling hamlet or village.

TOWRANEERO, **TURANIRA**, a name for the bastard bully-tree of Gulana, which grows to a large size, and will square 25 inches, and from 40 to 50 feet in length. It is a hard, even-grained wood of a cedar brown colour, and is used for framing-timber, spokes, &c. The fruit is delicious.

TOW-SPINNER, an operative who works up tow into yarn.

TOWYAH, **TWIER**, a grain-measure of Sindh, ranging for different grains, from 3½ lbs. to nearly 7½ lbs.

TOW-YARN MAKER, a tow-spinner.

TOXOPHILITE, a lover of archery.

TOY-DEALER, the keeper of a bazaar or toy shop; a vender of children's playthings.

TOY-MAKER, a manufacturer of rocking-horses and other children's toys.

TOYO
Gul
of
stro
TOYS,
sun
imp
of
£52.
T-PIPE
TRACE
hors
mar
or tr
TRACE
TRACIN
for t
niny
thick
betw
all th
TRACIN
thin
pos
TRAC-
TRACT
hand-
TRADE
incre
fic; a
partic
minin
mine.
TRADE-
sme d
tallers
TRADE-I
in a to
TRADE-
TRADE-S
article
dealers
TRADESM
for a si
crafts
accord
called
TRADESM
TRADE-S
to mail
to wag
TRADING
son's l
the Inc
TRADEOR
TRAFFIC
the rec
a railw
TRAFFIC-
traffic
TRAFFIC
trader.
TRAGACA
tinned
and les
TRAGEDY
TRAGILL
without
T-BAIL,
TRAIN, so
tion of
by a lo
a line

maker.
 loyed in calm
 oning: a steam-
 hands and face
 g cloth used by
 a trailing-plant,
 mon throughout
 sponges, drying
 the manufacture
 name or stand for
 towels on.
 ic mado of flax,
 ing wooden pin
 anging a circular
 he bank of a river
 barge, horses
 affixed to a barge
 r to a ship drawn
 BELL, a name in
 d for a yearling
 ouses on a larger
 and having usually
 and streets; a seat
 where a market is
 ceer who keeps the
 tends to the public
 of councillors or
 d by the citizens or
 manage the municipi-
 ty or township.
 officer who makes
 in the streets,
 the working up of
 ublic building where
 l, and meetings or
 [hall.
 ce in a town; a town-
 y, or the parishioners
 around a hamlet or
 iver of self-govern-
 a farm occupied by
 s in common, or in
 e side in a straggling
 BA, a name for the
 of Gulana, which
 ce, and will square 23
 to 50 feet in length.
 ined wood of a cedar
 is used for framing.
 The fruit is delicious.
 rative who works up
 n-measure of Sindh,
 4 grains, from $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
 ow-spinner.
 of archery.
 per of a bazaar or toy
 ildren's playthings.
 nufacturer of rock-
 ildren's toys.

TOYO, a fragrant, undefined plant of British
 Guiana, of which an infusion and syrup
 of the leaves and stems have been
 strongly recommended in chronic coughs.
TOYS, playthings, marbles, trifles, and
 small articles of various kinds, largely
 imported from the Continent. The value
 of those imported in 1855 exceeded
 £52,000.

T-PIPE, a pipe shaped like the letter T.
TRACE, a chain or harness strap by which
 horses draw; to outline or copy; to
 mark out or draw; to follow by the spur
 or trail.

TRACES, hido or rope harness hands.
TRACING-PAPER, a kind of tilm oiled paper
 for taking impressions. Tracing-paper
 may be made by dipping a sheet into a
 thick solution of gum arabic, and pressing
 between two dry sheets, thus rendering
 all three transparent.

TRACING-PAPER MAKER, a manufacturer of
 thin transparent paper for copying pur-
 poses.

TRACK-WAY, a tram-road; a foot-path.
TRACT, a brief treatise; a small religious
 hand-bill or pamphlet.

TRADE, the commerce of a country; com-
 mercial or mechanical employment; traf-
 fic; a body of persons engaged in some
 particular employment; a Derbyshire
 mining term for refuse or rubbish from a
 mine.

TRADE-ALLOWANCE, **TRADE-PRICE**, a whole-
 sale discount, allowed to dealers or re-
 tailers on articles to be sold again.

TRADE-HALL, a meeting-hall, or sale-room
 in a town, for manufacturers or traders.

TRADER, a merchant; a shopkeeper.

TRADE-SALE, a special auction or sale of
 articles suited to a particular class of
 dealers, as of books, prints, &c.

TRADESMAN, in England, a common name
 for a shopkeeper, but in Scotland a handi-
 craftsman; all who keep shops being,
 according to the constitution of boroughs,
 called merchants. [apprentice.

TRADESMAN'S-ASSISTANT, a shopman; an
TRADES-UNION, a combination of workmen,
 to maintain their rights and privileges, as
 to wages, hours of labour, customs, &c.

TRADING-POST, a fort or station of the Hud-
 son's Bay Company, for bartering with
 the Indians.

TRAEOR (Spanish), a carrier.
TRAFFIC-RETURN, a periodical statement of
 the receipts for goods and passengers on
 a railway line.

TRAFFIC-TAKER, a computer of the returns of
 traffic on a particular line of road.

TRAFICANTE (Spanish), a merchant or
 trader.

TRAGACANTH, a partially soluble gum ob-
 tained from the *Astragalus Tragacantha*,
 and less valuable than the true gams.

TRAGEDY, a melancholy drama.

TRAGILLA (Spanish), a kind of harrow
 without teeth, for levelling the ground.

T-RAIL, a railway bar shaped like a T.

TRAIN, something drawn along; a connec-
 tion of carriages and wagons, &c. drawn
 by a locomotive forming a railway-train;
 a line of artillery carriages and equip-

ments; a file of carts; a line of gun-
 powder to fire a mine; a body of servants
 or refuse; in the Orkneys a rope used for
 drawing; in Scotland, the shafts of a cart
 or carriage; the hanging part or finish of
 a lady's court dress; to exercise; to edu-
 cate; to drill, to spread out fruit-trees or
 climbers in a particular manner.

TRAIN-BAND, a local or city militia.
TRAIN-BEARER, a page; a supporter of the
 long stato robes of a lady, or public-
 officer.

TRAINER, a person who exercises and pre-
 pares race-horses for a trial of speed; a
 wire or wooden frame for fastening
 flowers or shrubs to.

TRAIN-OIL, oil obtained from the blubber of
 the whale by boiling.

TRAIN-TACKLE, the pulleys used for running
 guns in and out of ports, &c.

TRAIATEUR, a French eating-house keeper.

TRAIATOIR (French), a cooper's tool.

TRAM, in the north, a local name for a small
 coal wagon, whence the word tramway;
 a doubled kind of silk, in which two or
 more thicknesses have been twisted to-
 gether, used for the west or cross
 threads of gros-de-Naples velvets,
 flowered silks, and the best varieties of
 silk goods.

TRAMA (Spanish), the west or woof; a kind
 of weaving silk.

TRAMADOR, a Spanish weaver.

TRAMAIL (French), a drag-net.

TRAMEUR, a French weaver.

TRAMMEL, a Joiner's instrument to draw
 circles; an iron hook to hang a kettle on.

TRAMMEL-NET, a draught-net for catching
 pollen, or fresh-water herring.

TRAMON (Spanish), the shortest wool, that
 which remains on the comb during the
 process of combing.

TRAMP, a foot traveller; a vagrant; also a
 workman who wanders from town to
 town in search of employment; an instru-
 ment for trimming hedges; a plate of
 iron worn by ditchers in Scotland, below
 the centre of the foot, for working on
 their spades; to cleanse clothes by tread-
 ing on them in water.

TRAM-PLATE, a flat piece of iron laid as a
 rail.

TRAM-ROAD, short lines of iron rails laid
 down, usually to facilitate traction by
 horses.

TRAM-WAY, a kind of laid granite lines,
 in streets or roads, to facilitate the passage
 of loaded carts.

TRANCE, **TRANSE**, a passage.

TRANCINET (French), a shoemaker's heel
 knife.

TRANGRUM, a name in Sweden for the mass
 remaining in the boiling pans, after sub-
 jecting herrings to heat for the extraction
 of the oil. This trangrum is used as a
 manure, either mixed with clay, or with
 charred sea-weed.

TRANSCRIBE, to write out a copy.

TRANSCRIPT, a written copy.

TRANSEPT, the north and south aisles of an
 edifice, when built in the form of a cross,
 the position of the main building being
 east and west.

TRANSFER, a change of property, government funds, or joint-stock shares, &c., from one person to another; a delivery or removal of warehoused goods; to mark or impress on a lithographic stone.

TRANSFER-BOOK, a register of transfers of shares or stock.

TRANSFER-DAYS, certain regular fixed days at the Bank of England, for registering transfers of Bank-stock and Government funds, in the books of the Corporation. The transfer-books of the various Government securities are shut about a month previous to the day on which the dividend on any stock becomes due, and a fortnight or three weeks after, when no transfer is permitted to be made, except in the former case, under special circumstances, and by express sanction of the Governor of the Bank, and in the latter by what is termed a "Private Transfer," upon which an extra 2s. 6d. is charged. Powers of Attorney must be deposited before two o'clock, the day prior to sale or transfer. There is no expense for the transfer of Government securities. Bank-stock, above £25, 12s.; India-stock, 30s.; Brokerage, 2s. 6d. per cent.

TRANSFER-PAPER, prepared paper used by lithographers; thin, unsized paper for taking copies of letters with a copying-press.

TRANSHIPMENT, the act of removing from one ship to another.

TRANSIRE, a custom-house clearance for a coasting-vessel.

TRANSIT-CIRCLE. See **TRANSIT-INSTRUMENT**.

TRANSIT-DUTY, a Government toll levied on the passage of goods through a State.

TRANSIT-INSTRUMENT, an instrument for determining the place of the heavenly bodies, or the passage of a star across the meridian of any place on the sun's disk.

TRANSLATOR, a linguist; one who explains or translates from one language into another. There are sworn translators for public courts, and private individuals who make a business of translating documents, writing letters, &c. in foreign languages.

TRANSOM, a cross bar of any kind, as across a railway, a double window, or door-post; the stern-post of a ship, &c.

TRANSPARENCY, a painting illuminated at the back.

TRANSPARENT-BLIND MAKER, a manufacturer of thin or gauze wire window-blinds to be seen through.

TRANSPORT, a felon sentenced to penal servitude in a colony; a ship for conveying stores and troops; an escort of gold.

TRANSPORTATION, penal servitude abroad, undergone by convicted felons.

TRANSPONTEIN (Spanish), a thin and small mattress.

TRAP, a drain-pipe for gullies, sluks, or syphons, of different bore; a sort of moveable ladder or steps; a gin or snare for vermin and wild animals; a small wooden shoe for holding a ball to strike at; a rock of felspar, hornblende, and augite. *

TRAPACETE, the Spanish name for a waste-book.

TRAP-DOOR, a lifting or sliding door in a loft, a roof, or on the stage of a theatre.

TRAPE, the Spanish name for buckram.

TRAPEAR (Spanish), to make cloth.

TRAPERIA, a woollen-drafter's shop in Spain.

TRAPESE, an Italian weight for gold and silver; in Malta it is reckoned at 12.725 grains; in Naples and Sicily, 13½ grains; the twentieth part of an ounce.

TRAPICHE (Spanish), a small sugar-mill.

TRAPO (Spanish), cloth of any kind; the sails of a ship.

TRAPONG-FRY, the West Indian name for a small species of anchovy.

TRAPPER, one who hunts wild animals for their skins or fur.

TRAPPINGS, ornaments or dress for a soldier, a horse, &c.; luggage.

TRAP-TREE, a name for a species of *Artocarpus*, which furnishes a gutta or glutinous gum, used as bird-lime. The fibre of the bark is used for fishing-lines, cordage, and nets, in Singapore.

TRABCA (Spanish), a leather thong.

TRASH, a planting name in the West Indies for the waste leaves and stalk of the sugar-cane after the juice has been expressed; bruised straw; the loppings of trees; waste or rubbish.

TRASH-HOUSE, the building on a sugar-plantation where the dry-pressed stalk of the sugar-cane is stored for fuel.

TRASQUERO (Spanish), a leather-cutter.

TRASQUERADOR, a Spanish sheep-shearer.

TRASS, **TARRASS**, a name given to the calcareous tufa, a volcanic earth, when ground for making hydraulic cement; a kind of artificial stone. See **TARRASS**.

TRASTEJADOR (Spanish), a tiller.

TRASTRIGO (Spanish), wheat of the best quality.

TRAVELLER, an iron ring fitted so as to slide up and down a rope or wire.

TRAVELLER, COMMERCIAL, an agent who visits towns to obtain orders for merchants and manufacturers, or to sell goods on commission. A town traveller is one who makes the circuit of a city or town, and does not make country journeys.

TRAVELLERS'-JOY, the *Clematis Vitalba*, a wild plant, the leaves of which are used as a tuberculent in rheumatism.

TRAVELLING-CASE MAKER, a manufacturer of portable fitted boxes of different kinds suited for journeys.

TRAVELLING-COMPANION, a pocket or portable case or bottle.

TRAVELLING-CRANE, a crane working on a tramway upon scaffolding, for lifting stones or heavy materials.

TRAVERTINE, a name in Italy for the calcareous tufa, a species of limestone much used for making hydraulic cements, and as a building stone; part of St. Peter's the Colosseum, and many ancient Roman works, were built of travertine. See **TARRASS**.

TRAVESERO (Spanish), a bolster.

TRAVIS, a wooden frame for confining unruly horses to be shod.

TRAWL-NET, a sea drag-net for fishing.

opening door in a
stage of a the-
or buckram.
ke cloth.
shop in Spain.
nt for gold and
ekoned at 12-725
lly, 131 grains;
ounce.
all sugar-mill.
of any kind; the
Indian name for a
wild animals for
dress for a soldier,
species of *Artocar-
gutta* or glutinous
The fibre of the
ing-lines, cordage,
her thong.
in the West Indies
e stalk of the
e juice has been
rrow; the loppings
ish.
iding on a sugar-
dry-pressed stalk of
ed for fuel.
leather-cutter.
sh sheep-shearer,
e given to the calca-
earth, when ground
c cement; a kind of
ARBASS.
, a tiler.
wheat of the best
ng fitted so as to slide
or mast.
IAL, an agent who
dial orders for mer-
facturers, or to sell
on. A town traveller
the circuit of a city or
make country jour-
Clematis *Vitalba*, a
es of which are used
rheumatism.
AKER, a manufacturer
boxes of different kinds
ON, a pocket or port-
a crane working on a
caffolding, for lifting
aterials.
e in Italy for the calcu-
e of limestone much
hydraulic cements, and
e; part of St. Peter's
many ancient Roman
of travertine. See TAB-
h), a bolster.
rime for confining un-
shed.
rag-net for fishing.

TRAY, a flat shallow board, trough, or stand, for holding, lifting, or carrying articles upon, of which there are many kinds, as a butler's-tray, tea-tray, glass-tray, snuffers'-tray, butcher's-tray, &c. Trays of sheet-iron, silver, and other metals, and of papier-mâché, are largely made at Birmingham.

TREACLE, the uncrystallizable substances generated out of sugar by the application of heat in the process of refining. See **MOLASSES**.

TREACLE-MAKER, a refiner of molasses.

TREACLE-POSETT, boiled milk curdled by a mixture of treacle, considered a useful drink for colds.

TREADLE, the part of a loom, turning-lathe, or grinding-wheel, worked by the foot.

TREAD-MILL, a wheel with steps propelled by the feet of persons in a gaol, by which motion is given to machinery.

TREASURER, an officer who has the charge of money belonging to a society or State.

TREASURY, a State office or department for managing public finances, under the superintendance of a board, termed Lords of the Treasury; a Turkish sum of money, made up of 1000 purses, and equal to £6000 sterling.

TREASURY-BOND, a species of exchequer-bill.

TREASURY-WARRANT, an official decree or notice, issued by the Lords of the Treasury for the information of the public.

TRECHOMETER, a French machine for reckoning distances, specially adapted for vehicles.

TREENAIL, TRUNNEL, a wooden pin or plug, employed where metal bolts would be injurious, as in ship-building, for securing planks to the timbers.

TREFOIL, a name for species of *Trifolium*, or clover, many of which are highly important as food for cattle, either fresh or in the state of hay.

TREILLIS, a kind of coarse quilted linen, imported into France.

TREKING, a colonial term in the Cape colony, for departing or leaving to settle in another locality.

TREK-TOW, a Dutch name, in Southern Africa, for strips of hide twisted into rope traces, for oxen to draw wagons by.

TRELLIS, a cross-barred frame of wood; lattice-work.

TRENCH, a ditch, drain, or pit.

TRENCHER, a wooden platter for bread, &c.

TRENCH-PLOUGH, a plough for making deep furrows.

TREND, clean wood.

TRENT-SAND, a fine sharp kind of silice, obtained from the banks of the Trent, which is a cheap substitute for polishing powders.

TRE'OU (French), a square or lug sail.

TREPANG, a name in the East for species of sea slug (*Holothuria*), in the fishing for which, and after preparation, a large trade is carried on.

TREPANNING-INSTRUMENT, a cylindrical saw for removing pieces of the skull.

TRESSSEL, TRESTLE, a frame or moveable crossed legs for supporting a tub, coffin, &c.

TRESSSEL-TREES, supports for the top or platform on a mast, to which the stays

and standing rigging of the upper masts are secured.

TRESSOIR (French), an instrument to plait hair with.

TRET, an old allowance for damage or mixture, like the tare; a deduction on packages of goods, now nearly obsolete.

TRIVAT, a weaver's cutting instrument for severing the pile threads of velvet.

TRÉVIER (French), a sail-maker.

TRIAGE (French), sorting, picking; any thing calculated to injure the appearance of coffee or other staples, and which have to be separated.

TRIAL, a judicial process; a lawsuit.

TRIAL-TRIP, an experimental trip.

TRIANGLE, a metal instrument for jingling.

TRIANGULATE, to divide into plots or triangles for surveying.

TRIBLET, a goldsmith's tool for ring-making.

TRICHOMETER, an instrument for estimating the friction of metals.

TRIBUNAL, a court of justice.

TRIBUNAL OF COMMERCE, a chamber of commerce, or court of traders for settling mercantile disputes.

TRIBUTE, a tax or contribution; a miner who works for an agreed share of the ore obtained.

TRICOLOR, the French national standard, red, white, and blue. [weight.]

TRICOON, a prefix of the toolum, an Eastern

TRICURT, a kind of silk net or weaving, for purses or fancy articles; a cotton knitted fabric for under-jackets.

TRIDENT, a harpoon; a spear with three prongs.

TRIPLE, a confectionery of whipped cream, with aromatics and spirituous flavouring.

TRIG, a wedge or block to prop up a cask, or to stop a wheel.

TRIGGER, the catch or movement by which some machinery is permitted to act.

TRIM, to arrange, to ornament; the condition of a vessel with regard to her cargo and ballast.

TRIMMER, a piece of wood in a wall to support the ends of a joist or rafter; one who fits, ornaments, or arranges; a coal-trimmer is a hand employed to spread or level the coals in the hold of a collier.

TRIMMING-CAN, a small tin vessel with a spout, for pouring oil into a table-lamp.

TRIMMING-MANUFACTURER, a maker of braids, tassels, gimps, fringes, silk buttons, and such like ornaments and appendages for ladies' dresses.

TRINGLE, a lath extended between the posts of a bedstead; a curtain-rod.

TRINITY-HOUSE, the office of a board of commissioners having the charge of the light-houses, buoys, pilots, &c. in England, who are termed the Honourable Corporation of the Trinity-house.

TRINITY-MASTER, one of the corporation of the Trinity-house or Town-hall.

TRINITYTERM, the sitting of the law-courts between May 22 and June 12.

TRINK, a kind of fishing-net.

TRINKET, a small ornament for the person; a toy or jewel.

TRINKET-BOX, a small case for holding jewellery.

TRENAGAN, one of the Eastern names for the palmyrah palm.

TRIP, a flock of sheep or goats; a journey; to raise an anchor clear of the bottom.

TRIFE, the stomach of a cow, &c. cleaned and cooked for food.

TRIFE-DE-ROCHE, a lichen, the *Gyrophora cylindrica*, which has occasionally supported life among famishing travellers in the desolate northern wastes of arctic America.

TRIFE-DRESSER, a person who cleanses the maws of animals, and parboils them for sale as food.

TRIFE-SHOP, a place where tripe and neats'-feet, and frequently cats'-meat are vended.

TRIPOD, a stand or support; a three-legged stool or table.

TRIPOLI, rotten-stone; a greyish-yellow or red earth, chiefly composed of siliceous, used in polishing gold and silver; also made from clunch or from septaria.

TRISE, a nautical term, to heave up by means of a rope.

TRIST, TRIST, a fair for the sale of cattle.

TRITURATE, to grind to powder or dust.

TRIVET, an iron frame or stand to support a boiler on a grate, and keep it from pressing on the coals.

TROCHOMETER, TROCHOMETER, a measurer of the revolutions of a carriage-wheel.

TROJAC, a Polish coin of 6 grains or 3 gros, worth rather more than 1d.

TROJERO, a store-keeper in Spain.

TROLL, to angle with a fishing-rod, which has the line on a running wheel or pulley.

TROLLEY, a truck for carrying railway material.

TROMBA (Italian), a trumpet.

TROMBONE, a large and powerful trumpet, composed of sliding-tubes, by which every sound in the diatonic and chromatic scales, within its compass, can be perfectly obtained.

TROMPE (French), a water-blowing engine; a blowing machine for furnaces.

TROU, a steel-yard balance.

TROUG, the Malay name for the egg-plant.

TROOPER, a mounted soldier.

TROQUEL, a Spanish dye.

TROTTERS, sheep's feet cooked.

TROUGH, a long deep tray; a spout.

TROUSERING, broadcloth, tartans, drills, and other materials for men's trousers.

TROUSER-MAKER, a tailor who makes pantaloons, or men's garments for the legs and lower part of the person.

TROUSSEAU (French), a bride's general outfit; clothes or presents.

TROUT, a small fresh-water fish, the *Salmo fario*, the flesh of which is of the finest quality.

TROVER, an action on a dispute of question of property.

TROW, a wooden air spout in a mine; a kind of boat.

TROWEL, a small flat, triangular metal moulder's tool used by bricklayers and plasterers for spreading mortar, or for gardening.

TROXEN, TROXEN, a small weight formerly used in Holland, for gold and silver, nearly 3 grains.

TROY-WEIGHT, a term applied to the English weight for the precious metals. The troy

pound contains 12 ounces, or 5760 grains; 3 1-8th grs. make 1 carat of diamonds; 24 grs. 1 dwt.; 20 dwts. 1 oz.; 12 oz. 1 lb.; 25 lbs. 1 qr.; 107 lbs. 1 cvt. The moneyers have a peculiar subdivision of the troy grain, dividing the grain into 20 mites, the mite into 24 dolls, the doll into 20 perots, the perlot into 24 blanks.

TRUCK, barter or exchange dealing; paying wages in goods at overcharged prices; a hand-burrow; a two-wheeled carriage; the low solid wheel of a gun-carriage; a circular cap or block of wood at the head of a flag-staff, or on the highest mast of a ship; a low-sided railway vehicle.

TRUCKLE, a small wheel or castor.

TRUCKLE-BED, a low sliding bed on castors or castors.

TRUCKLE-CHEESE, a small thick solid cheese, that can be rolled on its edge.

TRUCKMAN, a carman; one who moves goods by hand in a truck.

TRUFFLES, the *Tuber cibarium*, a fungus found in the earth beneath trees, especially oaks, beeches, and hawthorns. Being nutritious, fragrant, and stimulating in its properties, the truffle is a common ingredient in sauces and made dishes.

TRUENEAU (French), a skin of beef; a pier looking-glass.

TRUMPET, a metal wind instrument used in bands, or for signaling in war; a tube for conveying sound, or for speaking through.

TRUMPETER, an officer of a cavalry regiment; a soldier in an infantry regiment, who blows a trumpet.

TRUMPET-FISH, a name given to the *Centriscus scolopax*, a fish found in the Mediterranean, the flesh of which is reckoned good.

TRUMPET-MAKER, a manufacturer of the shrill brass wind instruments, or of speaking trumpets.

TRUMPET-SHELL, a species of *Buccinum*, used as a sounding instrument in the East and in the Pacific.

TRUNDLE, to roll any thing along.

TRUNK, the main stock of a tree; a chest for clothes.

TRUNK-FISH, the name given to several species of *Ostracion*, natives of the Indian and American seas, some of which are considered excellent fish for the table.

TRUNK-LINE, the main line of a railway, separate from the branch lines or feeders.

TRUNK-MAKER, a manufacturer of chests, packing-boxes, leather portmanteaus, &c.

TRUNNIONS, the arms or side supports of a cannon, by which it rests upon the carriage.

TRUSE, an old Prussian coin of 3 costlies, worth about 1 s.

TRUSI, the Malay name for coppers.

TRUSS, a small hand-packed bundle of dry goods, not bound with iron hoops or cordage, in size a yard square or less, and in weight not exceeding 3 cwt., the outer covering being frequently of canvas. If press-packed, it is denominated a bale; a truss of hay is 55 lbs. of old, and 60 of new; a truss of straw is 36 lbs.; a triangular frame of wood; an abdominal support in cases of hernia; to bind or secure; to prepare poultry for cooking. *

TRUSS-

or 5700 grains;
diamonds; 24
oz. 1 lb.; 25 lbs.
moneyers have
the troy grain,
mites, the mite
to 20 perlots,

leaving; paying
aged prices; a
leaved carriage;
run-carriage; a
ool at the head
chest must of a
vehicle.

action.
2 beam rollers

lick solid cheeses,
lge.

le who moves

trium, a fungus
ath trees, esp.
awthorns. Being
stimulating in
is a common in-
side dishes.
of beef; a pier

strument used in
n war; a tube for
peaking or rough,
a cavalry regi-
santry regiment,

on to the *Centris-*
d in the Mediter-
is reckoned good.
nufacturer of the
truments, or of

es of *Buccinum*,
strument in the

g along.
f a tree; a chest

given to several
ives of the Indim
ome of which are
for the table.

line of a railway,
ch lines or feeders.
nufacturer of chests,
portmanteaus, &c.
side supports of a
ests upon the car-

coat of 3 coustics,

or coppers.

acked bundle of dry
with iron hoops or
square or less, and
ing 3 cwt., the outer
ntly of canvas. It
ominated a bale: a
of old, and 60 of new;
g lbs.; a triangular
dominal support in
bind or secure; to
oking.*

TUSS-MAKER, a maker of support bandages
or rupture or hernia.

TUUST, a turnpike road of district managed
by commissioners; properly or estate
managed for the benefit of others.

TRUSTEE, one appointed to act for another,
as in the case of an agent for infants'
property, or one deputed to act for the
general benefit of creditors, &c.

TRUSTWORTHY, faithful; honest; worthy of
being confided in. [or fat.

TRYING-DOWN, retining, or boiling blubber
TRYING-PLANE. See **PLANE**.

TRY-SAIL, a storm stay-sail; a fore and aft
sail set with a boom and gaff, upon a try-
sail mast, abaft the lower main-mast.

TRYSAIL, **TRYSALE**, a native bark used in
Demerara for tanning, and also as an
emetic and fish poison by the Indians.

TRYSER, in Scotland, a convener; one who
summons a meeting.

TSALAYS, a Burmese measure of capacity,
equivalent to an English pint.

TS MRA, a Tartar name for the meal of
barley.

TSARWOT, a Burmese measure of capacity,
equal to an English gallon.

TSAT-LIE, **TSER-LI**, a species of China silk
obtained in Nankin and the Northern
parts of the empire, superior to the Can-
ton kinds.

TSAYLA, a weight in Hindustan, of 20
grains; 25 chilims.

TSCHYERIC, a Russian dry-measure, 60 of
which are equal to about 14 English Win-
chester bushels, = 13,572 Imperial.

TSEEM, another name for the mace, a
Chinese weight and measure, and which
contains from 100 to 140 copper cash.

TSEIT, a Burmese measure of capacity,
equal to 2 gallons. [breadth.

TSIAKYU, the Burmese name for a half-
TSHELLIK, **TSETLIK**, an Eastern name for
the *Strychnos Tietie*, a large climbing
shrub, native of Java. An exceedingly
violent poison, which acts in the same
manner as strychnine, is prepared from
the bark of the root.

T-SQUARE, an instrument for drawing.

TUALIKA, a native Indian name for the
Schmidelia serrata, the ripe berries of
which are eaten, and the astringent root
is employed to check diarrhoea.

TUB, a cask without a head. Nests of
wooden tubs are frequently exported.

The tub of butter must contain at least 54
lbs.; the tub of caunphor is 130 Dutch lbs.
or about 1 cwt.; the tub, a measure of
Samatra, is equal to 1,816 bushel; a
wooden vessel for a shrub or plant; a
miner's name for the boxes in which coal
is sent up the shaft.

TUBE, a long narrow hollow rod. pipe, or
siphon, made of tin, lead, zinc, iron, brass,
or copper.

TUBE-DRAWER, a maker of metal piping.

TUBER, a kind of root.

TUBEROSE, the *Polygonum tuberosa*, which
yields a pleasant essential oil.

TUBING, materials for pipes. See **TUBE**.

TUBU, the Malay name for the sugar-cane.

TUBULAR-ROLLER, a boiler consisting of
tubes.

TUBULAR-BRIDGE, a bridge consisting of a
hollow trunk or tube, as the Britannia
bridge across the Menai Straits.

TUB-WHEEL, a peculiar kind of wheel to a
water-mill.

TUCK, a horizontal pleat or fold in a female's
gown or petticoat.

TUCKA, a weight used for pearls in Bombay,
equal to 0.2182 grain.

TUCKER, a piece of lace or net worn by
females on the bosom or round the
neck of a low dress.

TUCK-NET, a small net employed to take out
pickards from the large seine nets.

TUCUM, a name given by the Indians of
Brazil to the fibre they obtain from the
Astrocaryum vulgare, of Martius. From
the unexpanded leaves they manufacture
cordage, bow-strings, fishing-nets, hats,
fans, beautifully blue hammocks, and
other articles. Where fineness, combined
with strength, is required.

TUCUWARI, an Indian name in Guiana for
porous water vessels or goglets.

TUDEL (Spanish), a metal pipe.

TUDEACO, a kind of wide cloak worn in
Spain.

TUE-IRONS, blacksmiths' tongs.

TUEBO, dry wood cut for fuel in Spain.

TUF, a fat loam, an unctuous marl.

TUFA, a porous variety of limestone deposited
by calcareous springs, 30 or 40 quarries of
which are worked in Prussia. Tuft pos-
sesses the valuable property of hardening
on exposure to the air. See **TRAVERTINE**
and **TRASS**.

TUG, a tow-bout; a four-wheeled timber-
frame; a hoop of iron to hold a tackle; to
draw along.

TUGUE (French), the poop of a frigate or
sloop. [in India.

TUNSEELDER, a chief native revenue-officer
TULLES (French), tiles.

TULIER, a French tile-maker.

TULIAM, **TOLA**, a weight in Hindustan of 4
drachms; 3 madas.

TULIP, a beautiful lilaceous flower.

TULIP-TREE, the *Liriodendron tulipifera*, a
North American forest tree. The bark is
very bitter, and strongly fragrant, and is
used for its stimulant, tonic, and aromatic
qualities, in fevers, agues, and rheuma-
tism, with the best results. The wood is
smooth and fine-grained, very easily
wrought, and not liable to split. It is
used in carving and ornamental work,
and to make the panels of coach and
chaise bodies.

TULX, the Persian name for talc.

TULEE, a plain silk lace blonde or net.

TULOR, the Malay name for an egg.

TUM, a species of mastic resin obtained in
Africa from the *Pistacia Atalantica*; a
weight in Mysore of 32 lbs.; 2 Irasas.

TUMBLER, a kind of latch in a lock, which,
by means of a spring, detains the shot-
bolt in its place, until a key lifts it, and
leaves the bolt at liberty; a drinking-
glass without a foot; an acrobat; a juk-
gler; a posture-master; a species of
pigeon. [holding hay.

TUMBREL, a dung-cart; a wicker crib for
TUMTUM, an Arab name for smach.

TUN, a large cask, of an undefined and variable measurement, but in wine-measure assumed to contain 252 gallons, 3 butts of 126 gallons, or 4 hlds. of 63 gallons; a Finnish dry-measure of 4 English bushels; a grain-measure of Sweden containing 2 spann: 18 tuns = 10 quarters. Somereckon 17½ tuns or barrels = 100 quarters. The tun of whale oil (252 galls), according to Scoresby, weighs 17 cwt. 29 lbs. 12 oz. 14 drs.

TUNBRIDGE-WARE, inlaid or mosaic work in wood, which obtains its name from the place of manufacture, Tunbridge Wells, in Kent. They consist of fancy articles, work-boxes, caddies, desks, reels, &c.

TUNEA, one who tunes a piano-forte.

TUNG, a long-measure of Sumatra corresponding to the English foot.

TUNG-OIL, a valuable oil expressed in China from the seeds of *Elaeococcus oleifera*, which is much used for painting boats, furniture, &c.

TUN-HOOF, another name for ale-hoof, the *Nepeta Glechoma* of Bentham, the *Glechoma hederacea* of Linnaeus. A tea is prepared from the leaves, in great repute among the poor. See ALE-HOOF.

TUNIC, a short frock coat; a young boy's dress.

TUNING-FORK, **TUNING-HAMMER**, steel instruments used in tuning.

TUNNA, a name in Bengal for the toon tree. The bark is powerfully astringent, but not bitter. The natives use it in conjunction with the powdered nut of the *Coulandina bonducella*, an intense bitter. See TOONA.

TUNNEL, a subterraneous passage for a railroad or canal; a chimney-shaft.

TURNELAND, a land-measure of Sweden, 5000 square yards.

TUNNEL-SHAFT, a pit or shaft sunk to give air to workmen or light to a tunnel, or to facilitate the raising of earth and stones to the surface.

TUNNY, a fish caught in large quantities in the Mediterranean, the *Thynnus vulgaris*. The firm flesh is considered delicious. It is dressed in a variety of ways, plain-broiled, or fried, made into a rigout or soup, into pies, or pickled and eaten cold like pickled salmon.

TUP, a name in Scotland and the north of England for a ram or male sheep: after weaning he is called a tup hog.

TUPONG, the Malay name for flour.

TUPOZ, a name in Manilla for the intermediate layers of the stem of the wild plantain, *Musa textilis*, of which are made web cloths and gauzes four yards long, of different degrees of fineness.

TUPSEE, **TUPSEY**, a name in India for the mango-fish. See MANGO-FISH.

TURANIRA-WOOD. See TOWRANEERO.

TURBAN, a linen or shawl wrapper worn round the head by males in Eastern countries; a lady's old-fashioned head-dress.

TURBINE, a horizontal water-wheel used on the Continent, the water entering in the centre and filling all the buckets at once.

TURBOT, the *Pleuronectes maximus*, one of the best and largest of our flat fishes: 500

or 600 tons of turbot are imported yearly into London. In Scotland this name is often given to the halibut.

TURBOT-KETTLE, a fish boiler, of a suitable shape to hold a turbot flat.

TUREEN, an earthenware or metal deep vessel for holding soup at a dinner table.

TUREEN-LADLE. See SOUP-LADLE.

TURF, a racecourse; the green surface or sward of grass lands; a name given to peat when cut and dried for fuel. Several chemical and economical products are now obtained from turf.

TURF-CUTTER, a digger of turf.

TURF-HOUSE, a shed of turf.

TURF-SPADE, an implement for cutting turf.

TURKEY, a large domesticated fowl, the *Meleagris gallopavo*, which is bred in large numbers, in the home counties and Ireland, for the London markets, about 130,000 being annually sold in the metropolises.

TURKEY-CARPETS, floor-coverings made entirely of wool, the loops being larger than those of Brussels carpeting, and always cut: the cutting of the yarn gives it the appearance of velvet.

TURKEY-FEATHERS, the feathers of the domestic turkey. Besides their use for bedding, these are now made into very elegant muffs, tippets, and other dress articles for ladies.

TURKEY-RED, a valuable dye prepared from madder.

TURKISH-MILLET. See DHURRA.

TURKISH-WATCHES, watches made in pieces or sets for the Turkish market, with several cases and Turkish figures engraved thereon.

TURK'S-CAP, a species of lily, a garden flower.

TURKS-HEAD, a name for the large globular *Melocactus communis*, a plant which is often imported in large quantities from the Leeward islands for cultivation in this country.

TURMERIC, a name for the tubers of the *Curcuma longa*, which are bitter and aromatic, and largely used in the East as an ingredient in curries. Turmeric is imported into this country as a dye-stuff, and used to colour butter. The colouring matter of the dried root is bright yellow. White paper, dyed by an alcoholic turmeric, is a very sensitive test for alkalies.

TURN, the twist of a rope round a cleat or belaying pin; a rota or spell of duty; a pit sunk in some part of a drift.

TURNE-BENCH, a simple and portable latho used by clock and watch makers.

TURNE-COCK, the servant of a Water-company, who regulates the fire-plugs, and turns on the water from the mains to the supply pipes at stated intervals.

TURNET, one who shapes articles in a lathe, a worker on ivory, hard woods, pottery-ware, &c.

TURNEB-CERATE, an excellent application for ulcers wounds.

TURNEBS-COMPANY, one of the minor livery companies of London, which, having no hall of its own, transacts its business at Guildhall.

TURNE

a in

black

TURNE

TURNE

or w

of th

lath

TURNE

kuivi

sheep

TURNE

ink at

TURNE

stems

in spr

TURNE

TURNE

TURN-O

line of

muster

dnee y

TURNE

ov

lice to

from o

his tim

TURNE

pike ga

TURNE

a board

to levy

malter

TURNE

TURN-PLA

TURN-RES

TURN-SCR

insertin

or metal

TURNE

TURN-SCRIT

TURN-SPI

ing, also

same.

TURNE

TURN-STIL

path to

animals

TURNE

TURN-TAB

removin

to anothe

TURNE

TURN-UP-B

up in the

TURNE

TURN-ESTIN

flows fro

trees of

several

French S

turpentin

turnpentin

cwts. an

States.

TURNE

TURPENTINE

of these s

who empl

factures.

TURNE

TURPENTINE

turnpentin

by distilla

oil is obta

colophony

TURNE

TURPENTINE

gum-tree o

TURNE

TURN, a na

TURBOISE,

mental pu

Persia,

TURNE

TURBEL, a co

ported yearly
this name is

of a suitable

metal deep
dinner table.

DIE.
on surface or
me given to
fuel. Several
products are

f.

or cutting turf.
ated fowl, the
ch is bred in
ne counties and
markets, about
l in the metro-

erings made en-
eing larger than
ink, and always
rn gives it the

feathers of the
es their use for
made into very
and other dress

ye prepared from

TURBA.
es made in pieces
sh market, with
rkish figures en-

f lily, a garden

the large globular
a plant which is
e quantities from
cultivation in this

the tubers of the
h are bitter and
sed in the East as
e. Turmeric is in-
ry as a dye-stuff,
er. The colouring
is bright yellow.
ve test for alkalies.
ve round a cleat of
or spell of duty; a
of a drift.

and portable latho
ch makers.

of a Water-com-
the fire-plugs, and
in the malus to the
intervals.

s articles in a latho,
ard woods, pottery-

xcellent application

of the minor livery
which, having no
acts its business at

TURBET-WARE, wooden articles made by a turner; wooden bowls, butter prints, blocks, &c.; goods shapad with a lathe.

TURNING-BRIDGE, a swing-bridge.

TURNING-LATHE, a lathe used by amateurs or working turners. The common lathe of the turner in wood is called a pole-lath.

TURN-CUTTER, a revolving machine with knives for slicing roots for cattle and sheep.

TURNIS, important succulent roots, forming a field or garden crop culture.

TURNITROPS, the young green leaves and stems of field-turnips, sold as a potherb in spring.

TURNKEY, an assistant gaoler.

TURN-OUT, a railway siding; a short loop-line of railway; a strike of workmen, or muster of them; the net quantity of produce yielded; an equipage.

TURN-OVER, a small pastry puff; an apprentice to my trade who is handed over from one master to another to complete his time.

TURNPIKE-MAN, a toll collector at a turnpike gate.

TURNPIKE-ROAD, a public road governed by a board of commissioners, having the power to levy toll on the traffic for its proper maintenance and repairs.

TURN-PLATE. See **TURN-TABLE**.

TURN-REST *POUGH*, a swing plough.

TURN-SCREW, a blunt chisel-shaped tool for inserting or removing screws from wood of metal work.

TURN-SCREW MANUFACTURER, a tool maker.

TURN-SPLIT, a clock-work machine for cooking, also the person who attends to the same.

TURN-STILE, a revolving frame in a foot-path to pass passengers, but to keep out animals; a check-register.

TURN-TABLE, an iron revolving platform for removing carriages from one line of rails to another.

TURN-UP-BEDSTEAD, a bedstead that shuts up in the middle, or packs away.

TURPENTINE, a resinous substance which flows from incisions made in the stem of trees of the pine species. There are several varieties—as common, Venice, French, Strasbourg, Cephathian, and other turpentine. The imports of common turpentine are from 50,000 to 350,000 cwt. annually, chiefly from the United States.

TURPENTINE AND TAR DISTILLER, a refiner of these substances for the use of those who employ them in the arts and manufactures.

TURPENTINE, OIL OF, the spirit or essence of turpentine obtained from the crude article by distillation. About one-fourth part of oil is obtained from the turpentine, the colophony being left behind in the retort.

TURPENTINE-TREE, a name for the birch gum-tree (*Bursera gummifera*).

TURPIN, a name for the land-tortoise.

TURQUOISE, a valued blue gem for ornamental purposes. It is very common in Persia.

TURREL, a cooper's tool.

TURRET, a small slender tower.

TURRET-CLOCK, a large clock fixed in a small tower or in the steeple tower of a church. The face is sometimes illuminated.

TURSKIL, **TUSKAR**, the flauncher-spade, an instrument used in Scotland for cutting peats.

TURTLE, a name for the marine tortoise. See **GREEN TURTLE**.

TURTLE-SHELL, a common name for the shell plate or armour of all tortoises. See **TORTOISE-SHELL**.

TURTLE-SOUP, the most expensive and esteemed soup made; the flesh of the edible or green turtle added to an ordinary soup stock.

TURUNJABIN, an Indian name for the manna of the desert, obtained from the camel's thorn.

TUSIE, the rosary or string of beads used by the Hindoos.

TUSCAN-HAT, a Leghorn hat; a bonnet of straw-plait.

TUSCAN-PLAIT. See **LEGHORN**.

TUSK, a long fang or tooth. The tusks of the elephant form an important article of commerce.

TUSSAC-GRASS, a large hardy coarse grass, the *Festuca flabellata*, native of the Falkland Islands, which has been introduced and cultivated in Scotland.

TUSSAN-SILK, **TUSSEH-SILK**, the produce of a wild silk-worm found in the forests of Bengal, from the cocoon of which a coarse dark strong silk is obtained, and woven into the dories or cloths worn by the Brahmins and other sects of Hindoos. This silk-moth cannot, however, be domesticated.

TUSSOO, an Indian measure of length, 10 of which equal 1 bath or 18 inches.

TUTENAG, an alloyed metal made by the Chinese in the proportion of 8 parts of copper, 3 of nickel, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of zinc; which is fusible, very hard, and not easily rolled, but well adapted for casting.

TUTOR, a private teacher; the guardian of a scholar or learner.

TUTSAN, the *Androsæmum officinale*, a wild stringent subacid plant, the bruised leaves of which are an ancient and powerful vulnerary.

TUTTAL, a name in some parts of the East for six pice, or about 2d.

TUTWORK, a miner's name for piece-work or task-work.

TUWAK, a Malay name for the spirituous liquor or toddy obtained from the *Arenga saccharifera*.

TUYER, **TWEER**, a round aperture made in one of the sides of a crucible to admit the extremity of the blast pipe, through which the air, in a high state of compression, is forced into the furnace.

TWA, the Burmese name for a span.

TWANKAY, a superior kind of green tea, of which there are several sorts; the best is sometimes sold for hyson of an inferior growth.

TWEED, a light woollen stuff; a milled Scotch trousers or wrapper worn by shepherds and others.

7, and number-
pennies are
the same special

eer sold at two-
quart English.
LORIN.

asure. See Tol.

a yard, to which
ned.

COMPANY, one
panies of London,

a dozen.
frame or panel of
n which the blank
to be impressed

18 gros, or half a
or 10d.

; metallic letters,
for printing.
casts printing or

with furnaces, &c.,
olds and matrices.
about one part of
lead, used in casting
metals are some-

el-punch, or matrix
casting types.
a mass of casting
at off two parts, the
lmp of steel; there
into which the fused

forcurdled milk.*
of animal dye,
of certain molluscs,
p*urpura*.

strate.
deficient in a cask,
g full.

ame for flax.
utiful blue pigment,
nsive, and obtained
blue mineral called
officially compounded,
in price.
ar name in India for
scus cannabinus, also

eral pigment, used
rown colour, and to
quickly. It is used
state, or burnt.
entrails of a deer.
folding shade, or pro-
t and rain; a screen
paper, on a frame of
alabone ribs or stret-
s, and PARASOL.
arrow oilskin bag or
ring an umbrella when

UMBRELLA-FURNITURE MAKER, a manufac-
turer of alpaca, cotton, &c. for covering
umbrellas.

UMBRELLA-GINGHAM, a kind of fine material
for covering the frame of umbrellas.

UMBRELLA-HOOK MAKER, a manufacturer of
the handle-ends for umbrellas, consisting
of horn, bone, ivory, &c.

UMBRELLA-MAKER, a manufacturer of um-
brellas.

UMBRELLA-STAND, a frame or support for
resting or draining umbrellas.

UMBRELLA-STAND MAKER, a maker of
wooden, wire, or cast-iron stands for
umbrellas.

UMBRELLA-STICK, the centre support for
carrying and extending the frame of an
umbrella.

UMBRELLA-TREE, a name in India for a
species of screw-pine, the *Pandanus odo-
ratissimus*.

UNIL, a name in Hindustan for the tamarind.
UNPIRE, a third person chosen to decide a
disputed question when two arbitrators
cannot agree.

UMHIT, USEREKEE, vernacular names for
the myrobalan of the *Emblica officinalis*,
used for tanning leather, and as a remedy
in diarrhœa.

UNBEND, to cast off the tie of a rope; to
relax.

UNCIA, an ounce troy, or in liquids the
twentieth part of a pint. It is thus abbrevi-
ated in prescriptions.

UNCOIR (Spanish), to yoke oxen or mules for
labour.

UNCOCK, to let down the hammer of a gun
or pistol.

UNCOOKED, raw; not dressed by heat.

UNCTUOUS, fat, oily; having a resemblance
to grease.

UNDER-COAT, a coat worn beneath a paletot
or great-coat.

UNDERFOOT, a kind of granite paving.

UNDER-GROUND, below the surface of the
earth. [from.]

UNDERLEAF, an apple for making cider
UNDERLET, to sub-let.

UNDER-SECRETARY, an assistant secretary.

UNDER-SHERIFF, a sheriff's deputy.

UNDERSHOT-WHEEL, the wheel of a water-
wheel, where the water is received into the
buckets on a low level.

UNDERTAKER, a contractor or manager of
funeral; a coffin-maker.

UNDERWRITER, one who takes a risk or
share in marine insurance, writing his
name on the policy of insurance as answer-
able for a certain amount in case of loss,
upon receipt of an agreed rate of premium.

UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION, a union of
merchants interested in marine assurance
or underwriting, of which there are many
at different ports, as at Glasgow, Lubeck,
Liverpool, &c.

UNDOCK, to remove a vessel from a wet
dock or basin.

UNFASHIONABLE, garments, furniture, &c.
not in the present mode.

UNFLAVOURED GIN, pure, distilled gin; not
sweetened or doctored.

UNGRUOT, an Arabic name for gum
sarcocolla.

UNGLEE, a cloth-measure in the Nizam
territory: 3 unglees = 1 gerah of 2 1-10th
inches.

UNGOOR, a Persian name for the kind of
grape grown for wine-making in that
country, the *vitis vinifera*.

UNGOOZER, a Persian name for *asafœtida*.

UNHAIR, to scrape the skins of pigs; to
remove the hair from seal-skins, sheep-
skins, calf-skins, or horse-hides, &c., by
steeping in lime and water. [hinges.]

UNHANG, to take a door or gate off its
UNHOOK, to disconnect a hook and eye.

UNHIE, a coin formerly current in the
dominion of the Grand Mogul, = to one
French crown and 3 livres.

UNIDURA (Spanish), the act of yoking oxen
or mules for labour.

UNIFORM, an official or state dress or equip-
ment for court, naval, military, yeomanry,
and other officers; a livery for police,
gaolers, &c.; articles made of the same
shape or pattern.

UNIFORM SWORD, an officer's sword of the
regulation pattern prescribed for the
army or navy.

UNION, a fabric made of flax and cotton;
a confederation of States; a workhouse
or poor-law district of several townships;
a joint or connection; the upper inner
corner of an ensign.

UNION-JACK, the national flag of the Royal
navy of England; a small square contain-
ing only the union of the three crosses
without the fly of the ensign.

UNION-JOINT, a band or T cross-piece; a
T joint for uniting iron and other metal
pipes.

UNION-TICK. See COTTON-TICKS.

UNIVERSITY, a corporation or community;
an assemblage of colleges, with an exami-
ning body, where the arts and sciences are
taught, and educational degrees granted.

UNLADE, to remove the cargo; to take
merchandise or stores out of a vessel.

UNLAY, to untwist the strands of a rope.

UNLICENSED, acting without a recognised
authority or legal permit.

UNMOOR, to heave in one anchor, so that
a vessel may ride at single anchor; to
cast off from moorings.

UNOFFICIAL, in a private capacity, not
emanating from an office, or state bureau.

UNPACK, to take goods from their wrappings
or cases; to unbind.

UNPAID, sent or received without the car-
riage, freight, or postage being paid; an
honorary officer, one who gives his ser-
vices or opinions gratuitously.

UNQUOTED, goods not in the sale lists, or
prices current; shares or stocks not dealt
in or recognized in the official lists of the
Stock Exchange.

UNREAD, a proof not examined by the Reader
or Corrector of a printing-office.

UNREEVE, to remove ropes or pulleys from
a block or tackle.

UNRIG, to take down the standing and run-
ning rigging, or ropes of a ship, leaving
the bare masts, with only the stays, &c.,
as supports.

UNRIP, to open seams; to separate, or tear
cloths or sails asunder.

UNSEAL, to open; to take off or remove the seal which closes a letter or package.

UNSEAWORTHY, a ship not safe, or properly found and fitted for navigation, or for carrying cargo. [any thing.]

UNSHIP, to take out of its place, to remove

USTANOL, a name in Hindustan for the Indian *Ipecacuanha*, the dried roots of *Tylophora asthmatica*.

URTIE, to loosen a bandage; to unbind.

UNUNTAMUL, a name in India for the roots of *Hemidesmus Indicus*, which have long been employed on the Madras coast as a substitute for sarsaparilla.

UFER, the Belgian half-pint measure, equal to 0.605 English pint.

UPHOLDER, an old name for an upholsterer. *

UPHOLDERS' COMPANY, one of the minor livery companies of London, which has no hall.

UPHOLTERER, one who supplies the furniture and fittings for dwelling-houses.

UPHOLSTERY, the beds, curtains, furniture, tables, chairs, and general household articles sold by an upholsterer.

UPPER-LEATHER, the vamps and quarters of boots and shoes.

UPPER NURSE, a head nurse having the care of children in a private family.

UPPER SERVANT, a superior female domestic in a private family.

UPRIGHT, a timber supporting a rafter; an iron stanchion or pillar.

URADO, a peculiar kind of rock-salt met with in Colombia.

URCHILLA (Spanish), orchilla-weed; archil.

URINAL, an erection in a street for public convenience; also a portable water-proof case for travellers and others.

URJOON, a name in Hindustan for the *Terminalia alata*, the fruit and bark of which are used medicinally.

URKAN, the Arab name for the *Lawsonia inermis*, an important dye-stuff. See HENNA.

URLINGS' LACE, a quilling bobbin net, figured; a gassed lace, a showy, low-priced substitute for pillow or thread lace.

URN, a metal hot water receiver for the table, formerly more extensively used; a

vaso bending outwards at the top; a measure of 8½ gallons; a bailot-box.

URN-POWDER, a bronzing powder for renovating the varnish or coating on metal urns.

URN-RUG, a table mat or stand made of various materials, for resting an urn on.

UROOS, **UTARASHIA**, Indian names for the *Achatoda Vasica*, *Noea*. All parts of the plant are bitterish, and slightly aromatic, and supposed to be antispasmodic; the wood is soft, and much esteemed for making charcoal for gunpowder.

URAGE, custom; the ordinary course of business.

URANCE, the customary period or space of time allowed for the payment of foreign bills of exchange; days of grace.

USEREKKEE. See UMRITI.

USHER, an under-teacher; an attendant upon strangers or guests; the doorkeeper of a court of justice.

USINE, a glass-house; an iron-work.

USQUEBAUGH, a kind of whiskey.

USTORUK, a vernacular name in India for storax.

USULSOOS, an Arabic name for liquorice-root.

USURY, the taking an excessive or exorbitant rate of interest for money loaned. Usury laws, or those fixing a legal rate of interest, are now abolished in most trading countries, leaving floating capital to find its proper market value.

USWUKUNIDA, a vernacular name for the aul or sal tree, the *Shorea robusta*, Roxburgh, which yields the dammar resin.

UTCHLIK, a small silver money of Turkey, of the value of 5d. or 6d. English.

UTA, an Eastern name for the essential oil or attar of roses.

UTRECHT-VELVET, a kind of velvet, used for decorations, furniture, upholstery, and carriage linings.

UTREO (Spanish), a bull or heifer between two and three years old.

UVATE, a conserve made of grapes.

UVERO, a retailer of grapes in Spain.

UZALTUN, the half of an abaasi in Georgian money.

V.

VAAAG, WAGE, a German name for a balance or weight.

VAAM, VAEM, VADEM, Dutch and Belgian names for the fathom; in Holland 6.178 feet, in Belgium, as in England, 2 yards.

VAARSILD (Danish), spring herrings.

VAATJE, the Dutch name for a barrel.

VACA, a name in some of the Pacific islands for a vessel or canoe.

VACH, the Sanscrit name for the sweet flag, *Acorus Calamus*.

VACOA, a name for a species of screw pine, the *Pandanus utilis*, which abounds in the Mauritius and Bourbon, where, from the tough longitudinal fibres of the leaves, sacks for colonial produce are made. The

leaves are cut every second year, and each plant yields enough for two large bags. [in the colonies.]

VACUUM-PAN, a pan used for making sugar

VACUUM-PUMP, a pump attached to a machine steam-engine.

VADARI, a vernacular name in India for the jujube-tree, *Zizyphus Jujuba*, which affords a large and very pleasant fruit, called ber and bervec. See JUJUBE.

VAD-NECUM, a book of ready general reference; a manual of instruction, or receipts.

VAGABOND, VAGRANT, an idler; a man with a bad character.

VAGGLE, a name in the Shetlands for a place where meat is hung to be smoked.

VAIL,

a p
suc
men

ner
VAIN

VAINO

dark
kind

Pter

VAKE

shie

VARIA

Aral
coff

soff
thel

VAL

gold
in A

gtb.

sts.

VALAN

bedst

VALBR

VALEN

a six
partl

being

VALEN

expon

of Na

VALEN

princ

vices

Febr

VALERI

plant

quali

ficinal

All t

partle

a sub

Jatar

VALET,

dant

VALISA

from

VALISE

carpe

VALLE-

silk

Bolog

VALLU

the C

VALON

the h

Quer

const

ners,

centr

in 18

of va

VALVE

hollo

by m

joint,

clock

VAMP,

shoe

velv

leath

gold.

at the top; a ballot-box. powder for re-coating on metal stand made of tling an urn on. names for the All parts of the slightly aromatic, tispasmodic; the esteemed for mak- der. linary course of eriod of space of yment of foreign or; an attendant s; the doorkeeper ron-work. hisky. ame in India for ame for liquorice- cessive or exorhi- or money loaned. lxing a legal rate abolished in most g floating capital t value. ar name for the *area robusta*, Rox- ee dammar resin. mney of Turkey, l. English. or the essential oil d of velvet, used for upholstery, and l or helper between d. of grapes. es in Spain. abassi in Georgian r second year, and ough for two large (n the colonies. ed for making sugar attached to a nu- ame in India for the *Jujuba*, which af- very pleasant fr- See JUIBBE. ready general refer- on, or reelps. n idler; a man with the Shetlands for a ung to be smoked.

VAIL, a gratuity or fee given to domestics; a perquisite, customary or stipulated, such as bones, and grease, and broken meat to a cook; left-off garments to a personal servant.

VAINERO (Spanish), a scabbard-maker.

VAINGA, VENGAY, an Indian name for the dark-red astringent, brittle, gum-resin or cork, obtained from the juice of the *Pterocarpus Marsupium*.

VAIKRE, a native attorney in India; an ambassador or agent.

VAIKIA, an Eastern weight used chiefly in Arabia for spices, &c., consisting of 10 coffolas and nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. English; in Basora the heavy vakia is 4-833 pounds, and the light weight for spices, &c., 1-166 pound.

VAL, WALL, a variable Indian weight for gold and silver; in Bombay = 4-475 grs.; in Ahmedabad, 6-045 grs.; in Anjar, 5-0 grs.; in Delhi, 5-63 grs.; in Poonah, 3-99 grs.; and in Surat, 5-859 grs.

VALANCE, drapery or hangings for a window, bedstead, &c.

VALBRICK (Danish), maple.

VALENCIENNES-LACE, a rich lace which has a six-sided mesh formed of two threads partly twisted and plaited, the pattern being worked in the net.

VALENDAR-CLAY, a kind of potters'-clay exported, in a raw state, from the Duchy of Nassau.

VALENTINE, an ornamented billet-doux, or printed love-letter with verses and devices, sent out extensively on the 14th February, St. Valentine's day.

VALERIAN, the common name for a genus of plants which have stimulant and aromatic qualities. The true valerian (*Valeriana officinalis*), is a remarkable feline stimulant. All the species have some medicinal properties. *V. celtica* is largely employed as a substitute for spikenard (*Nardostachys Jatamansi*) by Eastern nations.

VALET, a man-servant; a personal attendant on a gentleman when dressing.

VALSALOO OIL, an oil expressed in India from the seeds of the *Guizotia oleifera*.

VALISE, a small leather portmanteau or carpet-bag.

VALLE-CYPRE, a name formerly given to a silk mourning crape, also known as Bologna-crape.

VALLUM, an Indian measure of capacity in the Carnatic, = $3\frac{1}{2}$ quarts.

VALONEA, VALONIA, a commercial name for the large capsules or acorn cups of the *Quercus agrifolia*, which are imported in considerable quantities for the use of tanners, being much more portable and concentrated in tanning properties than bark. In 1862, there were imported 29,720 tons of valonea.

VALVE, a close lid affixed to a tube or hollow piston, or the opening in a vessel, by means of a hinge or other moveable joint. There are various kinds, as the clack-valve, steam-valve, safety-valve, &c.

VAMP, the upper leather or covering of a shoe above the sole. In Russia, there are velvet, satin, silk, chamois, and morocco leather vamps, embroidered in silver and gold.

VAN, the front of an army or fleet; a large, covered wagon for pleasure excursions, &c.; a provincial term for sitting ore or cleansing it by a shovel.

VANDOLA, a musical instrument used by the Arawak Indians, Guiana.

VANDYKE, an indent or scollop to a founce or border, &c.

VANDYKE-BROWN, a colour so named.

VANE, a flag or weather-cock at the mast-head of a ship, or the top of a flag-staff, or on a steeple, &c. to indicate the direction of the wind.

VANEZA, a superficial measure of Verona, = 0-0314 acre.

VANG, a seaman's term for a rope for steadying the peak end of a gaff.

VANGLO, a West Indian name for the teal seeds of the East (*Sesamum orientale*).

VANILLA, an exquisite perfume and aromatic, the thin pod-like capsule of the *Vanilla planifolia*, a native of South America. Vanilla is one of the most esteemed of all aromatics, and very expensive, costing five or six guineas the pound. It is used to flavour chocolate and confectioneries, and is much esteemed on the Continent as an ingredient in some stimulating and tonic remedies.

VANNERIE (French), basket-work.

VANNING, a rocking motion given to a shovel with ore by miners.

VAPOUR-BATH, an application of steam and friction, to produce copious perspiration.

VAQUERO, a Spanish cow-herd; a jacket worn by women and children.

VARA (Spanish), a rod or pole; a yard; a herd of 40 or 50 swine; a Spanish measure of length, the Castille ell, ordinarily = 0-925 English yard. The Havana vara = 0-927 English yard, and 1 English yard = 1-078 Havana vara. Usually 100 varas are considered equal to 90 English yard-, but in Chili 108 varas make 100 Imperial yards, and 5000 varas make one Mexican league: the Mexican vara is 3 geometrical feet; in Teneriffe the vara is $3\frac{1}{2}$ English inches; in Alicante 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; in Buenos Ayres and Mexico 0-92741 yard; in Valparaiso and Lima, 0-92687 yard; in Brazil, 1-18878. The standard vara of Burgos is 0-91319 yard, and the miners' vara of Galicia 1-9715 yard. The solid vara of Spain is 20-561 cubic feet. In Chili and Peru the vara is about 33 English inches. See STRO.

VARAGOO, the Tamil name for the millet seed, *Panicum miliacum*.

VARAHUN, a name in the Madras presidency for the commercial pagoda, the 10th of the pollam and the 8th of the seer, weighing 54 68 grains; and for the native pagoda which is 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

VARANA, a vernacular name in India for the garlic pear *Cratogeomys tapia*. See TAPIA.

VARCHILLA, a Spanish grain-measure, the third part of a tanega.

VAREAGE (Spanish), retail trade.

VAREO (Spanish), measurement.

VARI, a weight used for the precious metals, in Madagascar = 30 grains.

VARICOSE-STOCKINGS, elastic or bandaged stockings for giving pressure and support to swollen veins in the legs.

VARIEGATED, mottled; stained with different colours.

VARIKA'S-ROLL, a kind of tobacco generally plaited round a thick stick, very much like C'nastor.

VAINISH, a thin resinous coating for wood, paper, metal, &c. Impervious to air and moisture. Turpentine and all the principal resins are used to form different varnishes, of which there are numerous varieties; these may, however, be broadly classified into two kinds, spirit and oil varnishes.

VAINISH-MAKER, a manufacturer of spirit and oil varnishes, who dissolves the commercial resins in rectified alcohol or fixed and volatile oils.

VARSAR, a Sanscrit name for the aromatic seeds of *Cleome pentophylla*. See CARAILA.

VASE, a large cup with handles; a kind of urn.

VASSA, an Indian weight for pearls and the precious metals, used at Surat, = 0.1423 grain.

VASSAL, a dependant or retainer.

VASSEAU, VASSISSEAU, French names for the Flemish vat.

VAT, a large wooden or metal cistern or tub; the legal liquid-measure of Belgium and Holland, containing 100 kannen or litres corresponding to the French hectolitre, = 22.01 imperial gallons. The old Dutch grain vat averaged 0.78215 Winchester bushel. The shipping vat weighs 2204.74 lbs. The old London coal vat contained 9 bushels. The solid measurement vat of Amsterdam contains 40 cubic feet; the wine vat 241.57 gallons, and the vat for olive oil 225.45 gallons.

VAUDIKKAR, a water telescope invented in Norway, for discovering objects below water.

VAULT, an arched roof; an underground apartment, generally used as a store for wine, and other articles not injured by damp; a tomb or crypt; a repository for the dead.

VEAL, the flesh of the calf.

VEAL-CUTLET, a steak from the thick part of the leg of a calf.

VEAL-PIE, a pastry of veal.

VEAL-SKINS, an Irish trade-name for hides of the calf, which are dearer than other leather. See CALF-SKINS.

VEAL-TEA, a thick gelatinous soup or broth made of the fleshy part of the fillet or knuckle of veal, and given to sick persons.

VEATA, a Singhalese long-measure equal to an English foot.

VEDETTE, VIDETTE, a mounted sentinel; an out-post; one sent out to reconnoitre.

VEDRO, the principal Russian measure for liquids = 2.7051 imperial gallons, and containing 100 charkeys. This measure was definitively determined at 750 cubical English inches for its contents: 100 vedro are equal to 270.51 imperial gallons, and 100 imperial gallons = 36.97 vedro.

VEER, to let out, as slackening a cable or hawser; to change, to shift suddenly.

VEERKER, a dry-measure of Oldenburg = 1.6430 bushel, and corresponding to the werp, a measure used in the kingdom of Hanover.

VEETE, the smallest Singhalese long-measure, equal to a grain of rice.

VEGA (Spanish), an open plain.

VEGETABLE, a common name for all plants and roots raised for food.

VEGETABLE-IVORY, a name given to the osseous albumen in the nut of a dwarf South American palm, the *Phytelephas macrocarpa*. These nuts (called corosso-) are much used by turners, for many ornamental purposes, in imitation of elephant ivory. See COROZO.

VEGETABLE-ORNAMENT-CUTTER, a person who cuts out with a shape, vegetables for supper tables, d'écumeurs, &c. as ornaments or garnishes for dishes.

VEGETABLE-MARROW, a variety of gourd, the *Cucurbita ovifera*, used as a pot-herb in its intermediate or half grown state.

VEGETABLE-SOUPS, soups made with green pease, turnips, and carrots cut small, cabbage, &c.; pease-soup; julienne; soup maigre, and other thin potages.

VEGETABLE-WAX, a kind of wax obtained from the candleberry myrtle and other sources. See CANDLEBERRY MYRTLE and WAX-PALM.

VEGUER, in Arragon, the magistrate of a

VEHICLE, a carriage of any kind; the means of carrying out any operation.

VEHRTE, a dry-measure used in Stralsund = 0.27640 Winchester bushel.

VEIL, a lady's bonnet-fall; a thin gauze or lace screen for the face.

VEIN, a stratum of ore or mineral; to stripe or mottle, to marble, &c. [cloth.]

VELARTE, a kind of fine Spanish broad-velence, a Ceylon wood used for making betel trays, &c.

VELERIA, a tallow-chandler's shop in Spain.

VELETE (Spanish), a light thin veil.

VELFALLA, a kind of Spanish linen.

VELLANGA, YELANGA, vernacular Indian names for the wood-apple, *Feronia Elephantum*, from which a large quantity of good gum is obtained. The young leaves are used by native practitioners as a gentle stomachic stimulant in the bowel-complaints of children.

VELLON, a money in which accounts are kept in many parts of Spain. The Spanish term strictly means copper coin.

VELLS, a provincial name for the maws or stomachs of young calves used for rennet.

VELLUM, a fine kind of parchment made from the skins of very young calves; a name for crystallized jaggery or palm sugar in Ceylon.

VELLUM-BINDER, a bookbinder who covers books with vellum, and makes accounts.

VELLUM-POST, a smooth kind of paper.

VELOCIMETER, an apparatus for measuring the rate of speed of machinery.

VELOCIFEDE, a propelling machine, a light seat or road carriage, worked through the agency of a lever, connecting rod, and crank, by the pressure of the feet on pedals attached to the wheels.

VELON (Spanish), an oil-lamp.

VELO
furr
Prui
cott
VELO
tape
the
VELO
VELO
VELT
bran
galle
meas
VELVE
from
havin
on th
VELVE
remo
velve
VELVE
soft n
VELVE
VELVE
VEND.
sent f
VENDOR
a usu
lande
be cut
VENUE
the C
VENEER
wood
mach
VENEER
finicy
By the
sawn,
often
of an
of wri
VENETA
gether
which
strings
VENETA
glass
VENETA
but th
name
Venet
powde
VENETA
separ
VENGA
VENICE
olive-
of iron
VENICE
from d
pea;
sealin
VENISON
FALLS
VENISON
hot at

of Oldenburg =
according to the
kingdom of

inghalese long-
of rice.

me for all plants

ne given to the
nut of a dwarf
the *Phytelephas*
s (called corosso-)
rners, for many
n imitation of ele-
zo.

TER, a person
shape, vegetables
ners, &c. as orna-
shades.

variety of gourd,
used as a pot-herb's
all grown state.

made with green
rots cut small, cab-
p; julienne; soup
potatoes.

of wax obtained
myrtle and other
BERRY MYRTLE and
[district.

the magistrate of a
ny kind; this means
eration,
used in Stralsund
bushel.

il; a thin gauze or
e.
or mineral; to stripe
&c.
[cloths.
ne Spanish broad-
used for making

der's shop in Spain.
ght thin vell.
anish linen.

vernacular Indian
apple, *Feronia Ele-*
th a large quantity of
l. The young leaves
practitioners as a
ulant in the bowel-
s.

which accounts are
Spain. The Spanish
copper coin.

me for the maws or
alves used for rennet.
of parchment made
very young calves; a
ed jaggedy or pain

okhinder who covers
and makes account-
kind of paper, books,
aratus for measuring
machinery.

ling machine, a light
e, worked through the
connecting rod, and
sure of the feet on
the wheels.

oil-lamp.

VELOURS, a kind of velvet or plush for
furniture, carpets, &c. manufactured in
Prussia, partly of linen and partly of double
cotton warps with mohair yarn wett.

VELOURS-D'UTRECHT, a woollen velvet for
tapestry and furniture coverings made in
the Netherlands.

VELOUTTE (French), velvet lace.

VELOUTIER (French), a velvet-maker.

VELTE, a small cask used in France for
brandy, measuring about 6 quarts (1610
gallons). In Germany and Holland this
measure is called a viertel.

VELVERET. See FUSTIAN.

VELVET, a soft dress material woven wholly
from silk, or of silk and cotton mixed,
having a loose pile or short shag of threads
on the surface.

VELVET-BRUSH, a brush used by ladies to
remove dust, &c. from garments made of
velvet. [velvet.

VELVET-DRESSER, a cleaner and dyer of
velvet.

VELVETEEN, a kind of fustian. See FUSTIAN.

VELVET-MANUFACTURER, a weaver of velvet.

VELVET-MOSS, a name for the *Gyrophora
marina*, a lichen used in dyeing, obtained
in the Dovrefeldt mountains of Norway.

VELVET-PILE, a kind of carpet with a long
soft nap.

VELVET-WEAVER, a maker of velvets.

VEND, a sale; the whole quantity of coal
sent from a colliery in the year.

VENDOR, one who disposes of any thing;
a usual condition in a public sale of
landed property, is, that the vendor shall
be entitled to bid only once for an estate.

VENDUE-MASTER, a licensed auctioneer in
the Colonies.

VENEER-CUTTER, one who saws furniture
wood into thin lengths, by steam-power
machinery.

VENEERS, thin sections or sheets of choice
fine woods, for overlaying furniture.
By the aid of beautifully adapted circular
saws, worked by machinery, veneers are
often cut of the thickness of one-fortieth
of an inch, a little thicker than a sheet
of writing-paper. See SCALE-BOARDS.

VENETIAN-BLIND, laths of wood strung to-
gether serving for a window-blind, and
which can be raised or lowered by a
string.

VENETIAN-DOOR, a door lighted by panes of
glass on each side.

VENETIAN-RED, a scarlet ore when pure,
but the colours usually sold under this
name are prepared from sulphate of iron.
Venetian red is sold either in lumps or in
powder.

VENETIAN-WINDOW, a window with three
separate lights.

VENGAY-GUM. See VANGA.

VENICE-SOAP, a mottled soap made with
olive-oil and soda, with a little sulphate
of iron in solution, or sulphate of zinc.

VENICE-TURPENTINE, an oleo-resin obtained
from a variety of the larch, *Larix Euro-
pæa*; it is used in the manufacture of
sealing-wax.

VENISON, the flesh of the *Cervus dama*. See
FALLOW-DEER.

VENISON-DISH, a metal dish to keep venison
hot at table.

VENISON-PASTY, flesh of the fallow-deer
made into a pastry baked, &c.

VENISON-PLATE, a hot plate for eating veni-
son on.

VEN-POLLAM, a kind of Indian handker-
chief.

VENTER (French), a wholesale dealer in
standing wood; a woodmonger.

VENTILATOR, a windmill or canvas funnel
or machine for conveying air into a
ship, mine, or building; a pane of perfor-
ated plate-glass, or revolving sheet of
metal in a window or door; an apparatus
in the chimney of a room to carry off
heat, &c.

VENTOUSE, a cupping-glass.

VENTOY, a fan.

VENT-PEG, a spile or peg to stop a vent-
hole. [steam.

VENT-PIPE, an air-pipe; an escape pipe for

VENTS, a Scotch name for chimneys, as
kitchen and room vents; air-holes in foundry
moulds.

VENTURE, a risk or stake; a speculation.

VENTURINA (Spanish), a precious stone, of a
yellowish-brown colour.

VENUE, the county, district, or locality in
which an action is to be tried.

VENER'S-HAIR, the *Adiantum capillus-Veneris*,
given as an expectorant, and forming the
basis of the celebrated syrup of capillaire. See CAPILLAIRE.

VERANDAH, an open portico attached to a
house; trellis-work round a colonnade or
covered walk facing the lower windows,
opening to a lawn or garden.

VERANDAH-BUILDER, a maker of wire or
wood lattice-work.

VERBAL-AGREEMENT, a contract or agree-
ment made by word of mouth.

VERBENA, an otto, one of the finest per-
fumes, obtained by distillation from the
citron-scented leaves of *Aloysia citrio-
dora*. Owing to its high price it is success-
fully imitated for ordinary purposes, by
mixing the otto of lemon grass with
rectified spirits, and this passes as oil of
verbena.

VERCOEKE, a Russian linear-measure, the
sixth of an arching, = $\frac{1}{15}$ English inches.

VERD-ANTIQUE, a species of green mottled
serpentine marble, much valued for its
beautiful marking.

VERDE, VERDEA, a white Tunisian wine.

VERDEE, a white Florentine wine.

VERDEILIA, a variety of white grape pro-
ducing a Madeira wine.

VERDEBER, a forest officer.

VERDICT, the judgment or award of a jury.

VERDIGRIS, the acetate of copper, obtained
by exposing thin plates of copper, for some
time, to the action of the cake or marc of
the wine-presses in the South o. France.

Besides the French verdigris, there are
green distilled, common, and crystallized
verdigris.

VERDITER, a name for varieties of a blue pig-
ment; a hydrated percarbonate of copper.
It is generally prepared by decomposing
the solution of nitrate of copper by the
addition of chalk. There are refined blue,
and green verditers.

VERDULENO, a green-grocer in Spain.

VENGE, the spindle of a watch balance; a rod, wand, or mace; a jurisdiction; a measure of length in France or Belgium, the mean of which, in the former country, is 67044 yards, and in the latter 52040 yards. It is also a superficial measure, the mean being 0.00626 acre in Belgium; 0.00654 in Holland; and 0.00929 acre in France. A French name for the English yard-measure.

VERGEE, an ancient land-measure in Normandy and the Channel islands, = 05040 acres. 2 $\frac{2}{3}$ verges making a statute English acre; a French measure of 538 square yards.

VERGE-MAKER, a maker of pallets; a branch of the watch-movement trade.

VERGER, the handle of a cathedral church.

VERGILLA (Spanish), gold or silver wire without silk.

VERIFICATEUR (French), a custom-house landing-writer; an auditor.

VERINO, a fine kind of Spanish tobacco, named from the place of its growth. See **VARINAS-ROLL**.

VERTAS, the name of the French silpiping establishment, similar to the English "Lloyds."

VERUCE, the sour juice of fruit not ripe.

VERLE, **VERGE**, other names for thevelte, a German liquid-measure. See **VELTE**.

VERMILL (French), silver gilt, or gilt bronze.

VERMICELLI, the flour of a hard small-grained wheat, made into dough, and formed into smaller pipes or threads than macaroni, and then dried until hard. It is drawn out into slender cylinders, more or less tortuous, like worms, whence the Italian name. Macaroni is made of a less compact dough than vermicelli.

VERMIFUGE, an anthelmintic; a medicine that expels worms.

VERMILION, the bisulphuret of mercury in powder, a delicate bright red colour, which is pale or deep. The Chinese vermilion is sold in packets.

VERMIN, a collective name for all kinds of predatory animals and insects, as foxes, moles, rats, beetles, &c.

VERMUTH, a kind of bitters.

VERNIER, a movable index, used for measuring minutely the parts of the space between the equidistant divisions of a graduated scale, affixed to barometers, theodolites, and most optical instruments used in surveying.

VERNIMBOC (French), a name for the Pernambuco dye-wood.

VERNIX, a name for sandarac.

VERRE (French), glass; a liquid-measure, the tenth part of the new pint of France. See **DECLITRE**.

VERONA-SERGE, a thin worsted and cotton fabric. It is also made of mohair and cotton, and of various colours.

VERSARA, an Italian land-measure, equal to 3 English acres.

VERST, **VERST**, a Russian itinerary measure of 350 feet; 1 verst = 0.663 British statute mile; 1 British statute mile = 1.568 Russian verst. In fruit basket.

VERVEUX; **LOUVRE** (French), a sweep-net;

VERA, a name in the Pacific islands for an armlet or bracelet.

VERNO, a weight used in Syria, equal to 253274 lbs. Some authorities make it rather less, 25136 lbs.

VESSLI, a ship or boat; a cask or utensil for holding liquids.

VESSETS, a kind of cloth.

VESSIES (French), binders; blisters.

VEST, a man's waistcoat.

VESTA, a kind of wax match.

VESTRULE, a porch or entrance hall; an ante-chamber or lobby. [coats.]

VESTING, cloth or silk material for waist-

VESTRY, an ante-room in a church for priests to robe in, for keeping documents, or transacting parish affairs in; a body of assembled parishioners.

VESTRYMAN, a delegate from parishioners.

VETCH, a leguminous plant, the *Vicia sativa*. See **TARES**.

VETICILING, the *Lathyrus Aphaca*, the seeds of which produce intense headache, if eaten in any quantity.

VETERINARY-SURGEON, one who attends to the diseases of horses and cattle.

VETIVER, a name for the *Khuskus grass*; a scent or perfume so named. See **CUSCUS-ROOT**.

VETTELIL, an East Indian name for the *Chavica Belle*. See **BITEL-LEAF**.

VETTURA (Italian), a travelling-carriage.

VIADRA, **WIADER**, a liquid-measure of Wallachia, = 3144 gallons.

VIADUCT, an elevated erection, resting on a series of arches, for the conveyance of a road or railway across a valley.

VIAL, a small long bottle.

VIANDS, dressed meat; food.

VICAR, the clergyman of a parish receiving the small tithes; a deputy or substitute.

VICARAGE, the residence or dwelling-house of a parish priest.

VICAR-GENERAL, the deputy of a bishop; an officer of a clerical convocation.

VICE, an iron screw-tool or holdfast, used by smiths, of which there are many kinds, as hand, bench, and parallel vices, fishing-vices, &c.; a machine used by glaziers for sawing lead into flat rods for case windows; a deputy; an acting chairman; a fault in a horse.

VICE-ADMIRAL, a superior officer of the Royal navy; a junior admiral, ranking with a Lieut.-general of the army. There are vice-admirals of three grades, who hold respectively a red, white, or blue flag.

VICE-ADMIRALTY COURT, a court in a district having Admiralty powers.

VICE-BENCH, a workman's bench to fasten a vice to.

VICE-CHAIRMAN, a person who presides at the lower end of a table, supporting and aiding the chairman or president; the deputy-chairman of a board of officers.

VICE-CHANCELLOR, a lower judge of chancery; the acting president of a university.

VICE-COMMODORE, a deputy commander of a naval squadron. [consul.]

VICE-CONSUL, an assistant or deputy-

VICE-MAKER, a manufacturer of iron vices.

VICE-MEX, smiths whose work is at the vice instead of the anvil.

VICE-P

VICE-RO

VICE-SH

VICE-T

VICE-V

VICE-W

VICE-X

VICE-Y

VICE-Z

VICTOR

VICE-PRESIDENT, a deputy-chairman.

VICKROY, a governor or officer administering the powers of a Kingdom or State.

VICISSA, an ancient Roman weight of 20 lbs., equal to 14.987 pounds avoirdupois.

VICE-WARDEN, the acting or deputy officer of a warden, as of the Lord-Warden of the Stannaries court.

VICHY-WATER, a mineral water.

VICISSY-DUCK, a West Indian water fowl, smaller than the European duck, and very excellent eating.

VICTIMIZE, to rob or cheat; to impose upon a person.

VICTORINE, a small tippet or short tie of fur for a lady's neck.

VICTUAL, a general name for food, provisions.

VICTUALLER, in Scotland a corn factor; in England a publican or innkeeper. There are about 70,000 victuallers in England; in 1855 there were 133,144 licensed retailers of beer, either classed as victuallers, or merely licensed to sell beer to be drunk or not drunk on their premises.

VICTUALLING, laying in stores; taking in provisions.

VICTUALLING-BILL, a certified account of a ship's stores or provisions.

VICTUALLING-NOTE, an order given to a seaman in the Royal navy by the paymaster, when he joins a ship, which is handed to the ship's steward as his authority for victualling the man.

VICTUALLING-SOCIETY, a union or association of operatives, &c. to supply themselves with meat and bread, &c. at the lowest prices.

VICTUALLING-YARD, a government storeyard for supplying provisions to vessels of war.

VICUNA, a species of the alpaca tribe furnishing a long reddish wool used for fabrics and for felting to cover hats.

VIDANGE (French), uilage.

VIDETTE. See **VERLETTE**.

VIDIMARAM, a vernacular Indian name for the *Cordia Myxa*. The wood is soft, and one of the best for affording fire by friction. The bark is deemed a mild tonic. The dried fruits of this and of *C. latifolia* have long been used as a medicine in India under the name of Sebistans or lobestens. They are slightly laxative, and are much esteemed as a pectoral. The seeds are deemed an infallible remedy in ringworm. The pulp is equally as aperient as that of the *Cassia fistula*.

VIDOMIA, a Spanish wine imported in pipes of 100 gallons. See **TENERIFFE**.

VIDRUCOME (French), a tumbler or large drinking glass.

VIDREDO (Spanish), a glazier.

VIDREYVAT, an old grain-measure of Amsterdam, equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon.

VIERING, an Austrian weight, the quarter or fourth of the Vienna pound, equal to 0.308600 lb.

VIERRDUL, a Dutch word for quarter or fourth, an old weight of Amsterdam equal to 0.259270 lb.

VIERRASS, **VIERMASS**, a dry-measure of Germany, ranging from 1.455 gallon to 1.711 gallon.

VIERTANTE, the Dutch term for square, thus the vierkante elle is the square ell of Amsterdam. The unit of superficial measure, answering to the centiare or mètre carré of France.

VIERTANTE-BUNDE, the square bund or boulier, a Belgian superficial measure of 0.0247 acre.

VIERING, an Amsterdam weight of 5.993 grains; a liquid-measure of Bremen, = 0.21276 wine gallon; a dry-measure used in Germany and Switzerland, varying from 0.14669 Winchester bushel to 1.04028 ditto. It is also a superficial measure equal to 0.32336 acre in Hanover, and varying in dimensions in Zurich according as it is applied to woodland, tillage, or vineyard.

VIERMASSE, a dry-measure of Brunawick equal to 0.22113 Winchester bushel. See **VIERRASS**.

VIERRASS, a dry-measure of Germany of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 gallons.

VIERTSEL, a German word for fourth, applied to liquid and dry measures, of very variable capacity in different towns and States; also a solid and superficial measure. For beer and spirits it is ordinarily about 2 English gallons, though occasionally much more. The Hessian viertel, as a grain-measure, is equal to 55-100th parts of an English quarter. In Vienna the corn metzen of 4 viertels or Sachtels is equal to 1.69 imperial bushel. The last of 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ viertels in Belgium is equal to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ imperial quarters. As a liquid-measure the Cologne viertel = 1.171 gallon; in Vienna it is 3.192 gallons.

VIERTLEIN, a grain-measure used in Wurttemberg, = 0.3047 pint. This name is also sometimes applied to the Swiss chopine.

VIERTZELL, a liquid-measure of Berne in Switzerland, = 0.7357 pint.

VIERZEL, a grain-measure of Treves varying from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 Winchester bushel; in Switzerland it is 7.519 bushels.

VIEW, a sketch or design; a survey or examination.

VIEWER, the superintendent of a coal mine; a road surveyor.

VIÈSSIS, a multiple of the as, a Roman weight, and expressing 20 lbs. See **VIÈSSIS**.

VIGNETTE, a small woodcut or printed illustration on a page.

VIGNOLE, a French vineyard.

VILLA, a country residence; a detached house; one surrounded by a garden or grounds.

VILLAVINA, a kind of Spanish linen.

VILLORIA, a farm-house in Spain.

VILLORIN, coarse Spanish cloth.

VINAIGRET, **VINAIGRETTE**, a small fancy bottle for Indies to hold aromatic vinegar or smelling salts.

VINAIGRETTE (French), a kind of two-wheeled chair drawn by a man, like a Bath chair. [see leas.]

VINAZA (Spanish), the last wine drawn from **VINE**, a general name for any climbing plant, but applied especially to the *Vitis vinifera*, a shrub or climbing tree cultivated for its fruit for the table or for making wine.

VINE-DRESSER, a cultivator and trimmer of grape vines.

VINEGAR, an acid liquor largely manufactured by fermenting vegetable juices, or from alcohol, sugar, cider, wood, &c. See **ACETIC-ACID**.

VINEGAR, AROMATIC. See **AROMATIC-VINEGAR-CRUEET**, a bottle in a set of table-casters for vinegar.

VINEGAR OF CANTHARIDES, a pungent blistering liquor, extracted from the vesicatory beetle; a piece of blotting paper soaked in it makes a ready blister. See **CANTHARIDES**.

VINEGAR-PLANT, the *Mycoderma aceti*, called the mother of vinegar, which acts as a ferment in making vinegar, serving the purpose of yeast.

VINEGAR, THIEVES'. See **THIEVES'-VINEGAR**.

VINEGAR-YARD, a place where vinegar is exposed to season.

VINERO, a Spanish vintager; one who owns and cultivates vineyards.

VINERY, a greenhouse or hothouse where vines are cultivated, and grapes ripened by artificial heat from stoves and flues.

VINE-YARD, an enclosure or garden where grape vines are grown.

VINGERHOED, the legal Dutch and Netherlandish liquid-measure, corresponding to the French centilitre, = 0.0176 pint; 10,000 vingerhods make a vat, and 100 vingerhods or 10 maatjes, a Netherland kan.

VINTAGE, the season of gathering grapes.

VINTIN, a Brazilian copper coin of the value of 1½d.; a Portuguese coin formerly current at Goa, containing 15 baeracacs or 2 reis each. [made and used in France.]

VIN-ORDINAIRE, a kind of common claret.

VINTNER, a wine-seller; a privileged member of the Vintners' company who can sell wine without licence.

VINTNERS'-COMPANY, the eleventh in rank of the twelve principal livery companies of London, which received its first charter in the 88th year of the reign of Edward III. Its hall is in Upper Thames-street.

VIOL, a stringed instrument larger than the violin.

VIOLET-DYE, a dye produced by a mixture of red and blue colouring matters which are applied in succession.

VIOLET-POWDER, powdered starch or flour scented, used by females to powder the skin.

VIOLETS, SYRUP OF, a pleasant medicine, formerly used, but now considered of little or no value except as a *placebo*.

VIOLET-WOOD, another name for king-wood.

VIOLIN, a musical instrument which has four gut-strings, the last or lowest covered with silver wire. The back, neck, sides, and circles, are generally made of sycamore, the belly, bass-bar, sound-post, and six blocks of deal; the finger-board and tail-piece of ebony.

VIOLIN-BOW, a bow string with horse-hair, for playing on a violin. fviolin.

VIOLIN-MAKER, a maker of fiddles or violins.

VIOLIN-STRING, prepared gut stretched across the bridge of a violin.

VIOLONCELLO, an instrument somewhat similar to the violin but larger, and held

between the knees of the player. It has the two lowest strings covered with silver wire.

VIRGINAL, a kind of piano; a stringed and keyed instrument resembling the spinnet — formerly in great repute.

VIRTUOSO, one skilled in antique or natural curiosities.

VIS, **VISS**, an Indian weight which sometimes bears the name of the puserree. The Burmese vis or picktha is 140 tolas, 100 ticals, 40 pollams or 3 catties, = 3 lbs. 2 oz.; 8 vis, therefore, make a maund of 25 lbs. The vis, however, varies in different localities: in Trichinopoly, it is 3 lbs.; in Masullpatam, 3.515 lbs.; in some other places it is much more.

VISA, an official endorsement on a passport, &c.

VISARY, a name in the Madras presidency for the vis, which there weighs 3.143 lbs.

VISAGE, vis, a dress carriage for town use.

VISCOS, clammy or tenacious.

VISHALA, an Indian name for the colocynth or bitter apple. The seeds are said to constitute an important article of food in Northern Africa.

VISIT, the attendance of a surgeon or physician, inspector, &c.

VISITE, a lady's mantle worn over the shoulders. [card.]

VISITING-CARD, a name-card; an address-**VISSARY**, a large kind of fan made, in the East, from the leaves of the Palmyrapalm, *Borassus flabelliformis*.

VISWASER, VISWESER, an Indian long-measure, of from 4½ to 5 inches; a superficial measure of 20 to 24 square inches.

VITELA (Spanish), calf-skin leather; vellum.

VITELLUS (Latin), the yolk of an egg.

VITELLOTTE (French), a kind of long red potato.

VITRE (French), a pane of glass.

VITREOUS, resembling glass.

VITRIOL, white vitriol is a combination of sulphuric-acid and oxide of zinc. For the other vitriols. See **BLUE-VITRIOL, GREEN-VITRIOL**, and **RED-VITRIOL**.

VITTEE-VAYE, another Indian name for the cuscus grass, *Andropogon muricatus*.

VIVANDERO (Spanish), a sutler.

VIVARIUM, a pond or tank, &c. for keeping fish in.

VIVDA, VIFDA, a name in Orkney and the Shetlands for beef or mutton hung and dried, without being salted.

VIVIANITE, a blue phosphate of iron, occasionally used as a pigment. [for ships.]

VIVRIER (French), an agent or victualer.

VOERCHETZ, a kind of German woollen goods, sold in the Cape colony to the Dutch.

VOET, a Dutch long-measure, ranging in different towns from 0.99935 yard to 0.94324 yard. [open basket.]

VOIDEE, a tray for table leavings; a shallow

VOISE, an old dry and solid measure of France, of very variable quantity.

VOILE (French), a sail. [ance.]

VOITURE (French), a carriage or conveyance.

VOLA, a Sanscrit name for myrrh.

VOLIGE (French), a thin plank of white wood.

VOLTH
VOLUM
or pa
VOLUN
city
and a
VOMIT
VORDIN
whit
penny
VOLLIN
suff,
VORTAN
VOTE, a
sion, i
VOTING
VOUAH
= 216
VOUCHE
duced
count
other c
VOUSSO
those r

WAAG
= 8
Sweden
WAD, old
charge
board,
of a fow
WADADD
Guiana,
grandif
size. T
and han
makes a
very sh
number
simonds
taste in
WADALEE
inspissat
WADD, W
bago, an
WADDING,
by tall
ing or li
non. Se
WADDING
sheets o
stuffing,
other de
WADMAL,
WADSET, a
WADRANT
sure, co
divided
coal in
WABER, a
for small
impres
Wafers
and whi
upon tin

ayer. It has
d with silver
stringed and
g the spinnet
e or natural
which some-
the pusseree.
a is 140 tolas
ttles, = 3 lbs.
ke a maund of
varies in dif-
inopoly, it is
3-515 lbs.; in
h more.
on a passport,
ras presidency
ighs 3-148 lbs.
r town use.

of the colocynth
is said to
article of food in

a surgeon or

o over the shoul-
[card.
d; an address-
n made, in the
of the Palmyrah-
[nis.

an Indian long-
inches; a super-
square inches.
leather; vellum.
of an egg.
kind of long red

glass.
a combination of
of zlic. For the
E-VITRIOL, GREEN-
DL.
lian name for the
on *muricatus*.
sutler.
k, &c. for keeping

in Orkney and the
mutton hung and
alted.

ate of iron, occa-
ent. [for ships.
gent or victualler
German woolen
pe colony to the

asure, ranging in
0-30058 yard to
open basket.
eavings; a shallow
solid measure of
le quantity.

arrage or convey-
for myrrh.
in plank of white

VOITIGEUR, light horsemen, French infantry.
VOLUME, a chemical expression for a portion
or part; a roll or book; a body of gas.
VOLUNTEER, one who serves in any capacity
as a soldier, and of his own accord,
and at his own charge.
VOMIT-NUT. See NUX-VOMICA.
VORDING, a Riga coin, = $1\frac{1}{2}$ grosschen or $4\frac{1}{2}$
whittens, and about nine-tenths of a
penny in value.
VORLING, a Hanoverian superficial mea-
sure, = 0.3234 acre. [wood.
VORTANQUE, the Spanish name for sapan-
wood.
VOTE, a suffrage; a decision given by divi-
sion, by word of mouth, or by ballot.
VOTING-PAPER, a balloting-paper; a proxy.
VOUAS, a measure in length in Siam,
= 21013 yards.
VOUCHER, an instrument or document pro-
duced to substantiate a statement of ac-
count or disbursements, or of goods and
other commodities received.
VOUSSOIRS, a name for the ring-stones or
those forming an arch.

VOYAGE, a passage taken by sea.
VOYAGEUR, a Canadian river boatman.
VOYAL, a large rope for weighing an
anchor.
VUCAIL, a thick rope for dragging timber,
made in Travancore.
VUCCONAR, a kind of yarn, of which canvas
is made in Travancore.
VUGN, a mining term for a large cavity.
VULCANIZED INDIAN-RUBBER, a mixture of
25 parts of caoutchouc with 5 of sulphur
and 7 of white lead, largely used for
tubing.
VULNERARY, any application useful in the
cure of wounds.
VULTURE-FEATHERS, feathers of species of
Accipiter, imported from Bombay, and
sold for stuffing beds, &c., the larger
ones for making artificial flowers, &c.
VUSHIRA, a vernacular name in India for
the *Pothos officinalis*, a large creeper.
The fruit cut in thin transverse slices is
the "gaj-pipul" of the Bengal bazaars,
and highly esteemed as a stimulant tonic.

W.

W A A G, a Danish and Norwegian weight,
= 39.33 lbs. The wang for tin in
Sweden is 128.2668 lbs.

W A D, old rope or rounding for covering the
charge and shot in a cannon; paper, card-
board, &c. used to ram down the charge
of a fowling-piece, &c.

W A D A D U R I, a native name in British
Guiana, for the monkey-pot tree, *Lecythis
grandiflora*, Aublet. It grows to a large
size. The wood is hard, close-grained,
and handsome; it is used for furniture,
and makes good staves for hogsheads. The
very singular pericarps contain a great
number of oleaginous seeds, larger than
almonds, which are much esteemed by
the Indians, although they leave a bitter
taste in the mouth.

W A D A L E E - G U M, an Indian name for the
insipid juice of *Acacia catechu*.
W A D D, W A D, provincial names for plum-
bago, and for manganese ore.

W A D D I N G, a soft loosely woven stuff used
by tailors; a spongy cotton web for quil-
ting or lining clothes; loose tow for a can-
non. See W A D.

W A D D I N G - M A N U F A C T U R E R, a maker of
sheets of cotton wool for padding or
stuffing, and for packing jewellery and
other delicate articles in boxes.

W A D M A L, a coarse, hairy, woolen fabric
W A D S E T, a mortgage of goods.

W A D U R A N E A, a Sindhalese carpenter's mea-
sure, composed of 24 angulas, which is
divided into four parts. The angula is
equal in length to a grain of rice.

W A F E R, a thin, round leaf of baked paste
for sealing letters, or for making official
impressions on, at the foot of documents.
Wafers are made of flour, isinglass, yeast,
and white of eggs, dried in thin layers
upon tin-plates, and cut out by a circular

instrument; they are coloured by red
lead, &c.; a thin, crisp sweet cake.

W A F E R - S T A M P, a metal or other seal with
a handle, engraved with some device to
impress wafers.

W A F F L E, a thin cake baked hard on an iron.

W A F F L E - I R O N, a gridle for baking cakes.

W A G E, W A E G, a Prussian and Belgian
weight. In Lelpsic 45.35 lbs.; in Antwerp
the waeg for lump coals is 149.9121 lbs.; in
Bremen for rice 131.8874 lbs.; in Denmark
and Norway it is only 39.64 lbs.

W A G E R, a bet; one who lays on chance.

W A G E S, money payment for labour or ser-
vices, either in a manual or mental capa-
city.

W A G G O N E T T E, a marriage to carry six or
eight persons.

W A G O N, W A G G O N, a long, four-wheeled,
strong-bullit luggage cart; a railway
goods van; a travelling-cart drawn by
bullocks in the Colonies.

W A G O N - B O I L E R, a low-pressure boiler for an
engine, with an arched top.

W A G O N E R, the driver of a wagon.

W A G O N - M A S T E R, the officer in charge of a
baggage-train. [wagons.

W A O O N - S H E D, a shelter for carts and
W A O O N - W R I O H T, a maker and mender of
wagons.

W A I F, a stray; an article picked up at sea;
any thing left without an owner.

W A I - F A, the expanded flower-buds of
Sophora Japonica.

W A I N, another name for a wagon.

W A I N S C O T I N G, the timber lining of a room.

W A I N S C O T - O A K, logs of oak imported from
the Baltic, for cutting into planks or slabs
for furniture, or for panelling rooms.

W A I R, a plank 6 feet long by 1 foot broad.

W A I S T, the part of the upper deck of a ship,
between the fore and main masts.

WAISTRAND, a lady's sash; the band of the trousers above the waist.

WAIST-BELT, a child's or man's leather belt.

WAIST-CLOTH, a long cotton wrapper worn round the waist by natives of India. See **DROTKER**.

WAISTCOAT, a man's sleeveless vest; an under-garment worn within the coat-(rooms and other servants sometimes wear outer waistcoats with sleeves.

WAISTCOATINGS, a kind of fancy fabric made of worsted, worsted and cotton, or worsted and silk, in which there is a pattern of some kind or other, worked by the loom; different-coloured yarns being employed. These fancy goods are chiefly made at Huddersfield.

WAITER, a table attendant at an inn or eating-house; a salver or tray.

WAITING-MAID, a lady's toilet assistant.

WAITRESS, a female attendant at table in an eating-house, or refreshment-room.

WAITS, night-musicians at Christmas-time.

WAKKA, a weight of Northern Africa, = in Algiers to 0.73470 pound; in Abyssinia to 0.87323 lb. It is also used commercially, and for gold and silver in Mocha, and the Red Sea coasts. See **YAKLA**.

WAKKA (Russian), shoe-blackening.

WAKES, the strong side-planks of the body of a ship, running fore and aft.

WALK, the district served by any vendor; that portion of the ambulatory of the Royal Exchange, London, which is specially frequented by merchants or traders to some particular country. See **MILK-WALK**.

WALKING-STICK, a staff or cane to walk with; of these there are numerous kinds, as Malacca - canes, Penang - lawfers, Whanghees, Supple-jacks, and other fancy varieties.

WALKING-STICK MAKER, a preparer of sticks and canes, who barks, varnishes, mounts, and ornaments them, and often also makes handles for umbrellas and parasols. The walking-stick trade is a very extensive and profitable one.

WALL, a brick or stone erection for a fence; the side of a building or room; a sailor's term for a large knot put at the end of a rope; a German name for four-score, or eighty pieces; an Indian weight for gold and silver. See **VALL**.

WALLABA, the *Eperua falcata* of Aublet, a tree abundant in British Guiana, the wood of which is of a deep red colour; it is hard and heavy, but splits feely and smoothly, and is much used for shingles, staves, palings, posts, house-frames, &c. The wood may be cut 30 or 40 feet long, and 15 to 20 inches square. It will not bear any lateral strain, and therefore should not be used for beams longer than 12 feet. The bark may be used for tanning, and a resin that exudes from the tree is applied to fresh-cuts or wounds.

WALLAMBA, **WARRAMBI**, a kind of sieve made by the Indians of Guiana.

WALLER, a mason; a term applied to men loading flats, a description of river-boat or barge.

WALLET, a travelling-bag; a pedlar's bundle.

WALL-FRUIT, grapes, stone-fruit, &c. grown on trees trained along walls.

WALL-PAPER. See **PAPER-HANGINGS**.

WALL-PLATES, timber resting on side-walls to support girders, &c. [lar limestone.

WALL-ROCK, an American name for granite.

WALL-STREET, the thoroughfare in New York, occupied by bankers and brokers, corresponding to Lombard street in London.

WALNUT, a well-known tree and its fruit; a common name for several species of *Juglans*, forming tall, stately trees, and esteemed for their seeds or fruit. The wood, from its handsome marking, is extensively used by cabinet-makers and turners, solid and veneered; it is also considered superior to any other for gun-stocks. Large quantities of walnuts are imported from the Continent.

WALNUT-OIL, a bland and useful oil obtained by expression from the walnut, which is made to some extent in Europe and in Cashmere.

WALNUT-PICKLES, young walnuts with the outer rind on, salted and pickled in vinegar.

WALRUS, a name for the morse or sea-horse, the *Trichechus rosmarus*, sought after in northern latitudes for the oil obtained from its blubber, and for its teeth, which furnish the most dense ivory for dental purposes.

WAMARA, a native name for the brown ebony of Demerara, the wood of which is hard and cross-grained, consequently not apt to split; it would therefore answer various purposes in naval architecture. It may be had from six to twelve inches square, and from 20 to 40 feet long. It is one of the handsomest woods of the colony, and would make beautiful furniture.

WAMPUM, a native name given to certain white and black shells, used as money, strung on a belt, by some of the North-American Indians. The shells used are a periwinkle, and the *Venus mercenaria*, a bivalve.

WAND, a thin rod of office; a lecturer's

WANGALL, **WANGLO**, a name in British Guiana for the seeds of the *Sesamum orientale*, which, when parched and pounded, make a rich soup. Their use as an oil-seed has been noticed under Gingelle. The fresh leaves of this plant, when broken and slightly bruised in cold water, form a muellaginous drink, used as a domestic remedy in dysentery.

WANGHEE, **WHANGHEE**, a name given to some canes imported from the East as walking-sticks, derived from the Chinese *Wang* yellow, and *hee* root, and said to be the root of the narrow-leaved bamboo. They are valuable on account of the sufficiently straight roots being difficult to procure. Many bamboos must consequently be destroyed before those particular roots of the requisite length and straightness can be obtained. The whanghee has a pale, hard bark, and flexible stem, with internodes of about an inch and a half, or two inches, and a number of little holes at the knots.

WANKLED

by the

other pa

WANNE, a

Wurtem

according

to the feel

WANT, a l

WAPENTAK

terti is d

view or d

WARANANA,

Guiana, t

which is n

and staves

WARANDERU

pector of h

WARD, a div

apartment

workhouse

town.

WARD-BEADL

the summon

WARD-CLERK,

WARDEN, a ci

officer in so

a kind of pe

WARDIAN-CAS

ing ferns, &

plants from

inventor.

WARD-INQUEST

a ward at a

weights and

sances, collec

WARD-MOTE, a

of citizens of

WARDROBE, a c

a detached pa

the same in.

WARD-ROOM, th

which the com

the assistant-

WARE, any sale

ware, thware

&c.

WAREE, a grain

WAREHOUSE, a

premises; a

goods which

WAREHOUSEMAN

dock-warehou

who keeps a

Manchester; o

WAR-HORSE, a c

WARIALE, an I

WAR-INSURANCE

for the risk o

of war.

WARMER, a vess

WARMING-PAN,

pan holding a

sheet of a bed

WARP, a small

for a ship; a t

run longitudi

fabric, and a

woof; a nam

fishermen for

so as to leave

soil; to tow

made fast to b

WARPET, a wo

WANKEL, an inferior kind of paddy used by the poorer classes in Cuddapah and other parts of India.

WANNE, a solid measure for hay used in Wurtemberg, being a cube of 8 feet, or, according to some authorities, 423.187 cubic feet.

WANTY, a leather grille.

WAPENTAKE, a hundred or district; the term is derived from weapon taking, a review or inspection of arms in olden times.

WARANANA, a large timber-tree of British Guiana, the wild orange, the wood of which is much used in the colony for oars and staves.

WARANDEUR (French), an overseer or inspector of herring-salting; a herring-curer.

WARD, a division or section of a lock; an apartment in a penitentiary, hospital, workhouse, &c.; a division of a city or town.

WARD-BEADLE, a parish or district officer; the summoner of a ward-meeting, &c.

WARD-CLERK, an officer of a city ward.

WARDEN, a custodian or guardian; a head officer in some companies, colleges, &c.; a kind of peer.

WARDIAN-CASES, glass enclosures for keeping ferns, &c., or transporting growing plants from a distance; named after the inventor.

WARD-MEETING, a meeting of the citizens of a ward at a court-leet, or to inspect weights and measures, examine into nuisances, collect alms for the poor, &c.

WARD-MOTE, a ward-meeting or assemblage of citizens of a ward for public business.

WARDROBE, a collection of wearing-apparel; a detached piece of furniture for keeping the same in.

WARD-ROOM, the room in a ship of war, in which the commissioned officers, down to the assistant-surgeon, live and mess.

WARE, any saleable merchandise, as hardware, tinware, earthenware, smallwares, &c.

WAREE, a grain-dealer in India.

WAREHOUSE, a store-room or wharfinger's premises; a shop; a place for depositing goods which have not paid customs-duty.

WAREHOUSEMAN, the owner or keeper of a dock-warehouse or wharf-store; a person who keeps a wholesale shop or store for Manchester or woollen goods.

WAR-HORSE, a charger; a trooper's horse.

WARIALEE, an Indian name for fennel-seed.

WAR-INSURANCE, an extra premium paid for the risk on marine insurance in time of war.

WARMER, a vessel to heat beer, &c.

WARMING-PAN, a brass or copper covered pan holding heated coals to warm the sheets of a bed.

WARP, a small rope or short hempen cable for a ship; a tow-line; the threads which run longitudinally from end to end of a fabric, and are crossed by the weft or woof; a name among the Yarmouth fishermen for 4 herrings; to flood land so as to leave a deposit of rich alluvial soil; to tow or draw a ship by a rope made fast to buoys, piers, &c.*

WARPEL, a woman who forms the woollen

yard or thread into warps or webs for the looms. (turning yarn.)

WARPING-HOOK, a rope-maker's hook for WARR'S-LENGTH, a short cable distance.

WARRACOORI, a native name for the wood of the white cedar, obtained in Demerara from the *Leica altissima*. It is light, easily worked, and very aromatic, and is used for oars and paddles, and for boards for the inside work of houses.

WARRANT, an authority or commission of any kind from a magistrate, or superior executive officer or body; a commission from the Admiralty to petty officers of a vessel of war. A dock warrant is a custom-house licence or authority.

WARRANT OF ATTORNEY, a special power of attorney to do some particular act for another, as to receive dividends, execute transfers of stocks, &c., which differs from a general power of attorney.

WARRANT-OFFICER, an executive officer in a ship of war, ranking next to a subordinate commissioned officer; the gunner, boatswain, and carpenter, are warrant-officers.

WARRANTY, a guarantee given of the character or soundness of merchandise or goods sold, or of a horse.

WARREN, a piece of waste ground where rabbits are bred.

WARRI-WARRI, a kind of Indian fan made by the natives of Guiana, of the leaves of the acuyuru palm, the *Astrocaryum aculeatum* of Meyer.

WARBY, a name in India for the sedimentary deposit from carnelian in grinding the stone, which is used for polishing the beads.

WASH, ten strikes of oysters; the wet refuse of cookery, or of distilleries, &c.; a cosmetic or lotion; fermented wort; a mixture of lye and waste saccharine juices, used for distilling.

WASH-BALL, a ball of soap; a sand-ball for washing the hands with.

WASH-BOARDS, pieces of board placed above the gunwale of a boat; skirting boards.

WASHED, covered with a thin coat of metal; linen cleansed by soap and water, and friction.

WASHER, a circular ring of stamped iron or leather used in connection with a bolt or screw.

WASHERWOMAN, a laundress.

WASHHAND-BASIN, an earthenware basin for a toilet stand; they are also made of gutta-percha or metal, for office, kitchen, or ship use.

WASHIBA, a strong, hard, durable, and elastic wood of Guiana, much esteemed by the Indians for bows.

WASHING-MACHINE, an agitating machine with revolving balls, or bonters, to save manual labour in cleansing linen.

WASHING-TUB, a long deep wooden tray or round hooped tub, for washing clothes in.

WASH-LEATHER, split sheep-skins prepared with oil in imitation of chamois, and used for household purposes, for dusting, cleaning glass, plate, polishing brasses, &c.; alumed or buff leather for regimental belts.

WASHSTAND, a piece of bedroom-furniture for holding ewer and basin and other requisites for washing the person. Sometimes it has a marble top.

WASTE, the refuse of cotton or silk; moorland or untilled ground.

WASTE-BASKET, a small office or library basket, for holding loose waste papers.

WASTE-BOOK, a tradesman's book for making rough entries in.

WASTE-PAPER, spoiled paper; old office writings, newspapers, &c. bought by waste-paper dealers, to sell again to shopkeepers, for wrapping-paper, or to paper-makers to work up into fresh paper.

WASTE-PIPE, a discharge-pipe for surplus or used water, &c.

WASTRELS, waste substances.

WATCH, a pocket time-piece, a well-known horological instrument for computing time, convenient for its portability: 14,000 or 15,000 gold watches, and 80,000 or 90,000 silver watches are annually assayed at Goldsmiths' Hall. Besides these, large numbers are imported from the Continent. In 1855, we received 32,708 gold, and 61,922 silver, watches, valued together at £218,410. Some watches are now made with such precision as to vary but a few seconds in the course of a year.

Those constructed with the greatest possible accuracy, and intended for astronomical or nautical observations, are called chronometers. A labour split, or division of time aboard ship, usually of four hours, but there are two watches called dog-watches, of only two hours.*

WATCH AND CLOCK DIAL SILVERER, one who silvers the face of time-pieces, a branch of the dial-maker's trade.

WATCH AND CLOCK GLASS MAKER, a branch of the clock trade, a person who employs blowers and makers of glass. See **WATCH GLASS**.

WATCH AND CLOCK TOOL MAKER, a mechanist who prepares the fine class of tools required in watch and clock making.

WATCH BALANCE-WHEEL MAKER, a branch of the movement-maker's trade.

WATCH-BARREL, the brass box which contains the spring, and to which it is attached at one end.

WATCH-BOX, a sentry-box.

WATCH-CAP MAKER, a branch of the watch-making trade; a workman who makes the cover for the works, and employs the springer, &c.

WATCH-CASE GILDER. See **WATCH-GILDER**.

WATCH-CASE MAKER, a branch or division of the watch-making trade; a person who employs a box-maker, outside-case maker, and joint-finishers.

WATCH-CHAIN, a short metal chain, attached to the pendant of a watch, to suspend a key and seals to; a guard-chain or breguet for a watch carried in the waistcoat-pocket.

WATCH-CHAIN MAKER, a manufacturer who employs several separate workers, as wire-drawer, link-maker, and rivetter, hook-maker, &c.

WATCH-COCK AND POTENCE MAKER, a branch of the movement-maker's trade.

WATCH-DIAL-PLATE MAKER, a branch of the watch-making trade, a person who makes the face, and employs a copper-maker, an enameller, painter, &c.

WATCH-DOG, a house-dog; one kept to guard premises, or to give notice of trespassers.

WATCH-ENAMELLER, a branch of the watch-making trade. See **WATCH-DIAL-PLATE MAKER**.

WATCH-ENGRAVER, a branch of the watch-trade; a workman who employs a piercer and hand cutter.

WATCH-ESCAPEMENT MAKER, a manufacturer of that part of a watch connected with the beats which we hear it give; these beats are the effects of the moving power, carried forward by means of the wheels in the movement to the last one, called the balance-wheel.

WATCH-FINISHER, a workman who puts the parts of a watch together, and employs a wheel and fusee cutter, and other workers in smaller branches.

WATCH-FITTER-IN, a branch of the watch trade; a person who overlooks the whole, fits hands on the dial, &c.

WATCH-FRAME-MOUNTER, a branch of the watch-movement maker's.

WATCH-FUSEE MAKER, a branch of the watch-movement maker's trade.

WATCH-GILDER, a division of the watch trade, which is divided into two branches, the gilder and brusher.

WATCH-GLASS, a small convex glass; a crystal segment of a hollow sphere, used to cover the face of a watch, in order to read the time and protect the hands. Lunette glasses are not segments of spheres, but have their edges abruptly raised, and the interior flattened; an hour-glass.

WATCH-GUARD, a ribbon or chain worn round the neck, attached to a watch pendant.

WATCH-HAND MAKER, a branch of the watch-making trade; a person who makes the metal pointers or indicators for the face of a watch, and employs a die-sinker, finisher, &c.

WATCH-JEWELLER, the person who attends to the diamond-cutting, setting, making ruby holes, &c.

WATCH-JOINT FINISHER, a branch of the watch-making trade.

WATCH-KEY MAKER, a manufacturer of the metal keys of different kinds, made to wind up watches.

WATCH-MAKER, a manufacturer, finisher, vender, examiner, or cleaner of watches; an artificer who arranges and fits together, in due order, the separate parts of a watch, after they have been cast or prepared by special workmen.

WATCHMAN, a night-guardian or policeman.

WATCHMAN'S-RATTLE, a large spring rattle to sound an alarm or to call for assistance.

WATCH-MOTION MAKER, a division of the watch-making trade, which includes other branches, as slide-maker, edge-maker, and bolt-maker.

WAT
wh
as
mo
ma
lan
ma
WAT
and
oil
WAT
JEW
WAT
very
ala
bala
WATC
men
a wa
WATC
make
watch
and p
to be
WATC
watch
WATC
move
WATC
the he
in a t
WATC
WATC
FINIS
trade,
other
maker
WATC
which
barrel,
axle,
and ke
action
the va
force t
in mot
measu
WATC
main-s
wire-d
perer,
WATC
or supp
WATC
busine
WATC
watch-
WATC
machin
WATER,
well-k
water
many t
not eas
rant w
In cit
certain
water,
mains,
househ
Water
casks o
ou boar

WATCH-MOVEMENT MAKER, a division of the watch trade, comprising many branches, as pillar maker, stop stud maker, frame mounter, screw-maker, cock and potence maker, verge-maker, pinion-maker, balance-wheel maker, wheel-cutter, fusee-maker, and other small branches.

WATCH-OIL MAKER, a person who prepares and vends the limpid oils required for oiling the movements of a watch.

WATCH-PALLET JEWELLER. See **WATCH-JEWELLER**.

WATCH-PALLET MAKER, a maker of the verge of watches, the pallets of which alternately stop the teeth of the swing or balance wheels.

WATCH-PAPER, an old-fashioned fancy ornament, or thin tissue lining, for the case of a watch.

WATCH-PENDANT MAKER, a person who makes the handle and ring outside of a watch to hold or suspend it: both case and pendant are sent to Goldsmiths' Hall to be marked.

WATCH-PILLAR MAKER, a branch of the watch-movement trade.

WATCH-PINION MAKER, a branch of the movement-maker's trade.

WATCH-POCKET, a small pocket fastened to the head curtains of a bed to place a watch in at night. [movement-maker's trade.]

WATCH-SCREW MAKER, a branch of the watch trade, a division of the watch-making trade, which is further subdivided into other branches, comprising the spring-maker, button-maker, &c.

WATCH-SPRING, the fine steel main-spring, which, being fastened at one end to the barrel, and at the other end to an arbor or axle, unwinds off the fusee, turning it, and keeping the watch going, while the action accords by its varying size with the varied energy of the spring. By the force thus produced other wheels are put in motion, from which the time is exactly measured by the hands on the dial.

WATCH-SPRING MAKER, a manufacturer of main-springs for watches, who employs a wire-drawer, hammerer, polisher, temperer, &c.

WATCH-STAND, a mantel-piece or toilet rest or support for a watch.

WATCH-STOP-STUD MAKER, a branch of the business of the watch-movement maker.

WATCH-WHEEL CUTTER, a branch of the watch-movement maker's trade.

WATCH-WORK, the steel, brass, and other machinery and parts of a watch.

WATER, the lustre of a diamond; a common well-known fluid. As an article of trade, water is vended from house to house in many towns, where the inhabitants have not easy access to it: it is supplied by itinerant water carts, at so much per bucket. In cities there are water companies, with certain vested rights, that convey the water through streets by large pipes called mains, and supply the cisterns, &c. of the householders at an annual rent charge.

Water is often supplied to ships' boats in casks or breakers, or by hose, and taken on board for use on the voyage.

WATER-BAILIFF, an officer having charge of the police of a fish-market, harbour, or river.

WATER-BOTTLE, a glass toilet-bottle; a bottle for holding water at table.

WATER-BUTT, a puncheon or large cask without a head, used for collecting rain water.

WATER-CAN, a tin vessel for holding water for a dressing-room.

WATER-CARRIER, a bearer or vender of water.

WATER-CART, a cart with water for sale, or for watering the roads and streets.

WATER-CASKS, breakers or other casks used for holding water for ships' use.

WATER-CEMENT, hydraulic cement. See **BETON**, and **CEMENT**.

WATER-CLOCK, a contrivance for measuring time by the flow of water; the clepsydra of the ancients.

WATER-CLOSET MAKER, a manufacturer of house privies, supplied with water for cleansing them.

WATER-COCK, a tap for drawing water; a street plug to supply water from the mains in case of fire.

WATER, COLOGNE. See **COLOGNE-WATER**.

WATER-COLOUR-DRAWING, a painting executed and finished with colours worked up with water.

WATER-COLOURS, cakes of pigment for drawing, that can be rubbed down with water.

WATER-COMPANY, a joint-stock company, which collects water for distribution through a town.

WATER-COOLER MAKER, a potter who makes porous jugs, &c.

WATER-COURSE, the bed of a stream; a channel for water through a town or fields.

WATER-CRANE, a machine for supplying water to locomotive engines.

WATER-CRESS, a wholesome vegetable, the *Nasturtium officinale*, of which fully 750 tons are annually sold in the London markets.

WATER-CRESS SELLER, an itinerant vender, usually a female, of bunches of water-cresses. [lined with china.]

WATER-DISH, a hollow dish of metal, or one watered silk, silk with a shaded or diversified surface. See **SILK-WATERER**.

WATER-ENGINE, a steam or other engine to water-filter. See **FILTER**. [raise water.]

WATER-FLASK, a portable bottle for water.

WATER-GAUGE, a tide-gauge; a rain-gauge; any measurer of the depth or fall of water.

WATER-GILDER, a person who gilds with a thin coat of gold amalgam, and volatilizes the mercury.

WATER-GUARD, a river police; Customs officers stationed on board ships, having different duties from the landing or water-side department.

WATER-GUM, a very fine tree of New South Wales, the *Tristania nerifolia*, with lofty cylindrical bole. The timber is close-grained and elastic, and valuable for boat-building. The tree reaches 100 to 120 feet, with a diameter of 30 to 50 inches.

WEAR, a dam to shut up and raise water; an enclosure of twigs to catch fish; to turn a vessel round by the stern, tacking being the reverse movement. *See* **WEIR**.

WEARING-APPAREL, garments for the person; articles of attire.

WEASEL, the *Mustela vulgaris*, a ferret-like animal; a destroyer of vermin. Other species of this family are described under **ENHINE**, **MINK**, **SABLE**, &c.

WEATHER-BOARD, a board to keep off the wet or cold; nailed boards lapping over one another at the side of a house, &c.

WEATHER-COCK, a vane made to show the direction of the wind.

WEATHER-GLASS, a name commonly given to the barometer, but also occasionally applied to the thermometer, hygrometer, and other instruments, for measuring atmospheric changes.

WEAVE, to entwine; to form cloth in a loom by the union or intertexture of threads.

WEAVER, an operative who works at a loom.

WEAVER'S-BEAM, a web beam.

WEAVER'S-COMPANY, one of the livery companies of London, whose hall is in Bowling-lane-street.

WEAVER'S-ENTERER, a shuttle.

WEAVER'S-HARNESSE-MAKER, a manufacturer of the loom apparatus used by a weaver.

WEAVER'S-HEEL, the handle or harness for guiding the warp-threads in the loom.

WEAVER'S-HOOK, the stay of a beam.

WEAVER'S-LEAM, part of the apparatus of a weaver.

WEAVER'S-LOOM-MAKER, a manufacturer of looms for weaving.

WEAVER'S-SHUTTLE, the instrument with which the weaver shoots the cross threads.

WEAVER'S-TURNER, a workman who turns shuttles and other instruments for weavers.

WEAVER'S-UTENSIL-MAKER, a workman who makes the leash, reeds, shuttles, and other parts of the apparatus and instruments required in weaving.

WEIL, linen cloth; any thing woven.*

WEIA, **WEINA**, a grain-measure of Tunis and Barbary, = 0.0087 bushel.

WEIBER, a weaver.

WEIBING-TAPE, a kind of broad tape.

WEIP, a term in Hamburg, in the linen trade, signifying a roll of 6 dozen, or 72 ell.

WEINKARDEN (German), teasels.

WEDDER. *See* **WETHHEL**.

WEDDING-CAKE, a rich plum-cake, ornamented and frosted with sugar, to decorate a wedding breakfast table, and served to guests and subsequent visitors to the new-married couple.

WEDDING-CAKE-ORNAMENTS, silvered ornaments to decorate a wedding-cake.

WEDDING-CARDS, the name and address cards of a new-married couple, usually printed in silver, or tied with silver-cord, sent to friends to announce the event, and stating when they receive return calls.

WEDDING-DRESSES, superior garments for

either sex, to be worn in church at the marriage ceremony.

WEDDING-FAVOUR, a bunch of white ribbons or a rosette, &c. worn by males attending a wedding.

WEDDING-RING, a lady's plain hall-marked pure gold ring, given by the bridegroom to his future wife at the ceremony.

WEDDER, a mass of metal or wood thick at one end, and thin at the other, used for sending wood and other substances; a lever; a mechanical power or tool of various kinds and modifications; a small fastening for a door or window.

WEDDERWOOD-WARE, a fine kind of pottery, named after the late Mr. Wedgewood, who carries out many improvements in the manufacture.

WEDRO, **VEDRO**, a Russian liquid-measure of about 2½ gallons, but varying in some districts. *See* **VEDRO**.

WEDDING-FORM, **WEDDING-HOOK**, **WEDDING-NOS**, implements or tools for cutting down or eradicating weeds.

WEDDS, the mourning garments of a widow.

WEEKLY-TENANT, one paying rent by the week, and liable to removal on a week's notice. [mourning by widows.]

WEEPER, a white linen cuff, worn on WEFT, the wool of cloth; the yarns or threads which run from selvage to selvage in a web.

WEIR, a superficial measure used by anglers in Prussia, = 0.1062 acre; in Saxony to 0.9948 acre.

WEIGH, to pole; to estimate the ponderosity of an article by the steelyard balance, scales, &c.; to lift an anchor from the ground. *See* **WLY**.

WEIGH-BRIDGE, a contrivance near a toll-gate, market, &c. for weighing loaded carts subject to toll, &c.

WEIGHER, an officer of customs and assize; one who tests weights, or sees goods weighed.*

WEIGH-HOUSE, a public place for weighing.

WEIGHING-MACHINE, any contrivance by which the weight of an object may be ascertained. *See* **BALANCE**, **LETTER-WEIGHER**.

WEIGHING-MACHINE MAKER, a balance maker; a person who makes large apparatus for weighing.

WEIGHTS, masses of metal, porcelain, &c. accurately adjusted, as a standard of ounces, pounds, cwt., and their subdivisions. *See* **APOTHECARIES-WEIGHT**, **AVOIRDUPOIS**, and **TRUY-WEIGHT**.

WEIHAUCH (German), frankincense.

WEIR, a permanent dam thrown across a river; an enclosure for catching fish. The Scotch weir consists of iron and wooden stakes with nets fastened thereto; a cralve weir is one with hatches.

WELD, an annual herbaceous plant, the *Reseda luteola*, a native of Europe, the stems and leaves of which dye yellow. The whole plant is cropped when in seed, at which time its dyeing power is greatest; and, after being simply dried, it is brought to market.

WELDBORES, a description of woollen goods manufactured in Bradford.

WELDING, the union of two pieces of metal together by heat and pressure.

WELL, a pit sunk to arrive at springs, for obtaining water. Artesian wells are carried to a great depth, to ensure a continuous flow of water. A compartment with holes in a fishing-boat, to keep fish alive; the cavity in a building, in which a flight of winding stairs is fixed.

WELL-BOAT, a fishing-boat with a well to keep fish in, to bring them alive to market.

WELL-BOBER, one who digs or bores for water; a constructor of wells.

WELLINGTONS, men's long boots so named.

WELL-ROOM, an apartment or building containing a mineral spring or spa, where the waters are drunk by invalids.

WELL-SINKING, the operation of boring for water.

WELL-STAIRCASE, a winding staircase, which occupies but little room in a building.

WELSH-FLANNEL, the finest kind of flannel, made from the fleeces of the flocks of the Welsh mountain, chiefly manufactured by hand. It is held in high repute for under-vestments and other purposes, but is dearer than that made by machinery in Lancashire and Yorkshire.

WELSH-MUTTON, a choice and delicate meat, obtained from a small breed of sheep in Wales.

WELSH-ONION, a name for the *Allium fistulosum*, a native of Siberia.

WELSH-RABBIT, toasted cheese seasoned with mustard, &c.

WELSH-WIG, a worsted cap.

WELT, a joint or fold; a border or edging; the inner lining reaching to the edge of the sole of a boot or shoe.

WELTED BROCADES AND QUILTS, articles with folds, lined and ribbed.

WELT-SHOULDERS, a name in the leather trade for cutted leather, fit for the welts of boots and shoes.

WERP, a Hanoverian dry-measure, the men of several of which may be given at 150757 Winchester bushel.

WERST. See VERST.

WEST-END, the fashionable part of London, commencing in the East from Charing-cross.

WEST INDIA TEA, a name for the shrubby goat-weed, *Cupraria biflora*, the leaves of which are occasionally used for infusing as tea, in the Antilles.

WESTMINSTER HALL, the seat of the principal English law courts.

WETHER, WEDDER, a gelded ram.

WET-NURSE, a female who suckles and nurses the infant of another woman.

WEY, WEIGH, an English measure of weight; for wool, equal to 64 tod's of 28 lbs.; a load or 6 quarters of wheat; 40 bushels of salt, each 56 lbs.; 32 cieves of cheese, each 7 lbs.; 48 bushels of oats and barley; 2 to 3 cwt. of butter.

WEYBEK, an Egyptian corn-measure, the 8th part of an ardeb, not quite a bushel.

WHALE, a large mammiferous marine animal of several species, frequenting high northern and southern latitudes, sought

for its commercial products. See SPERMACEETI, and WHALEBONE.

WHALE-FLUBBER, the thick fat of whales. See FLUBBER.

WHALE-BOAT, a long narrow boat, used by whalers, to pursue and harpoon the whale.

WHALEBONE, the commercial name for the balcen plates in the mouth of the whale, of which there are about 300. They are chiefly obtained from the Greenland and Southern whales, *Balena mysticetus*, and *australis*. It is softened by boiling, and is dyed black. The principal use of whalebone is for the ribs or stretchers for umbrellas, for canes, whips, and as a substitute for bristles in common brushes. In the form of shavings, it is sometimes braided into hats and bonnets. See FINNER-WHALE.

WHALEBONE-CUTTER, a workman who slices or draws whalebone into assorted lengths, for different purposes.

WHALE-FINS, a commercial misnomer for whalebone; the imports in 1855 were 284 tons.

WHALE-FISHERY, the pursuit of the whale in vessels specially stored and fitted for the purpose. This fishery is now chiefly carried on by the Americans who had, in 1856, 655 vessels, registering 204,209 tons employed in the South Seas and the North Pacific. There are some few British ships still prosecuting the Greenland fishery. The American vessels in the North Pacific have averaged 1000 barrels of oil to each ship for some years past.

WHALE-LINE, a long coil of small rope fastened to a harpoon, carried in a whale-boat, to secure the whale when struck.

WHALE, a ship employed in the whale fishery; a seaman engaged in the fishery.

WHALE-SHOT, a name among the Dutch and some English whalers for head matter or spermaceti from the whale.

WHANGHEE, a kind of Chinese cane. See WANGHEE.

WHARE, a landing-place or mole by the water side, in a harbour or river, for landing or shipping goods.

WHARFAGE, the charge paid on goods to a wharfinger.

WHARFINGER, the owner or occupier of a wharf; an officer or clerk appointed to attend at a wharf.

WHARNCLIFFE-KNIFE, a pocket knife with one large and two small blades. [SAND.]

WHARP, a name for Trent sand. See TRENT-WHART-NOT, a fancy side-board or stand for ornaments and knick-knacks in a drawing-room.

WHEAL, a Cornish name for a mine.

WHEAT, a name for species of *Triticum*, one of the most important of the food grains, and that most generally cultivated in Europe; the flour being the most nutritious and palatable of all the cereal grasses. The quantity raised in this country is very large, amounting to about 10,000,000 quarters, and we also import 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 quarters a year. See FLOUR.

WHEEL, a revolving disk or frame in machinery, or on which a vehicle is supported and moved. There are many kinds

of wheel
trailing-
wheels,
circular fr
ropes or
a ship's
turned t
paddles
water;
revolving
ing fite
stones, n
or yearly
culley fr
WHEEL-BA
londs, w
moving
WHEEL-CA
wheels;
WHEEL-CH
WHEELSW
made fro
from the
is used i
for coveri
coal.
WHEELWRI
wheels ar
WHEELWRI
livery no f
Gulldhall
WHEEL, a r
nally und
boiled or r
classes in
WHELP, the
to a win
surging.
WHERRY, a
ferry boat
WHERRY-M
WHEESTON
ening edg
of every
from the
formation
schist and
great ab
HONES, as
WHEY, the
butter an
from ml
toner, is
nearly r
colour, an
It is an
affectione
substance
substance
teristic
aluminou
whey, or
white whe
is made
cream of
WHIFFING,
pollacks,
WHIFFLE-T
WHIM, a w
ing orea,
worked b
WIND, a na

See SPERM-
at of whales.

boat, used by
on the whale.
name for the
of the whale,
000. They are
Greenland and
mysticetus, and
boiling, and is
use of whale-
catchers for un-
d as a substi-
brushes. In
is sometimes
met. See FIN-
man who slices
sorted lengths,
menometer for
1 1855 were 284

of the whale in
d fitted for the
now chiefly
ns who had, in
ing 204,209 tons
s and the North
w British ships
enland fishery,
the North Pacific
s of oil to each

a small rope fas-
ened in a whale-
whale struck.
l in the whale
d in the fishery.
g the Dutch and
head matter or
e.

inese cane. See
or mole by the
or river, for
s.

id on goods to a
or occupier of a
erk appointed to

cket knife with
blades. See
and. See TRENT-
ard or stand for
acks in a draw-

or a mine.
s of *Triticum*, one
f the food grains,
ly cultivated in
the most nutri-
che cereal grasses,
is country is very
it 19,000,000 quar-
000,000 or 8 000,000

OUR.
or frame in ma-
a vehicle is sup-
re are many kil-

of wheels, as driving-wheels, leading and
trailing-wheels, carriage-wheels, cart-
wheels, wheelbarrow-wheels, &c. A cir-
cular frame with handles, attached by
ropes or chains to the tiller, for moving
a ship's rudder; a potter's round board
turned by a lathe; a disk with floats or
paddles for propelling a steam-boat in the
water; a machine for spinning thread; a
revolving fire-work; in Sheffield, a build-
ing fitted up with a number of grind-
stones, most of which are hired at a weekly
or yearly rental, by a grinder, who grinds
cutlery for other persons.

WHEEL-BARROW, a small hand-carriage for
loads, with handles for supporting it, and
moving on one wheel.

WHEEL-CARRIAGE, any vehicle moving on
wheels; not a tied or sleigh.

WHEEL-CHAIR, an invalid or Bath-chair.

WHEELSHARP, a clayey cement or putty
made from the dust obtained in Sheffield
from the abrasion of grindstones, which
is used in the steel-converting furnaces
for covering the layers of iron and char-
coal.

WHEELWRIGHT, a maker and repairer of
wheels and wheel carriages.

WHEELWRIGHTS'-COMPANY, one of the minor
livery companies of London, which, hav-
ing no hall, transacts its business at
Gulldhall.

WHEEK, a marine univalve shell, the *Buccin-
um undatum*, the fish inhabiting which,
boiled or pickled, is esteemed by the poorer
classes in large towns.

WHEEL, the young of a dog; an appliance
to a windlass to prevent flighting and
surging.

WHEERY, a waterman's light river boat; a
ferry boat in a harbour.

WHEERY-MAN, a river boatman.

WHEESTONE, a smooth flat stone for sharp-
ening edged-tools by friction. Whetstones
of every degree in quality are obtained
from the older and newer metamorphic
formations. The finer varieties of mica
schist and talco-micaceous schist afford a
great abundance of such stones. See
HONES, and SCYTHE-STONE.

WHEY, the residual thin liquor, after the
butter and caseum or curd are removed
from milk; a posset; milk curdled by
rennet, which, when good, should be
nearly transparent, of a pale yellow
colour, and should have a sweetish taste.
It is an excellent diluent in febrile
affections, as it contains a crystalline
substance, termed sugar of milk. Various
substances are added, which give charac-
teristic names, such as acid whey,
aluminous whey, beer whey, mustard
whey, orange whey, tamarind whey, and
white wine whey. A cooling whey drink
is made with milk, wine, tamarinds, or
cream of tartar.

WHIFFING, a mode of hand-line fishing for
pollacks, mackerel, &c.

WHIFFLE-TREE. See WHIPPLE-TREE.

WHIM, a windlass or large capstan for rais-
ing ores, &c. from a mine-shaft, usually
worked by horse-power.

WHIN, a name for the furze or gorse bush.

WHIN-BERRY. See WHORTLE-BERRY.

WHIN-BRUISER, a machine for cutting and
bruising furze or whins to feed cattle on.

WHINSTONE, a kind of basalt.

WHIP, a small lift-purchase made by a rope
rove through a single block; a tied-up
flag used for signaling; a lash secured to
a stick for driving with. Cart-whips have
a very long lash. In the colonies cattle-
whips have a thong of twisted bark or
hide. Small twisted whalbone whips,
&c. are made for ladies.

WHIP AND THONG MAKER, a manufacturer
of whips of different kinds which are sold
by saddlers and harness makers.

WHIP-CORD, fine double-twisted strong
cord, used for whip-lashes and other pur-
poses.

WHIP-LASH, twisted hide, bark, or cord fas-
tened to the thong of a whip.

WHIP-MOUNTER, a person who puts handles,
ornaments, &c. on whips.

WHIP-MOUNT MAKER, a person who makes
the metal ornaments, ferrules, thongs,
&c. for whip-sticks and handles.

WHIPPER, a porter who raises coal with a
tackle from a ship's hold.

WHIPPER-IN, the assistant-huntsman of a
pack of hounds.

WHIPPLE-TREE, WHIFFLE-TREE, a swing bar
to which traces are fastened.

WHIP-TOP, a child's top driven round with
a lash.

WHIP-SAW, a saw set in a frame to be
worked by two persons.

WHIP-STICK, the stock or handle for a driv-
ing-whip;—these are of various woods,
according to the purpose intended, as for
coachmen's whips, gig whips, stock whips,
and carters' whips.

WHIRLABOUT, a round-about for children at
fairs, with small carriages or wooden
horses.

WHIRLIGIG, a toy spun round by children.

WHISK, a wisp or broom of dried stalks; a
cook's wire instrument for beating up the
whites of eggs, &c.; a cooper's plane.

WHISKERS, the hair growing on a man's
cheeks;—these are made and sold for play
actors, masqueraders, and others.

WHISKET, a scuttle or basket.

WHISKY, a spirit distilled from grain,
largely made and drunk in Ireland and
Scotland; (—EX) a light carriage for
quick travelling.

WHISTLE, a child's toy; a boatswain's or
sportsman's call; a shrill warning noise
made by a locomotive. See RAILWAY
WHISTLE.

WHIST-MARKERS, small coins or medals used
for counting or scoring the points of the
game of whist.

WHITE, a painter's negative colour; ceruse;
the albumen of an egg; a mark in a tar-
get for an arrow.

WHITE-BAIT, a small esteemed river fish.
See BAIT.

WHITE-BEAR, the large Arctic bear. See
POLAR-BEAR.

WHITE-BEER, a Flemish beer. *

WHITE-CEDAR, the *Cupressus thyoides*, a
North American tree. See also WARRA-
COORL *

WHITE-COATS, a fisherman's name for the skins of young seals, which weigh but from 60 to 70 pounds the dozen.

WHITE-COPPER, an alloyed metal; German silver.

WHITE-CROPS, grain and seed crops, as distinguished from green crops, or those cultivated for their roots or herbage.

WHITECROSS-STREET, a name for the debtors' prison of the City of London which is situated in that street.

WHITE-FISH, a name given by the Canadians to the *Coregonus albus*, a fish which abounds in the lakes of North America. *

WHITE-LEAD, a carbonate of lead; a zinc paint; the painters' principal white colour.

WHITE-LEAF. See **LEAF-METAL**, and **BRONZE-POWDER**.

WHITE-LEATHER, buff leather; alumed leather. See **CHAMOIS-LEATHER**, and **WASH-LEATHER**.

WHITE-LIME, whitewash for cleansing or colouring walls, &c.

WHITE-LINE, in printing, a broad division or blank space between the lines of types.

WHITE-MEAT, a term applied to young or delicate flesh food, as veal, poultry, rabbits, pork, &c.

WHITENER, a name in the United States for a colourer or white-washer.

WHITENING. See **WHITING**.

WHITENING-STONE, a sharpening and polishing-stone employed by cutlers; a name in the Sheffield district for a finishing grindstone of a finer texture than the common large ordinary sandstones.

WHITES, a miller's name for the finest flour made from white wheat.

WHITE-SATIN, pure, undyed satin, much used for bridal dresses, and lady's slips or under petticoats.

WHITE-SMITH, a worker in metals.

WHITE-SPRUCE, the *Pinus alba*.

WHITE-TALLOW, a class of Russian tallow, obtained from the fat of sheep and goats.

WHITE-VITRIOL, an old name for sulphate of zinc.

WHITE-WASH, a mixture of whiting, size, and water for whitening ceilings and walls; a slang term for getting rid of importunate creditors by passing through the insolvent court.

WHITE-WAX, bleached or pure wax.

WHITE-WINE, Sherry, Marsala, Madeira, or any pale-coloured wine.

WHITING, ground chalk washed in alum-water, to cleanse it from sand and other impurities, and dried in lumps; it is used as a polishing material, and for making putty and white-wash. A small delicate sea-fish, the *Merlangus vulgaris*.

WHITING-MERCHANT, one who grinds and levigates chalk, and makes it up into small oblong cakes.

WHITING-POLLACK, the *Merlangus pollachius*, common on the rocky coasts of Britain.

WHITING-POUT, a small sea-fish, the *Morrhua barbata* of Bloch; the *Morrhua lusca* of Yarell; the *Gadus luscus* of Linnaeus.

WHITLING, a name at Berwick for the salmon-trout.

WHITSTER, a woman who bleaches linen.

WHITTEN, a Swedish coin; sometimes called an ore or schilling; a subdivision of the riksdollar; in Nika, Rovel, &c. 64 whitens are equal to 1 riksdollar. The black whit-ten is only half the value of the whitten, or white schilling.

WHORLER, a potter's wooden wheel by which a rotatory motion is given to plates and other flat vessels.

WHORTLEBERRY, **WHURT**, a name for the fruit of species of *Vaccinium*, the blue, black, or red berries of which are acid, and eatable. Some are known under the name of bilberries and cow-berries. See **CRAN-BERRY**.

WICK, a cotton or rush thread for a candle or lamp, which supplies the flame.

WICKER, a small grown twig or osier; a basket-rod.

WICKER-BASKET, a basket formed of osiers. They are sometimes made lined with tin, for knives and plates. See **KNIFE-BASKET**, and **PLATE-BASKET**.

WICKER-WORK, a texture of osiers; baskets.

WICKET, a small gate; a row of stumps to be bowled at, at cricket.

WIDDELLIAM, a vernacular name in India for peppermint.

WIDE-AWAKE, a low-crowned felt-hat.

WIDE-GAUGE, the broadest gauge used on a railway, as in the Great Western, the rails in which are set 7 feet apart.

WIDGEON, a wild duck or water-fowl, the *Mareca Penelope*.

WIDOW'S-WEEDS, the mourning attire for a female who has lost her husband.

WIESE, a Dutch term for the cubic elle of fire-wood.

WIG, an artificial covering of hair for the head. There are various kinds of wigs made, as horse-hair wigs for judges and barristers; mohair wigs for coachmen; gentlemen's and ladies' wigs of human hair; play-actors' wigs, &c.; a fisherman's term for an old seal.

WIG-BLOCK, a shaped piece of wood for fitting a wig on.

WIG-BOX, a box for holding a wig.

WIG-MAKER, a peruke-maker, a person who makes wigs of human or other hair.

WIGTE, the Dutch name for the French gramme, which is equal to nearly 15½ grains, viz. 15'4339.

WILD-FOWL, a trade-name for wild ducks and other birds obtained in winter, in decoys, or by shooting.

WILL, a testamentary document giving instructions as to the disposal of a person's property and effects after death.

WILL-OFFICE, a prerogative-court; a registry for wills.

WILLOW, a species of *Salix*. See **OSIER**.

WILLOWING, **WILLING**, the process of opening the locks of wool by a devil or machine of many rollers with teeth.

WILLOW-RODS, thin twigs grown in marshy lands, used for making hampers, panniers, skips, &c. See **BASKET-RODS** and **OSIER**.

WILLING-MACHINE, a revolving cylinder, armed with teeth to open matted wool, and free it from dust. In some districts it is called the shake-willy and the twilly.

WILTON-CARPETING, a kind of carpeting with a pattern.

WIMBLE, a kind of instrument.

WIMPLE, a kind of river.

WINCY, another name for WINCH.

WINCH, a kind of crank given to the wheel of a mill.

WIND-CROSS, a name for the King Idges.

WINDCHESTE, a name for the Imperial.

WINDCHESTE, a name for the Imperial.

WIND-FALLS, a name for the trees; prof.

WINDGAGE, a name for the buckets, &c.

WINDING-MACHINE, a name for the body form.

WINDING-UP, a name for the habilites, an involute.

WINDLASS, a name for the chine, now anchors are raised on the windlass.

WINDLASS-CHINES, a name for the wind-mill.

WINDMILL, a name for the windmill.

WINDOW, a name for the admitting frame. The name is also given to the windows, as churches, &c.

WINDOW-BLIND, a name for the roller-blind.

WINDOW-BLIND, a name for the Venetian-blind.

WINDOW-CLEANING, a name for the cleaning of the window.

WINDOW-GLASS, a name for the sheet-glass.

WINDOW-GLASS, a name for the sheet-glass.

WINDOW-SHADE, a name for the shade of a window.

bleaches linen.
Sometimes called
subdivision of the
&c. 64 whitens
The black whit-
of the whitened, or
wooden wheel by
is given to plates

a name for the
inim, the blue,
cutch are acid, and
under the name
rries. See CRAN-

read for a candle
the flame.

twig or osier; a
formed of osiers.
is lined with tin,
is KNIFE-BASKET,

of osiers; baskets.
row of stumps to

name in India

ed felt-hat.
gauge used on a
Western, the rails
part.

water-fowl, the
spring attire for a
husband.

the cubic elle of

g of hair for the
is kinds of wigs
is for Judges and
is for coachmen;
is wigs of human
&c.; a fisherman's

ce of wood for

g a wig.

ter, a person who
other hair.

for the French
old to nearly 15 $\frac{1}{2}$

e for wild ducks
ed in winter, in

ument giving in-
osal of a person's
death.

e-cour; a regis-

. See OSIER.

e process of open-
y a devil or math-
teeth.

grown in marshy
umpers, painters,
MODES and OSIER.

olving cylinder,
en matted wool,
some districts it
and the twilly.

WILTON-CARPETS, a name for Brussels car-
peting with the yarn cut.

WIMBLE, a brace-bit, a carpenter's boring
instrument turned by a handle.

WIMPLE, a hood or veil; the winding of a
river.

WINGET, another name for linsey-woolsey.

WINGET, a purchase to a revolving-wheel;
the crank or handle by which motion is
given to the axles of lifting machines.

WINCHESTER-BUSHEL, the original British
standard-measure of capacity, given by
King Edgar, and kept in the town-hall,
Winchester; an old English grain stan-
dard-measure, used until 1826, when the
imperial bushel was introduced. The
Winchester bushel is 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, and
8 inches deep, and contains 2150.42 cubic
inches; while the imperial standard
bushel contains 2218.1907 cubic inches.

WIND, a reel for winding silk or cotton on.

WIND-FALLS, fruits which have dropped from
trees; property recovered unexpectedly.

WINDGAGE, an anemometer.

WINDING-ENGINE, an engine for drawing up
buckets, &c. from a well or shaft.

WINDING-MACHINE, a twisting or warping
machine.

WINDING-SHEET, a linen wrapper for a dead
body formerly used.

WINDING-UP ACT, an official act or judicial
course of proceeding, for ascertaining the
liabilities, and distributing the assets, of
an insolvent company.

WINDLASS, a circular axis or revolving ma-
chine, moved by crank handles, by which
anchors and other heavy weights are
raised on board a merchant-vessel.

WINDLASS-MANUFACTURER, a maker of ma-
chines for raising weights.

WIND-MILL, an engine or mill impelled by
the wind for grinding corn.

WINDOW, an opening in a wall, &c., for
admitting air or light; a lattice-work
frame. There are many kinds of win-
dows, as for cabins, green-houses,
churches, and houses.

WINDOW-BLIND, a calico or brown holland
roller-blind; and a perforated zinc or woven
wire short blind. See VENETIAN-BLIND.

WINDOW-BLIND MAKER, a manufacturer of
Venetian-blinds or of wire-blinds for shop-
windows or private dwelling-houses.

WINDOW-CLEANER, a frame for placing out-
side of a window, to sit or stand on when
cleaning the window-panes; a person
who contracts for cleaning windows.

WINDOW-CURTAIN, a long tapestry or
hanging for a window; a short, muslin
or gauze blind.

WINDOW-FASTENING, a bolt or catch to
secure the sashes of a window.

WINDOW-FRAME, the wood-work or iron
frame or partition for enclosing the panes
of glass.

WINDOW-GLASS MAKER, a manufacturer of
sheet and plate-glass, &c., for windows.
See GLASS, and PLATE-GLASS.

WINDOW-GLASS MERCHANT, a vender of
sheet-glass; one who supplies glaziers,
builders, and others.

WINDOW-SASH, the lifting or opening frame
of a window.

WINDOW-SHADES, rolling or projecting
blinds or sun-shades, sometimes transpa-
rent or painted, at other times canvas on
spring-rollers.

WINDOW-SHUTTER, a door closing on the
inside or the outside, and bolted or barred
to secure a window from entry.

WIND-SAIL, a tube of canvas passed down
a skylight or hatchway, to ventilate a
ship; the canvas sail or vane of a wind-
mill.

WINDSOR-CHAIR, a kind of strong, plain,
polished wooden chair.

WINDSOR-SOAP, a scented soap, well-known
in all countries for its excellence both as
a washing and shaving soap. It is made
either brown or white.

WINE, the juice of grapes, largely manu-
factured on the Continent for home use
and export; the juice of various fruit pre-
pared with sugar.

WINE-BAG, a skin vessel for holding or
carrying wine.

WINE-BIN, a partition in a cellar for keeping
bottled wine.

WINE-BISCUIT, a sweet, fancy biscuit served
with wine.

WINE-BOTTLE, a black or white glass-
bottle for holding wine.

WINE-CELLAR, a vault or cool place for
keeping wine in.

WINE-COOLER, a wrapper for a wine-bottle,
to be wetted, to promote evaporation; a
stand or utensil for wine-bottles, holding
ice, &c. to cool the wine in them.

WINE-COOLER MAKER, a manufacturer of
metal utensils for standing wine in to
cool.

WINE-COOPER'S TOOL MAKER, a manufac-
turer of the various tools used by the cooper.

WINE-DECANTER, a clear glass-bottle for
holding wine at table.

WINE-FINING MAKER, a preparer of isinglass
&c. for clarifying wine.

WINE-FLASK, a bottle for wine.

WINE-GLASS, a small drinking-glass, of dif-
ferent shapes, for holding wine.

WINE-GROWER, a cultivator of grapes; the
propri-^{etor} of a vineyard.

WINE MEASURE. In this the imperial gal-
lon is the legal standard, and is used for
every liquid; but the larger measures are
used very often only for a particular
kind, as wine, beer, oil, &c.

IMPERIAL MEASURE.

4 gills or quarters...	1 pint
2 pints	1 quart
4 quarts	1 gallon
5 gallons	1 pun or keg (brandy)
9 gallons	1 firkin (beer)
10 gallons (8 $\frac{1}{2}$) old meas.	1 anker (brandy)
18 gallons (14 $\frac{1}{2}$) ditto...	1 kilderkin
31 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons	1 half hoghead
36 gallons	1 barrel (beer)
42 gallons (34 $\frac{1}{2}$)...o.m.	1 tierce
63 gallons (52 $\frac{1}{2}$)...ditto	1 hogshead
84 gallons (69 $\frac{1}{2}$) ditto	1 puncheon
126 gallons (104 $\frac{1}{2}$) ditto	1 pipe or butt
252 gallons (209 $\frac{1}{2}$) ditto	1 tun (oil)

Thus the old wine measure will be found to
be considerably enlarged,—14 00000 imper-
ial gallons being equivalent to 18 gallons

of the old. In regard to all vessels of larger capacity, such as hogsheds, puncheons, &c.—they are gauged and charged according to the exact quantity contained therein. Many of the above measures are, however, entirely nominal. Wine is imported into this country in butts or pipes, and hogsheds, the standards of which are usually as follows:—

Pipe of Cider	100 to 118 gallons
" Port.....	115 " "
" Sherry.....	108 " "
" Lisbon.....	117 " "
" Cape of Madeira ...	32 " "
" Teneriffe	100 " "
" Malaga	105 " "
Butt of Sherry	108 " "
Hogshhead of Claret	46 " "
" Cape.....	92 " "
" Marsala.....	93 " "
" Brandy... 45 to	50 " "
" Rum..... 45 to	50 " "
" Tent.....	52 " "
Ann. of Hock	30 " "

See the various measures and wines.

WINE-MERCHANT, a general dealer in wines.

WINE-MULLER. See **MULLER**.

WINE-PALM, the *Manicaria saccifera*, of Gaertner; also called the troole palm. The leaves are used as thatch, and caps are made of the spathe in Guiana.

WINE-PRESS, a screw or roller press for expressing the juice from grapes.

WINE-ROOMS, a place where draught or bottled wine can be drunk.

WINE-STONE, a name in the Cape colony for arkol, or the deposit in wine-casks.

WINE-STRAINER, a funnel with a sieve or perforated metal holes for straining wine through.

WINE-VAULTS, the bar of a tavern or wine store; a place where wine is served at the bar or at tables.

WINE-VINEGAR, the ordinary vinegar of France and other wine-producing countries.

WINGS, side buildings or appendages; the shifting side-scenes of a stage; small imitation epaulettes or shoulder-knots.

WINNA, an Indian name for layers of the bark of the *Lecythis ollaria*, dried in the sun, and used in Guiana as wrappers for cigars. See **POT-PLANT**.

WINNOW, to fan grain, and separate the chaff.

WINNOWING-MACHINE, a fanner or blower, which drives off chaff, dust, &c. by means of wind.

WINSPEL, a dry-measure used in Berlin for lime. = 6 14 128 bushels.

WINTER-BARK, an aromatic medicinal bark, resembling *Canella alba*, obtained from the *Drimys Winteri*, a tree found in the Straits of Magellan.

WINTERLEIN, a German name for the *Linum catharticum*.

WIPZ, a mining term for a small pit or shaft, sunk from one level to another, for the purpose of ventilation.

WIRE, thread or filament of metal; the electric telegraph.

WIRE-BLIND MAKER, a manufacturer of transparent blinds, or thin gauze wire blinds.

WIRE-CARTRIDGE, a patented cartridge strengthened by wire ligaments.

WIRE-CLOTH, a twisted or woven substance made of copper, brass, or iron wire, used for flour machines, paper-making machines, kiln-floors, meat-safes and larders, window-blinds, sieves, &c. The finest wires are made on the Continent, often of sizes nearly as small as human hair.

WIRE-DRAWER, a person who extends the ductile metals, platinum, copper, silver, and gold into wire, by drawing bars of the metal through holes in a steel draw-plate, each hole being smaller than the preceding one.

WIRE-FENCE, hurdles or fencing of wire to keep out cattle from parks, lawns, or pleasure grounds; and also for shrubberies and vineyards, and for training flowers on.

WIRE-GAUZE, a texture of fine wire used for window-blinds, sieves, &c. See **WIRE-CLOTH**.

WIRE-GUARD, a protection for the front of a fire-grate, to prevent the sparks flying out.

WIRE-IRON, black rod iron made in South Staffordshire, and used for drawing out into wire.

WIRE-MAKER, a wire-drawer.

WIRE MEAT-COVER, a hollow shape of gauze wire to place over a dish with meat.

WIRE-PENDULUM MAKER, a manufacturer of the metal pendulums for clocks.

WIRE-RIBBON MAKER, a weaver of bands or lengths of crossed wire.

WIRE-ROPE, iron wire twisted into ropes for cordage, draw ropes, &c.

WIRE-ROPE MAKER, a manufacturer of rope of wire strands for rigging, and for other purposes.

WIRE-SIEVE, a bolter or strainer with a wire bottom.

WIRE-THREAD MAKER, a manufacturer of the flattened gut wire with which silk thread is covered.

WIRE-WORKER AND WEAVER, a manufacturer of articles from wire.

WIRE-WORKERS' COMPANY. See **TIN-PLATE-WORKERS' COMPANY**.

WISP, a broom; a small bundle of straw, &c. See **WHISK**.

WISPEL, **WISP**, a German corn-measure used in Bremen, Hanover, &c., containing 10 scheffels. Two wispels in Hanover make one last, equal to 82 imperial bushels. This measure ranges from 29-88110 Winchester bushels in Hamburg, to 707640 ditto in Saxony. The general range is from 35 to 40 bushels in different German and Prussian towns.

WISSE, the Belgian name for the cord or measure for firewood.

WISWUSA, an Indian measure of length, in Malwa, = 44802 inches; in Surat, = 43793 inches.

WITNET-BLANKET, a superior kind of blanket. [41-4886 acres.

WLOKA, a Polish superficial measure of WOAD, a dye plant, the *Isatis tinctoria*.

WOKYE, a

WOLF, the

of this a

coat lining

WOLFRAM,

niagaene

lead.

WOLVERIN

a wild ani

skins abou

furriers' u

WOOD, a ge

forest.

WOOD-ACID

distilled f

to the ex

and used

tute for th

WOOD-ASHE

WOOD-GRV

wood; on

in wood.

WOODCOCK,

tribe, the

is highl y

WOOD-CUTT,

pression ta

WOOD-CUTTI

person who

WOOD-ENGRI

pictures on

wood, to tr

WOODEN-CLC

the inven

wood.

WOODEN-LEG

a person w

WOODEN-SHO

of wood.

WOODEN-SPC

or carved,

or other pu

WOODEN-WA

which bucl

cles of Am

from the U

WOOD-HOUSE

room for fu

WOODLAND,

with timbe

WOOD-LOFT,

WOODMAN,

a forest-rai

WOOD-MERCO

vender of f

WOOD-OIL,

from the D

WOOD-PAYEN

in streets i

stones.

WOODROOF,

Asperula

Europe. It

sent of ne

almonds of

has been u

ruming clo

and used.

WOOD-SKIN,

made in C

the bark o

Simari or

manufacturer of
n gauze wire

nted cartridge
ents.

oven substance
ron wire, used
-making ma-
es and larders,
&c. The finest
ntinent, often of
man hair.

o extends the
copper, silver,
rawing bars of
n steel draw-
maller than the

ing of wire to
rks, lawns, or
so for shrubbe-
for training

fine wire used
&c. See WIRE-

for the front of
he sparks flying

made in South
for drawing out

er.
ollow shape of
a dish with meat.

manufacturer of
clocks.

cover of bands or

ted into ropes for
manufacturer of
rigging, and for

ainer with a wire

manufacturer of
with which silk

VEB, a manufac-
re.

. See TIN-PLATE-

ndle of straw, &c.

an corn-measure
er, &c., containing

peals in Hanover
Imperial bushels.

om 29-83110 Whit-
nburgh, to 70-7640

general range is
different German

e for the cord or

sure of length, in
es; in Surat, to

uperior kind of
[41 4866 acres.

icial measure of
salis tinctoria.

WOKYE, a name in Nubia for sixteen dollars.

WOLF, the *Canis occidentalis*. Of the skins of this animal we import about 10,000 yearly. They are much used as cloak and coat linings in Russia.

WOLFHAM, the native tungstate of iron and manganese, termed in Cornwall mock lead.

WOLVERINE, another name for the glutton, a wild animal, the *Gulo Arcticus*, of whose skins about 1,000 are annually imported for furriers' use from North America.

WOOD, a general name for timber or fuel; a forest.

WOOD-ACID, an inferior pyroiligneous acid, distilled from oak, beech, ash, &c., made to the extent of about 200 tons a-year, and used by calico-printers as a substitute for the higher priced acids. [ASIA.]

WOOD-ASHES, the ashes of wood. See POT-WOOD-CARVER, a chaper and ornament of wood; one who cuts figures and designs in wood.

WOODCOCK, a migratory bird of the snipe tribe, the *Scopax rusticola*, whose flesh is highly esteemed.

WOOD-CUT, an engraving on wood; an impression taken therefrom.

WOOD-CUTTER, one who fells timber; a person who saws or chops up wood.

WOOD-ENGRAVER, an artist who cuts pictures or drawings on blocks of box-wood, to take impressions from.

WOODEN-CLOCK, a clock in which much of the movement, the case, &c. are of wood.

WOODEN-LEG, a stump or support made for a person who has lost a leg.

WOODEN-SHOE, a sabot; a shoe shaped out of wood.

WOODEN-SPOON, a spoon made of wood, plain or carved, for ordinary use, serving salad or other purposes.

WOODEN-WARE, a general name under which buckets, bowls, and various articles of American manufacture are shipped from the United States' ports.

WOOD-HOUSE, WOOD-LOFT, a shed or store-room for fuel.

WOODLAND, ground covered or interspersed with timber; forest-land.

WOOD-LOFT. See WOOD-HOUSE.

WOODMAN, a timber-cutter; a lumberer; a forest-ranger.

WOOD-MERCHANT, a dealer in timber; a vender of fire-wood.

WOOD-OIL, a resinous oil obtained in Canara from the *Dipterocarpus laevis*.

WOOD-PAVEMENT, blocks of wood laid down in streets instead of flag-stones or paving-stones.

WOODROOF, WOODRUFF, a wild plant, the *Asperula odorata*, found in woods in Europe. The herb while drying has the scent of new hay, approaching to bitter almonds or heliotrope. This pleasant scent has been used for flavouring wine, perfuming clothes, &c. It is deemed diuretic, and used as a substitute for tea.

WOOD-SKIN, a large kind of river canoe made in Guiana by the Indians, from the bark of the purpleheart-tree and the Sumari or locust-tree: some of these

canoes are large enough to carry from 20 to 25 persons with perfect safety in smooth water.

WOOD-SORREL, the *Oxalis Acetosella*, a wild plant, which is powerfully and most agreeably acid, making a refreshing and wholesome conserve with sugar.

WOOD-STAMPS, block-prints, and carved work for impressing figures and colours on paper or fabrics.

WOOD-TYPE, large letters for printing with, cut in wood, used for placards and job-work.

WOOD VINEGAR. See PYROLIGNEOUS ACID.

WOOL, the wet or cross texture of fabrics.

WOOGINOOS, a name in Abyssinia for the *Brucea antidysenterica*, the bark of which is considered in that country a valuable remedy in dysentery and severe cases of diarrhoea.

WOOL, the soft curly hair or fleecy covering of sheep—one of the most important of animal fibres, in which the trade, home and foreign, reaches nearly 100,000 tons a year. The kinds of wool raised at home, and received from abroad, are very numerous.

WOOL-BROKER, a dealer in wool, on account of importers and merchants.

WOOL-BURLERS, women who remove the little knots or extraneous matters from wool, and from the surface of woollen cloth.

WOOL-BUYER a person conversant in the properties and qualities of wool, employed to buy for manufacturers.

WOOL-CARBER, a person who prepares wool for yarn by passing it over wire dents or cards, and forms the wool into slivers or short rolls.

WOOL-COMB, a metal-toothed hand instrument for combing wool; also a machine to perform the same operation.

WOOL-COMBER, a person employed to comb the long wool of which stuffs and worsted goods are made. This is done by passing the wool through heated iron combs, which takes away the lamina or feathery part of the wool, and approximates it to the nature of silk and cotton.

WOOL-DYED, yarn dyed after being scoured and before making up; not piece-dyed.

WOOL-CROWER, a grazer or breeder of sheep for their fleeces. [districts.]

WOOL-HALL, a trade-market in the woollen

WOOLEN-CARDING MACHINE, a scribbling-machine or carding-engine for breaking down the fibres, and making them more uniform in length, so as to render the thread, subsequently formed, free from inequalities.

WOOLEN-CORDS, a manufacture of one part cotton and three parts wool.

WOOLEN-DRAPER, a dealer in woollen cloths.

WOOLEN DRIVING-BELT MAKER, a maker of stout straps or bands for connecting machinery.

WOOLEN-DYER, a person who dyes wool in the piece or in the yarn.

WOOLEN-PRINTER, an operative who impresses patterns or colours on woollen or mixed fabrics.

WOOLLEN-SCRIBBLERS, WOOL-SCRIBBLERS. machines for combing or preparing wool into thin downy translucent layers.

WOOLLENS, textile fabrics made of wool, or of wool mixed with cotton, or some other similar material.

WOOLLY-BUTT, a local name in New South Wales for a very large and fine timber tree, a species of *Eucalyptus*, which reaches an average height of 100 to 150 feet, and a diameter of 36 to 72 inches. The wood is much prized for felloes of wheels, and other work requiring strength and toughness.

WOOLMAN, a dealer in wool.

WOOLMAN'S COMPANY, one of the minor livery companies of London, which has no hall.

WOOL-MERCHANT, a wholesale dealer in wool; an importer of foreign and colonial wool.

WOOL-MOATER, a boy employed in picking wool, and cleansing it from lumps of pitch and other impurities. [240 lbs.]

WOOL-PACK, a large bundle or bale of wool

WOOL-SALE, a periodical public sale, in London or Liverpool, for the disposal of large quantities of wool.

WOOL-SHEET, a packing-wrapper for bales of wool.

WOOL-SORTER, a man employed in sorting the wools of different lengths, qualities, and countries, into the kinds suited for special manufactures.

WOOL-STAPLER, a wool-sorter in the manufacturing districts; a wholesale dealer in wool.

WOOL-STOCKS, heavy wooden hammers for milling cloth, or driving the threads of the web together.

WOOL WRIGHT. The following are the subdivisions used in weighing wool:—

7 lbs. avoidupois.....	1 clove.
2 cloves, or 14 lbs.....	1 stone.
2 stones, or 28 lbs.....	1 tod.
6½ tods, or 18½ lbs.....	1 wey.
2 weys, or 36½ lbs.....	1 sack.
12 sacks, or 438 lbs.....	1 last.
20 lbs.....	1 score.
12 scores.....	1 pack.

The weight of the bale or pack of wool from different countries varies. See **BALE.**

WOO-PEI-TZE, the name for the large curious-shaped Chinese galls found, it is believed, on the *Rhus seminata* of Murray, or on the *Distylium racemosum* of Zuccarini. These galls have been lately imported to some extent.

WOORAL, Wooral, a virulent poison made by the Indians of Guiana from several plants, of which the *Strychnos toxifera* appears to be the principal.

WOOTZ, a valuable kind of steel made in India from magnetic iron ore, and celebrated for the toughness and durability of the cutting edges made from it.

WORK, labour or employment; occupation of any kind; embroidery, needlework, or sewing; the resulting product of labour; a book; to ferment or froth.

WORK-BAG, a lady's reticule for holding needlework.

WORK-BOX, a lady's table-companion, with instruments and materials for work.

WORK-BOX-INSTRUMENT MAKER, a manufacturer of scissors, bodkins, reels, and other instruments, fittings, and appliances for a lady's work-box.

WORKHOUSE, a poor-house; a union house, maintained by poor's rates, for the reception and maintenance of paupers.

WORKING-CLASSES, labourers and operatives; those engaged in manual labour.

WORKMAN, a mechanic or operative; an assistant in any handicraft.

WORKSHOP, a carpenter's shed; a tailor's working-room; any place where work is carried on.

WORK-TABLE, a small fancy table for ladies to sit to.

WORLOKI (Russian), felt.

WORM, a spiral metal pipe or screw; the tubular coil of a still, lodged in water, through which the spirit is run or condensed.

WORMING, a seaman's term for filling up the interstices of a rope, so as to render it even for wrapping over, or serving, as it is termed, with yarn; removing the ligament under a dog's tongue.

WORM-POWDER, a vermifuge, or medicine for expelling worms.

WORM-SEED, a commercial substance composed principally of the flower-buds of some doubtful species of *Artemisia*, largely used in medical practice in Germany, and imported into this country. The American worm-seed, or "Jerusalem oak," *Chenopodium anthelminticum*, is a very common weed; the herb and seeds contain a peculiar essential oil, of very strong vermifuge properties.

WORMWOOD, a common name for several species of *Artemisia*, bitter aromatic herbs cultivated for medicinal purposes. See **SOUTHERNWOOD**, and **SEMENCEINE**.

WORSTED, a thread spun of wool that has been combed, and which, in the spinning, is twisted harder than ordinary. It is chiefly used for knitting or weaving into carpets, stockings, caps, gloves, &c.

WORSTED AND YARN MERCHANT, a dealer in woollen thread and carded wool, yarn for the weaver, merino, lustre, and smallware yarns, &c.

WORSTED-DYER, a person who dyes the worsted yarn of different shades of colour.

WORSTED-REPOSITORY, a Berlin warehouse; a shop where fancy knitting-wools are sold.

WORSTED-SPINNER, a twister of wool into yarn, or long filaments. [SEE] **WORM**

WORSTED-YARN MEASURE. See **YARN-MEASURE**.

WORT, a sweet infusion of mait; new beer unfermented.

WORWAN (Russian), train-oil.

WOORAL-POISON. See **WOORAL**.

WOVE-PAPERS, writing-papers with a uniform surface, and not ribbed like laid papers.

WRACK-GRASS, the *Zostera marina*, an aquatic plant, collected for manure, for making kelp, and for stuffing upholstery.

WRAPPER, a railway rug; a neck shawl; a dressing-gown or loose garment.

WRAPPY
WRASSE old w much
WREATH flower
WRECK ship, o
WRECKE or colle
 the sea
WRECK-J
 of the e
 terest o
WRENCH
 whicrev
WRENCH
WREST, a
WRESTLE
 with an
WRIGHT,
 there a
 shipwre
 land, a
WRINGING
 turer of
 ing wet
WRISTBAN
 of a shirt
WRIST-LIN
 for a shir
 wristban
WRIT, an
 law-cour
 a debtor,
WRITER, an
 in the E
 Scotch at
WRITING, a
 conveyan
WRITING-B
WRITING-C
 writing p

X the Ro
 ale of se
 quality.
XADRES (P
XANTHIC-A
 combinat
 sulphure
 of pure p
XAPOIPA, a
XATO (Spa
XEBEC, a s
 vessel in
XERAPHIM
 Bombay,

YABBA,
 a sing
YABOLAM
 to ½ lb.

ompanion, with
for work.

AKER, a manu-
fingers, reels, and
appli-
ce.

a union house,
s, for the recep-
paupers.

ers and opera-
annual labour,
er operative; an

shed; a tailor's
e where work is

y table for ladies

or screw; the
dged in water,
it is run or cou-

m for filling up
so as to render
er, or serving, as it
moving the liga-

ue.
uge, or medicine

al substance com-
the flower-buds of

Artemisia, largely
in Germany, and
stry. The Ameri-

"Jerusalem oak,"
aticum, is a very
rb and seeds con-

oil, of very strong

name for several
ter aromatic herbs
al purposes. See

EMENCINE.
of wool that has
h, in the spinning,
ordinary. It is

g or weaving into
g, gloves, &c.

ERCHANT, a dealer in
dred wool, yarn for
tre, and smallware

son who dyes the
shades of colour.

Berlin warehouse;
knitting-wools are

ister of wool into
[SURE]

E. See YARN-MEA-
of malt; new beer

n-oll.
VOORARI.
papers with a uni-
t ribbed like laid

astera marina, an
ed for manure, for
stuffing upholstery.

g; a neck shawl;
e garment.

WRAPPING-PAPER, coarse packing paper.
WRASSE, a name for the *Labrus linea*, or
old wife, a fish with soft flesh, and not
much esteemed as food.

WREATH, a garland of artificial leaves and
flowers, worn on the head by ladies.

WRECK, the hull or remains of a stranded
ship, or a vessel abandoned on the ocean.

WRECKER, one who robs the wrecks of ships
or collects the goods cast on the shore by
the sea.

WRECK-MASTER, a person who takes charge
of the salvage from a wreck, for the in-
terest of the owners.

WRENCH, an instrument for screwing or
unscrewing.

WRENCH-HAMMER. See HAMMER.
WREST, a turning instrument.

WRESTLER, an athlete; one who contests
with another in a trial of strength.

WRIGHT; a maker; a workman; thus
there are cartwrights, ploughwrights,
shipwrights, wheelwrights, &c. In Scot-
land, a joiner or carpenter.

WRINGING-MACHINE MAKER, a manufac-
turer of machines for squeezing or twist-
ing wet linen.

WRISTBAND, the narrow band at the end
of a shirt sleeve.

WRIST-LINK, a link, or connected buttons
for a shirt sleeve, to hold the sides of the
wristband together.

WRIT, an official notice or precept from a
law-court; a legal instrument served on
a debtor, as the first step to an action.

WRITER, an author or clerk; a civil officer
in the East India Company's service; a
Scotch attorney; a sign-painter or letterer.

WRITING, an inscription; a book; a deed or
conveyance.

WRITING-BOOK, a copy-book.
WRITING-CASE, a portable case holding
writing materials.

WRITING-DESK, a sloping school-desk; a
lock-up case with stationery, and the ap-
pliances for corresponding.

WRITING-INK MAKER, a manufacturer of
fluid inks for writing with. See INK.

WRITING-MASTER, a good penman; a teacher;
one who gives instruction in writing.

WRITING-PAPER, brief-paper; foolscap, post,
and note papers, for writing on.

WRITING-TABLE, a table of convenient
height for writing at; a table for a library
or study.

WROUGHT-IRON, malleable iron; metal which
has been bent; not cast iron. [net.]

W.S., abbreviation for "Writer to the Sig-
nificatio (Russian), calico.

WUDRU (Russian), sea-otter skins.
WUKAREA, the keeper of an establishment for
cleaning cotton in India.

WUNDERSALZ (German), Glauber's salts.
WUROBOTKI (Russian), slink lumb-skins.

WURD, an Arab name for the hundred-
leaved rose, cultivated for preparing dis-
tilled water, and for obtaining the essential
oil from.

WURUS, a brick-red powder somewhat re-
sembling dragon's-blood, collected from
the seed-vessels of an euphorbiaceous tree,
Rottlera tinctoria, and used in Eastern
Africa and the East Indies, as a dye for silk,
and also medicinally.

WUAST (French), a wagon for the surgery
department of an army; a kind of wooden
horse, running on wheels, used in the salt
mines on the Continent.

WUSA, an Indian long-measure, in Surat,
= to 2711 yards; in Malwa, to 2488 yards.
For timber measurement the Surat wusa
is only 1388 inches.

WYCH-ELM, the *Ulmus montana*.
WYTH, a name for the white hoop, or basket
wyth of Jamaica, *Tournefortia bicolor*,
Swartz.

X.

X, the Roman numeral for 10; a mark on
malt-liquor casks, two X's meaning
als of second quality, three X's of first
quality.

XADRES (Portuguese), a chess-board.
XANTHIC-ACID, a yellow acid obtained in
combination with potassa, by agitating
sulphuret of carbon, mixed with solution
of pure potassa, in strong alcohol.

XAPOIPA, a kind of pancake made in Spain.
XATO (Spanish), a yearling calf.

XEBEC, a small lateen-rigged three-masted
vessel in the Mediterranean.

XERAPHIM, an old money of account in
Bombay, equal to three-fifths of a rupee.

XERES, a name for sherry, from the district
of its growth.

XERIFF, a former gold coin, current in
Egypt and Turkey, for about 9s. 6d.
Another name for the ducat in Mo-
rocco.

XESTAS, an ancient Greek liquid and dry
measure. The former was equal to 0.14252
gallon; the latter to 0.015310 ditto.

XILON, an ancient Greek measure of length,
= 1.5175 yard.

XILOPROGRAPHY, a new art of represent-
ing objects on wood, by means of fire.

XISTER, a surgeon's instrument for scrap-
ing bones.

Y.

YABBA, a name, in the West Indies, for
a small glazed earthen pot or pipkin.

YABOLAM, a weight in Masulipatan equal
to $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.

YACCA-WOOD, an ornamental Jamaica-
wood, the produce of a small tree, the
Podocarpus Yacca, used for cabinet pur-
poses.

YACHT, a fast-sailing decked pleasure vessel which enjoys certain exemptions and privileges from port-charges and other regulations. A first-class yacht is one above 30 tons burthen.

YACHT-CLUB, an assemblage or union of yacht owners, conforming to certain rules and regulations, and acting under a commodore. There are 18 or 20 royal yacht clubs in the United Kingdom, comprising in the aggregate 500 or 600 yachts.

YACHT-SQUADRON, the principal English yacht club, whose club-house and meeting place is at Cowes.

YADUM, a weight in Mysore of 150 lbs.; also called a panckakum.

YAGER, a rifleman; a huntsman.

YAGRE (Spanish), a kind of palm sugar.

YAH-O-BANK. See MAHOE.

YAK, a species of wild ox, the *Papagusa grunniens*, found in Tibet. The flesh serves for food. The hair is made into tents and ropes, and jackets and caps are formed of the skin. Its bushy white tail is borne as an emblem of authority, and used as a fly-flapper.

YAM, a climbing plant, with large tuberous roots, forming one of the bread-stuffs of the W. Indies, and other tropical regions, of which there are several species. The roots are very rich in nutritive fecula; hence they are much used as articles of diet. The common yam is the *Dioscorea sativa*; the wing-stalked or red-yam (*D. alata*); the prickly-yam (*D. aculeata*); and the bulb-bearing, or Grenada-yam (*D. bulbifera*). There are also other varieties, known under the names of Creole, Portuguese, Barbados and Guinea yam. If sun-dried and packed in ashes yams will keep for about a month or six weeks.

YAN, a Chinese measure of length, equal to 36-45833 yards.

YAOWINF, a fermented liquor or milkbeer, similar to koumiss, made by the Turks.

YAPAK, **YUNK**, Turkish names for sheep's wool.

YAPON, **YOUNON**, the South Sea tea, the *Ilex Cassine* of Carolina, and the Southern States of America.

YARD, a long piece of timber, suspended across a ship's mast, to spread the square sails on; an enclosure with walls at the back or around a house, &c. as a court-yard, or prison-yard; a British standard measure of 3 feet, or 36 inches. As a linear measure, the yard varies considerably in different parts of the kingdom; at Hertford the land-yard is 3 feet; at Saltash, 10½ feet; at Falmouth and Bridgend 18 feet; and at Downpatrick, 21 feet. The Dutch cloth yard measure is equal to 37 17-20ths Rhynland inches. The Hungarian yard, used in measuring cloth, is four-fifths of the Austrian yard, and about 24 English inches.

YARD-ARM, the end or point of a ship's yard, the portion projecting on each side of the mast.

YARD-LAND, a superficial English measure, of variable extent, in some places 15 acres.

in others running to 40 acres; but the mean may be taken at 30 acres.

YARD-MAN, a manager or overlooker in a builder's yard.

YARD-MEASURE, a shopkeeper's rod or stick of 3 feet, with subdivisions; a tape 36 inches long.

YARDS, long spars of timber, tapering slightly at the end, suspended upon the masts of vessels for extending the sails, and which are specially named according to their position and the mast on which they are hung. In a large ship there will be about twenty yards, some of very formidable dimensions. The main-yard of a liner or first-rate will be about 100 feet in length and 2 feet in diameter.

YARD-STICK, a draper's measuring wand of three feet.

YARD-WIDE, carpeting, fabrics, &c. 3 feet in width.

YARE (Scotch), a weir for catching fish. See WEIR.

YARI-YARI, a local name in Guinea for the yellow lance wood (*Duguetia guianensis*), a slender tree. The wood is to be had from 15 to 20 feet in length, and from 4 to 5 inches in diameter. It is very close, tough, and elastic, and is in great repute for glg-shafts.

YARN, a ropemaker's term for a collection of fibres spun together; simple spun thread; wool, cotton, flax, or hemp spun or twisted into lengths. See TWIST. Owing to the perfection of our spinning, the export of yarn is now very large. The quantity and estimated value of that exported in 1850, were as follows:—

	Tons.	Value.
Cotton	81,273.....	£8,065,671
Linen	11,140.....	1,365,656
Woolen and worsted	11,922.....	2,745,656
Do. mixed	287.....	142,764
Silk	263.....	294,172
	104,890	12,613,921

YARN-MEASURE. The various manufacturers have different measures. The quality of yarn is expressed in England by counts or numbers, denoting the number of hanks in a pound, signifying coarseness or fineness; reckoning the length of the hank of cotton yarn at 840 yards, or 7 leas or lays, of 120 yards each. These "counts" range technically, from 2 to 400 hanks in a lb. The hank of worsted yarn is sometimes counted in the same way, but more generally at 560 yards, or 7 leas of 80 yards each. Linen yarn is estimated in England by the number of leas or cuts, each of 3 yards, contained in a pound weight; but in Scotland, by the number of pounds in a spindle, or 48 leas; thus, No. 48 in England, is called 1 lb. yarn in Scotland. The following are the principal subdivisions of each manufacture:—

COTTON-YARN MEASURE.	
Inches,	
54 =	1 thread.
4320 =	80 " = 1 lea, or rap.
30240 =	560 " = 7 " = 1 hank, or 840 yds.
	A spindle of 18 hanks is 15,120 yards.

Inches.
30
10800
108000
£180000 =
A heer
A spin
A bund

Inches.
35 =
2830
2'160 =

Reels.—A
A worsted
worsted

In the
85½ Erml
3420
80 Ham
7200

YARRACOC
wickler
the Intl

YARRAWA
black in
one of a
ducing of
carpent
and dur

YARULT, a
for the p
YASMAS, a
YASTIMAD
for liquo

YATAGHAN
danger of

YATREA D
with sh

YAW, a see
from the
of ship.

YAWARRID
British c

but even
YAWL, a s
plunice,
used for
rowed w

YEAR-BOO
cases; a

YEARNING,
in the see

YEARNINGE
maws or
as rinet

YEAST, the
stance us
aggregat
rious bre

at 11 lbs.
tons in w
German

siderable
Continen
was 3,510

YEGUAS (S)
YELK, the

LINEN-YARN MEASURE.

Inches.
 90 = 1 thread.
 10800 = 120 " = 1 lea, or rap.
 108000 = 1200 " = 10 " = 1 alp. [1 lb.
 2160000 = 24000 " = 200 " = 20 " = 1 bun-
 A heer of 2 cuts, or 240 threads, 600 yards.
 A spindle of 24 hour 14,400 yards.
 A bundle of 4 1/2-spindles 60,000 yards.

WORSTED YARN-MEASURE.

Inches.
 35 = 1 thread.
 2310 = 60 " = 1 lea, or rap.
 23100 = 660 " = 7 " = 1 hank, or 560 yds.
 Reel.—A cotton or linen reel is 54 inches in circuit.
 A worsted reel 30 inches in circuit. A hank of
 worsted yarn is 30 threads.

In the foreign linen-yarn measure

85 1/2 Ermland inches = 1 thread
 3420 " " = 40 " = 1 lea.
 80 Hamburgh inches = 1 thread.
 7200 " " = 90 " = 1 lea.

YARRACOOM, an Indian head-dress, made of wicker-work and parrot feathers, worn by the natives of Guiana.

YARRAWARA, an aboriginal name for the black butt, a tree of New South Wales, one of the largest of the *Eucalypti*, producing excellent durable timber for house carpentry, or any purpose where strength and durability are the chief requisites.

YARUHI, a local native name in Demerara for the paddie-wood. See **PADDIE-WOOD**.

YASMAS, a dyed and printed Swiss fabric.

YASTMADHIKA, a vernacular Indian name for liquorice.

YATAGHAN, a sort of curved knife; a Turkish dagger or scimitar.

YATRA DHONY, a Ceylon coasting-vessel, with an outrigger.

YAW, a see beam for a temporary deviation from the straight line or course of a boat or ship.

YAWARRIDANI, an undescribed tree of the British Guiana, furnishing a very light but even-grained wood.

YAWL, a ship of war's boat, less than the pinnace, but nearly of the same form, and used for similar purposes; it is generally rowed with 6 oars.

YEAR-BOOK, an annual; a book of law cases; a turf register.

YEARLING, a young beast one year old, or in the second year of its age.

YEARNINGS, a name in Scotland for the maws or stomachs of young calves, used as rennet for curdling milk.

YEAST, the froth of fermenting wort, a substance used for leavening bread. The aggregate quantity produced at the various breweries in the United Kingdom, at 11 lbs per barrel, is estimated at 75,000 tons in weight, worth £300,000 in value. German yeast is now imported to a considerable extent in a dried form from the Continent; the quantity imported in 1855, was 3,510 tons.

YEGUAS (Spanish), mares.

YELK, the yellow part of an egg. See **YOLK**.

YELLOW, a painter's colour, of which some of the chief varieties are, spruce-ochre, Oxford-stone, common chrome, and G B S T chrome.

YELLOW-ARSENIC, an oxide of arsenic.

YELLOW-BASILICON, a well-known and excellent ointment so called.

YELLOW-BERRIES, the dried unripe berries of the *Rhamnus infectoria*, imported in large quantities from the South of Europe and the Levant, for the use of dyers. They are also known as Persian berries, and Avignon berries.

YELLOW-CANDLE, a description of Russian tallow, obtained from the fat of oxen, of which there are two kinds, the best being known under the mark of P. Y. C., prime yellow candle.

YELLOW-FLAG, a flag hoisted at the mast-head of a ship, denoting sickness, or that she is under quarantine regulations.

YELLOWING, a manufacturing term for cleaning pins, a process effected by boiling them for half an hour in sour beer, wine lees, or solution of tartar. After this they are washed and whitened, or tinned.

YELLOW-METAL, a composition metal of two-thirds copper and one-third zinc, for sheathing the bottoms of vessels with: 8,000 to 10,000 tons a-year are made at Birmingham.

YELLOW-OCHE, an argillaceous earth, coloured by an admixture of iron, which, when finely ground, is used as a pigment. It may be rendered red or reddish brown, by calcination in a reverberatory oven, which peroxidizes the iron.

YELLOW-WOOD, a name for the *Xanthoxylum clava Hericini*, a West Indian tree, and for the *Chloroxylon Srietenia*, a lofty timber tree of the East Indies.

YEN, a weight in Annum = 13 7/52 lbs.

YEO, a small hand-owner or freeholder; a gentleman farmer; a man employed in a vessel of war, under a warrant officer, to take charge of a store-room.

YEO, a British sovereign's state body-guard, below the gentleman-at-arms.

YEO, a volunteer corps of infantry or cavalry, in the English shires, meeting periodically for practice in arms; a kind of militia body, occasionally drafted into the regular army.

YEBAL, a forest or wild grove of the *Ilex Paraguayensis*, the holly from the leaves of which the Paraguay tea is obtained.

YECUM, a name in the southern parts of India, for the *Calotropis gigantea*, and the *C. Hamiltonii*, the Mugar plant of Northern India, furnishing a useful fibre, and having medicinal properties.

YEGACK, a Russian cloak made of horse hides.

YEGAS, a kind of coarse woollen wrapper, made for horse cloths.

YEOS, a Spanish name for the *Ervum Lens*.

YEVA-MATE. See **PARAGUAY TEA**.

YESO (Spanish), gypsum.

YETTU, a Mysore weight of 7 1/2 lbs.

YEUK-SHI, a Chinese dry-measure, = 0 601/2 Winchester bushel.

... but the
 ... looker in a
 ... rod or stick
 ... a tape 30

... bring slightly
 ... the masts of
 ... and which
 ... ing to their
 ... which they are
 ... will be about
 ... y formidable
 ... of a liner or
 ... feet in length

... ring wand of
 ... s, &c. 3 feet in
 ... thing fish. See

... Guiana for the
 ... (*a quitarensis*),
 ... is to be had
 ... and from 4 to
 ... is very close,
 ... in great repute

... for a collection
 ... simple spun
 ... or hemp spun
 ... Twist. Owing
 ... spinning, the ex-
 ... is very close.
 ... of that exported

No.	Value.
173.....	£8,065,071
141.....	1,365,056
122.....	2,745,458
287.....	142,711
268.....	204,172

800 12,613,021

... as manufacturers
 ... The quality of
 ... land by counts or
 ... number of hanks
 ... ornessness or fine-
 ... eth of the hank of
 ... or 7 leas or lays,
 ... " counts" range
 ... 00 hanks in a lb.
 ... urn is sometimes
 ... y, but more gene-
 ... 7 leas or 80 yards
 ... mated in England
 ... or cuts, each of
 ... pound weight; but
 ... mber of pounds in
 ... us, No. 48 in Eng-
 ... in Scotland. The
 ... pal subdivisions of

MEASURE.

... or rap.
 ... = 1 hank, or 840 yds
 ... is 15,120 yards.

YEW, a well-known tree. The wood of the European species, *Taxus baccata*, and its varieties, is occasionally used for the construction of bows, handles to furniture and cabinet work.

YIN, a Chinese weight of 2·066 lbs.; also an itinerary measure of 40½ yards.

Y-LEVEL, an instrument for measuring distance and altitude.

YORK, a bow or curved wooden collar for draught oxen, a piece of timber with straps and hooks, carried on the shoulders to suspend water-buckets or milk-pails; a cross-piece fixed at the top of a boat's rudder, with lines to steer by. *

YOLK, **YELK**, a natural oily secretion or greasy substance in wool, intended to nourish the growth and give pliability to the fibre; the yellow part of an egg. *

YOODZANA, a Burmese measure of distance, = 12 furlongs 5 yards.

YORKSHIRE-GAIT, a stone used for polishing marble, and copper-plates for engravers.

YORKSHIRE-PUDDING, a batter-pudding baked under meat.

YORKSHIRE-PUDDING PAN, a tin dish for baking batter puddings in.

YODOONA, a Singhalese measure of length of four gows, and equal to eighteen thousand feet.

YOWE, an undefined Burmese weight, two small yowes make one large yowe, and four large yowes, one be.

YPADU, a native name for the leaves of the *Erythroxylon Coca*, an herb much valued in Peru. See *Coca*.

YPPES-LACE, the finest and most expensive kind of Valenciennes lace.

YU, a Chinese dry-measure, 24·65 gallons; also an itinerary measure. See *Yin*.

YUCA, a name in the Spanish American States for the cassava. Also for the edible roots of the *Yucca gloriosa*.

YUFTS, a kind of Russia leather, which, when well prepared, is of good red colour, soft and pliable on the surface, and pleasant to the touch, with an agreeable, peculiar odour.

YUGADA (Spanish), the extent of ground which a pair of oxen can plough in a day; a Spanish superficial-measure, which, in Valencia, is only 61566 acres, but in Madrid is 85·0724 acres. Since 1801, the legal yugada, as a land-measure in Spain, has been fixed at 793550 acres.

YUGUERO, a Spanish ploughman.

YUBEN, a liquid-measure used by the Tyrolese, = 9·78 gallons.

YUSDROM, the ancient Arab pound, equal to 5659·14 grains; a name for the cheque, a Turkish weight of Constantinople, = 0·7015 pound.

YUSERA, the horizontal stone in an oil-mill.

YVOOR (Dutch), Ivory.

YZER (Dutch), Iron.

Z.

ZABRA, a small Biscayan vessel.

ZACUES, a small Persian silver coin, the half of a mamoudi, and worth about 4d. or 5d.

ZAFFREA, a regulus of cobalt imported for smelting to form smalt: 625 cwts. were imported in 1856.

ZAFRAN, the Hindoo name for the *Crocus sativus*, whence our name saffron.

ZAH, a dry-measure of Tunis, another name for the muddé. See *Saw*.

ZAHINA, a kind of tares grown in Spain.

ZAHLER (German), a pay-clerk; a teller or numerator. [a wheel.

ZAHN (German), a tooth or tine; the cog of a ZAIMET, a Turkish name for an estate.

ZAIN (German), an ingot or bar; a pig of metal.

ZAINER, a master smith in Germany.

ZAK (Dutch), the sack, a dry-measure of variable capacity. The legal zak in Holland is 2·8378 Winchester bushels. In Leyden, the zak is 1·88 bushel. In Dordrecht, it ranges from 2·58 to 3·44 bushels. In Amsterdam, the zak (old measure) is 2·30 bushels; 2·907813 zak = one imperial quartar.

ZALA, a synonyme of borax.

ZAMARRILLA, a short loose coat made of sheep-skins, worn in Spain.

ZAMBARONE, a name in Sicily for the fibre of the agave, generally called aloe, which is used for making cordage and mats. In Spain it is termed pita.

ZAMBRA, a kind of Moorish boat.

ZAMTITE, a hydrous carbonate of nickel from Spain, of a dull emerald green colour.

ZANTE-WOOD, a name for the *Rhus Cotinus* and for the *Chloroxylon Suietenia*.

ZAPA (Spanish), a spade; the skin of the dog-fish or shagreen; a kind of carving on silver.

ZAPATERO, a Spanish shoemaker; in Portuguese, sapateiro.

ZAPATO, a shoe; a kind of coloured half-boots worn in Spain.

ZAPFENLEDER (German), shagreen.

ZAPFMASS, **SCHENKMASS**, German terms applied to the alehouse or retail measure for wine and beer.

ZAPPADA, a superficial-measure of the Ionian islands, the third of the maura, and = 0·9985 acre.

ZAUQE, a bottle or wine-bag made of leather in Spain.

ZARA (Spanish), Indian corn or maize.

ZARANDA, a screen or frame for sifting earth or grain, used in Spain.

ZARCILOS (Spanish), ear-rings.

ZARDAKHAM, a Turkish dress apron of embroidered silk.

ZARF, a saucer for Oriental coffee-cups.

ZATOU, a dry-measure used in Madagascar, of 100 voulos, and weighing about 50 lbs.

ZAVAH, another name for the seer, an Eastern grain-measure of 2½ pints. See *SEER*.

ZAX, a tool for cutting slates.

ZAYAT, a Turkish caravanserai.

ZAZAH
Z-CRAN
cylinder
marsh
ZIGZA
ZEBEC
ZEBER
ZEBER
with
ZEBRA
anima
marke
atripe
&c. in
horse
caslon
ZEBRAS
which
ns sash
ZEBRA-V
obtaine
the *Om*
See *HY*
ZEBU, a s
the *Bo*
bull bel
ZECHIN, t
passing
for 146 n
ZEDOART,
several s
The yelic
Zingiber
and blita
used; the
the palme
Zerumbet
doaria, a
which re
ZEE-KOE, s
Dutch col
hippopot
ZEERA, a
"zeera s
seeds, an
seed.
ZEIENTIR,
ZEICHEN-B
ZEICHEN-M
drawing,
ZEIGNER
ZEHNUNG,
teuth of
strains.
ZEINE, a so
trize, ch
ZEITUNG,
newspape
ZELT (Ger)
ZEMINDAR,
revenue i
ZEMINDAR
zemindar
ZEMZENEBY
used in E
ZENITH-
ment for a
of the stat
ZENITR (G
weight; f
avoiddupo
ZENZERLO,
medini or

leaves of the
much valued
most expensive
4-5 gallons;
See YIN.
sh American
for the ed-
a.
rther, which,
od red colour,
nce, and plea-
reeable, pecu-
ent of ground
ugh in a day;
ure, which, in
acres, but in
since 1801, the
sure in Spain,
es.
man.
d by the Tyro-
ound, equal to
the cheque, =
stantinople, =
one in an old
boat.
ite of nickel from
reen colour.
the *Rhus Cotinus*
Wietenia.
the skin of the
kind of carving
maker; in Por-
f coloured half-
magreen.
erman terms an-
retail measure
measure of the
of the misura,
g made of leather
rn or maize.
o for sifting earth
ngs.
ess apron of eni-
l coffee-cups.
d in Madagascar,
ng about 50 lbs.
the seer, an East-
pints. See SEER.
tes.
eseral.

ZAZAHAN (Spanish), a kind of flowered silk.
Z-CRANK, the peculiarly-shaped crank of a
cylinder, in a newly-invented engine for
marine propulsion, so named from its
zigzag form.
ZEBEC, a lateen-rigged vessel in the Medi-
terranean.
ZEBEB, a refreshing Arab beverage made
with dried grapes.
ZEBRA, the *Equus zebra*, a South African
animal, nearly allied to the ass. Its hide
marked with black and white transverse
stripes. Is sometimes used for hearth rugs,
&c. in this country. This animal, the wild
horse of the Cape colonists, has been oc-
casionally tamed, but is little used.
ZEBBAS, a name given to Paisley shawls,
which are very generally worn in Turkey,
as sashes or other parts of dress.
ZEBRA-WOOD, a beautiful furniture-wood
obtained in Demerara from a large tree,
the *Omphalobium Lambertii* of Decandolle.
See HAWABALLL
ZEBU, a small humped species of a sinitic ox,
the *Bos Indicus*, to which the Brahmin
bull belongs.
ZECHIN, the Venetian ducat; a gold coin
passing in Malta for about 7s.; in Egypt
for 146 medini or paras.
ZEDOARY, a general name for the roots of
several species of *Zingiber* and *Curcuma*.
The yellow zedoary is the rhizomes of the
Zingiber Casumunar, which have a hot
and bitterish taste, but are now very little
used; the long zedoary of pharmacy is the
palmate and tuberos roots of *Curcuma*
Zerumbet, and the round zedoary, *C. Ze-
doaria*, a native of Bengal and China,
which resembles ginger in its qualities.
ZEE-KOE, SEA-COW, a name given by the
Dutch colonists, in Southern Africa, to the
hippopotamus.
ZEERA, an Indian name for pungent seeds,
"zeera seahi" being applied to caraway
seeds, and "zeera sulfed" to cum-
seed.
ZEHENTR, a tithe-collector in Germany.
ZEICHEN-BUCH (German), a drawing-book.
ZEICHEN-MEISTER (German), a teacher of
drawing. [designer.
ZEIGNER (German), a draughtsman or
ZEHNLING, a legal weight of Baden, the
tenth of the pound, and equal to 77.7
grains.
ZEINE, a soft, malleable substance found in
maize, elastic like gluten.
ZEITUNG, ZEITUNGS - BLATT (German), a
newspaper or gazette.
ZELT (German), a tent or pavilion.
ZEMINDAR, a landholder; a collector of land-
revenue in India.
ZEMINDARY, the office or jurisdiction of a
zemindar.
ZENZMEETEH, a large skin water-flask
used in Egypt.
ZENITH-SECTOR, an astronomical instrument
for ascertaining the zenith distances of
the stars.
ZENTNER (German), the quintal or hundred-
weight; in Hanover, equal to 103 lbs.
avoirdupois. See CENTNER.
ZENZERLO, an Egyptian coin containing 107
medini or paras.

ZEPHYR-CLOTH, a kind of kerseymere made
in Belgium; a waterproof fabric.
ZEPHYR-SHAWL, a kind of thin light worsted
and cotton embroidered shawl.
ZERAPHIM, a former money of account of
Goa, of 240 Portuguese reis.
ZERETH, an ancient Hebrew long-measure
of 8 6039 inches.
ZERFI, an old Turkish coin worth about
24 dollars.
ZERLA, a wine-measure used in Brescia
equal to 13-2098 gallons.
ZER-MARBOUB, a name for one of the Turkish
sequins, a former gold coin worth rather
more than 5s.; a coin passing in Egypt
for 120 paras, and in some districts for
110 medini.
ZERO, the freezing point of water on the
Centigrade and Reaumur scales, and 32
degrees below this freezing point on
Fahrenheit's scale. See THERMOMETER.
ZETTEL (German), a billet or note; scrip.
ZETTEL-TRAGER, a German ticket-porter.
ZEUG (German), cloth; ordnance.
ZEUG-HOSEN (German), trousers made of
woollen stuff.
ZEUG-MEISTER, the keeper of an arsenal in
Germany; a master of the ordnance.
ZEXUXTE. See TOURMALINE.
ZIBEBEN. See ZIBIBI.
ZIBELINE (French), sable.
ZIBET, a species of *Viverra*, native of the
East, which furnishes a kind of civet per-
fume.
ZIBBI, (Italian), ZIBEBEN (German), sun-
dried raisins; damask-grapes.
ZIEGEL (German), a tile or brick.
ZIEGEN-KASE, cheese made of goats'-milk
in Germany. [kids'-skins.
ZIEGEN-LEDER (German), goats'-leather.
ZIEGER (German), a kind of whey.
ZIEGER-KASE, cheese made of sour milk in
Germany.
ZIEGLER (German), a tiler; a brick-maker.
ZIEH-OCHS (German), a draught-ox.
ZIEH-SCHREIB (German), a draw-plate for
wire. [yard.
ZIEH-WAGE, the German name for the steel-
ZIEH-GARTEN (German), a pleasure-garden.
ZIG-ZAG, another name for the chevron; an
ornament in Gothic architecture.
ZIG-ZAG FENCE, an in-and-out kind of fence,
running with short angles or turns.
ZILLAH, a district or local division of a
country in India.
ZILLAH - JUDGE, a district magistrate in
India; one who presides in a zillah-court.
ZIMMENT, a liquid-measure of Bolzano,
equal to 0.09170 gallon.
ZIMMER (German), a room or apartment;
timber for building; a term for forty
skins. [enter.
ZIMMERMANN, ZIMMERER (German), a car-
ZIMMET, ZIMMT, the German name for cin-
namon.
ZINC, a bluish-white metal, which may be
rolled or hammered out to a certain
extent. The ores yielding it are various,
and brought from different localities. It
comes in chiefly from Germany under the
name of spelter, the imports being 18,000
or 19,000 tons annually; in 1856 they were
18,213 tons.

- ZINCITE**, a name for red zinc ore.
- ZINC-MANUFACTURER**, a preparer of zinc metal from calamine, blende, and other ores.
- ZINCOGRAPHER**, an engraver on zinc.
- ZINCOGRAPHIC-PRINTER**, a printer who takes impressions from zinc plates.
- ZINC-PLATE WORKER**, a workman who heats the metal to between 220° and 320°, when it becomes malleable and ductile, and may be hammered out and rolled into sheets and leaves.
- ZINC-WHITE**, the oxide of zinc, a pigment now largely used for the same purposes as white lead. It is more permanent, and not poisonous as lead is.
- ZINC WORKER AND DRAWER**, a preparer of zinc for making into wire.
- ZINDELTAFT** (German), sarceen.
- ZINN** (German), tin; pewter.
- ZINNER**, a tinnian or pewterer in Germany.
- ZINSMANN** (German), a tenant or rent-brayer.
- ZINSMESTER**, a revenue steward; a receiver of rents in Germany.
- ZIRBELNUSSE** (German), the pignons or seeds of the cones of the Cembra pine.
- ZIRCON**, a peculiar and rare gray and brown earth, found in the true rough and opaque varieties of hyacinth stone, which are met with in Ceylon, Norway, Carinthia, and the Ural. The term hyacinth is applied to the transparent and bright-coloured varieties of zircon, and jargon to crystals devoid of colour, and of a smoky tinge, occasionally sold as inferior diamonds.
- ZITHER**, an Austrian stringed instrument.
- ZITWERSAMEN** (German), worm-seed.
- ZITZ** (German), chintz; printed calico.
- ZLOT**, a Russian silver coin, worth 5d. to 6d.; there are also pieces of two, five, and ten zlot. This coin is also in circulation in Poland. The five-zlot piece of 1838 weighs 9 dwts., 20 grains, of which 8 dwts. 13½ grs. are pure silver.
- ZOBEL-JAGER** (German), a sable hunter.
- ZOBEL-FELZ** (German), a robe trimmed or lined with sable.
- ZOBER**, a German liquid and dry measure. As a legal dry-measure in Baden, the zober is equal to 42·56734 Winchester bushels. In Wurtemberg, for charcoal and lime, it is only 2·08523 bushels. As a liquid-measure for brine, its capacity in Halle is 145·17104 gallons.
- ZOETELMOENEN** (Dutch), oranges.
- ZOFCHEN**, **ZOFF**, a chamber-maid or waiting-woman in Germany.
- ZOFRA**, a kind of Moorish floor-cloth or carpet.
- ZOLL** (German), a toll or Customs-duty; the German inch of 12 lines; but as a measure of length, of variable proportion in different towns and States, being 0·86433 inches in Hesse Darmstadt, and 1·1811 inches in Baden. It is chiefly used by builders and surveyors, and the following are its principal measurements: Aix-la-Chapelle, 0·9251 inches; Berlin, 1·4828; Bremen, 1·1986; Frankfurt, 1·4010; Hamburg, 1·0297; Hesse Cassel, 1·1317; Lelm-sie, 1·1111; Weimar, 1·7763; Zurich, 1·1812. The ordinary zoll is not so long as the builder's zoll. For general purposes of calculation, 12 Hanoverian zollin may be considered equal to 1½ English inches.
- ZOLLHAUS**, a German Custom-house.
- ZOLLNER**, a German toi-gatherer; a publican.
- ZOLLVEREIN**, a union of States under one Customs-tariff.
- ZOLOTNIK**, the Russian pound weight for gold, which is subdivided into 96 parts. It is equal to 0·069393 lb.
- ZOMA** (Spanish), a coarse kind of flour.
- ZOOLEDER** (Dutch), sole leather.
- ZOOLOGICAL-GARDEN**, a collection of foreign animals, &c. in ornamental pleasure-grounds, shown to the public.
- ZOOMARA**, an Arab double clarinet.
- ZOPFSA**, a mixture of pitch and tar impregnated by salt water, scraped from ships' sides, formerly used in external applications as resolute and desiccative.
- ZOROCHÉ**, a name in South America for a rough kind of silver ore.
- ZORROLOCO** (Spanish), a thin paste rolled up in a cylindrical shape.
- ZORZOLINA** (Italian), the oily grain or sesame-seed.
- ZOUT** (Dutch), salt.
- ZUCCA**, a liquid-measure of Corsica, equal to 3·08208 gallons; by some authorities stated at 2·568 gallons.
- ZUGEL** (German), a rein or bridle.
- ZUNGEN** (German), tongues.
- ZUNU**, a singular kind of sheep found in Angola, with a slender and almost naked tail, reaching nearly to the ground.
- ZUOJA**, a superficial measure of Udina, in Austrian Italy, of which there are two kinds, viz., the "grande" zuoja = 1·2892 English acre, and the "piccola zuoja" = 0·8693 acre.
- ZUP** (Dutch), scap. [dresser.]
- ZURRADOR**, a Spanish currier or leather-dresser.
- ZURRON** (Spanish), a sack made of leather. See SERON.
- ZUURLEMOENZAF** (Dutch), lemon-julec.
- ZUZAH**, an ancient Hebrew silver coin, worth about 6d.
- ZWANZIGER**, an Austrian silver coin of 20 kreutzers, worth 85 cents, or 8½d. In Italy it is called a lira and passes for 24 kreutzers, and in some places for 26.
- ZWARTZEL** (Dutch), blacking.
- ZWEILING** (German), a two-inch board or plank.
- ZWEYDRITTEL**, a silver coin of Hanover, worth about 2s. 3d.
- ZWOLFER**, a German coin of twelve kreutzers.
- ZYMOMETER**, a measurer of the degree of fermentation.
- ZYTHEM**, a beverage made from malt and wheat.

Berlin, 14828;
14010; Ham-
11317; Lein-
Zurich, 11812.
long as the
purposes of
zollin may be
ish inches.

-house.
nerer; a pub-
es under one
nd weight for
into 96 parts.

d of flour.
cher.
tion of foreign
ntal pleasur-
ic.

arionet.
nd tar impreg-
ed from ships;
ternal applica-
icative.
America for a

in paste roll-
oily grain w

C Corsica, equal
me authorities

bridle.

sheep found in
nd almost naked
e ground.

re of Udina, in
there are two
" zuoja = 12802
" piccola zuoja "

[dresser.
rier or leather-
made of leather.

lemon-juice.
ew silver coin,

silver coin of 20
or 8gd. In Italy
s for 24 kreutzers,

ng.
wo-inch board or
coin of Hanover,

of twelve krent-
of the degree of
le from malt and

SUPPLEMENT

TO

DICTIONARY OF TRADE PRODUCTS.

A **SHR**, a Tu
the produ
A **B.**, abbrev
MALLONES, a
nia, for the
merce.
ABBY, a bast
San Domini
ABBEAST, a m
or in the sat
ABSENTE, Fre
tic liqueur d
with *Artemi*
pine species
ACAJOU, in F
applied to t
ensis.
ACONITE, a pla
properties o
in Dictionar
ADZYARI, a na
simi, an im
used for hou
tering.
ADEGON, a I
Aralia, use
ADJOUE, a pas
dates.
ADJUSTMENT,
tained by th
ADMIRALTY, a
and civil lor
of the Royal
buildings wh
ed in White
ADRIFT, a sea
a boat broke
tenings.
ADUL-OIL, a m
from *Sarcos*
ADVANCE, a ce
consignmen
ing handed t
ADVENTURE, g
foreign mar
who has ir
sains to the
ADVOCATE, a
AFRO-TAM, a
yam, *Diosco*
AGA, a Turkie
military offi
cers of the a
the second c

SUPPLEMENT.

A

- ASHRE**, a Turkish tax of ten per cent. on the produce of cultivation.
- A. B.**, abbreviation for able-bodied seamen.
- BALLONES**, a name on the coast of California, for the mother-of-pearl shells of commerce.
- ABET**, a bastard mahogany shipped from San Domingo.
- ABREAST**, a nautical term for alongside of, or in the same line with.
- ABSINTHE**, French bitters, a popular aromatic liqueur drunk in many countries, made with *Artemisia mutellina* and *spicata*, Alpine species of wormwood.
- ACAJOU**, in French Guiana this name is applied to the wood of the *Cedrela Guianensis*.
- ACONITE**, a plant cultivated for the medicinal properties of its roots. See **MONKSHOOD** in Dictionary.
- AJUYARI**, a native name for the *Iceia altissima*, an immense forest-tree of Guiana, used for household furniture and carpentering.
- ADEGON**, a Dominica wood, a species of *Ardisia*, useful for building purposes.
- ADJOUE**, a paste, or concrete mass, made of dates.
- ADJUSTMENT**, the settlement of a loss sustained by the insured party.
- ADMIRALTY**, a collective name for the naval and civil lords who superintend the affairs of the Royal Navy; also for the offices and buildings where the business is conducted in Whitehall.
- ADRIFT**, a sea term for loose or unfastened; a boat broken away from moorings or fastenings.
- ADUL-OIL**, a medicinal oil obtained in India from *Sarcosigma Kleinii*.
- ADVANCE**, a certain portion of the value of a consignment made by a consignee on being handed the invoice or the bill of lading.
- ADVENTURE**, goods consigned to a colonial or foreign market to the care of a consignee, who has instructions to dispose of the same to the best advantage.
- ADVOCATE**, a lawyer in Malta.
- AFFOO-YAM**, a common name for the prickly yam, *Dioscorea aculeata*.
- AGA**, a Turkish honorary title borne by all military officers of the fifth class, and officers of the administration and court below the second class.
- AGAR-AGAR**. This fungus is now generally referred to the *Sphaerococcus spinosus* and *gracilaria* of Agard.
- AGAYACATH**. See **AXAYACAT** in Dictionary.
- AGEING**, in calico-printing, a process by which a mordant, after being applied to a cotton fabric, is placed in circumstances favourable to its being completely incorporated with and fixed in the fibre.
- AGNUS-CASTUS** SEED, the fruit of the chaste tree, *Vitex agnus castus*, which contains a considerable quantity of essential oil that possesses powerful stimulating properties.
- AGRIMONY**, the *Agrimonia eupatoria*, a British plant, which has long been used to make an herb tea, and is said to have some medicinal properties; a volatile oil may be obtained from the plant, and it has been used for dyeing wool and dressing leather.
- AGROUND**, applied to a vessel touching the bottom.
- AIKO**, a Burmese wood, the produce of some species of *Dipterocarpus*.
- AIVA**, a conserve of quinces.
- AJI**, a name in parts of South America for the fruit of *Capsicum annum*, reduced to coarse powder and largely used as a seasoning ingredient.
- AJINJO** (Spanish), the drink absinthe.
- AKEE**, a name for the *Cupania (Blighia) sapida*, a tree native of Guinea, which has been transplanted to South America and the West Indies. The reddish-yellowish fruit, about the size of a hen's egg, is highly esteemed in Africa, having an astringent and grateful subacid flavour.
- AKURKURRA**. See **AKARAKARA** in Dictionary.
- ALBERTTIE**, a highly bituminous mineral found in New Brunswick, which has proved valuable for making illuminating gas, and also for the manufacture of various liquid hydro-carbons and illuminating and lubricating oils, which are distilled from it.
- ALBUMENIZED PAPER**, paper prepared for printing photographs on; an imitation of parchment, prepared by steeping paper in sulphuric acid.
- ALFA**, a name in Algeria for the *Machrochlea tenacissima*, the stalks of which are used for various purposes, especially for paper-making. See **ESPARTO** and **HALFA** in Dictionary.

- ALIAKOO**, a name in India for the *Memeylon tinctorium*, the flowers and leaves of which are used for dyeing.
- ALKEKENGI BERRIES**. See WINTER-CHERRY.
- ALLOWANCE**, a deduction in the payment of duties, and on the sale of goods made from the respective weight under the names of tare and draft; tare being an allowance for the package, and draft from the gross weight.
- ALMACIGO**, a Spanish name for the Carann resin from *Bursera gummifera*. Hedges are made with the tree by the Spanish residents in Central America. This Carana resin is, however, ascribed by some to *Iceia Carana*.
- ALMOUD**, a grain measure of Morocco, a little more than half an imperial bushel.
- ALO**, a name in Senegal for the powdered leaves and bark of the *Adansonia digitata*, used by the natives with their food, to diminish, it is said, excessive perspiration. It is sometimes called Lalo.
- ALOFT**, perched in the rigging or masts of a ship; above the deck.
- ALTILIC**, a Turkish silver coin of 6 piastres.
- ALUM ROOT**, the root of *Heuchera Americana*; esteemed a powerful astringent in the United States.
- AMANDIER**, a name in Dominica for the *Cerasus occidentalis*, a large tree furnishing useful wood for building and furniture.
- AMATONGULU**, an apocynaceous plant of Natal, the *Arduina grandiflora*, allied to the periwinkle; the fruit makes a delicious preserve.
- AMBLAM**, a native rest-house in Ceylon.
- AMBRETTE**, a French name for musk seed.
- AMENDOIM OIL**, the Portuguese name for ground-nut oil.
- AMOLEE**, an Abyssinian coin worth 2½d.
- ANACAHUITE-WOOD**, a Mexican wood lately introduced into commerce, as a reputed remedy for consumption; the produce of *Cordia boissieri*.
- ANASCOTE** (Spanish), serge.
- ANATOLIA RESIN**, an undescribed resin used for making knife and fork handles in Turkey.
- ANDIHOBA OIL**, a name in Brazil for the fixed oil obtained from the fruit of the *Carapa Guianensis*.
- ANDRESE**, the French name for the *Celtis Madagascarensis*, the bark of which is used for tanning.
- ANGELICA-WOOD**, the French name for the wood of *Lecythis oltaria*.
- ANGELIN WOOD**, a valuable timber obtained in Dominica from *Andira inermis*.
- ANGELIQUE**, a shipbuilding wood of Gulana, the produce of *Dicorenia Paraensis*.
- ANGELLY, ANGILL**, one of the shipbuilding woods recognised by Lloyd's, obtained in India from the *Artocarpus hirsuta*.
- ANGOLA SEEDS**, a name given to the small red seeds marked with a black spot at the end, of the wild liquorice plant (*Abrus precatorius*) used as beads, and for rosaries.
- ANL** (Spanish), indigo.
- ANLINE**, a product obtained from coal-tar, the base of many beautiful dyes.
- ANNEX** (French), a rider; an addition to a building or enclosure.
- ANNIHILATOR**. See FIRE ANNIHILATOR in Dictionary.
- ANTIDOTE CACCOON**, a name in the West Indies for the seed of the *Feuillea cordifolia*, from which an oil is obtained.
- ANTIQUE**, a name for several kinds of printing type.
- ANTOOF**, an oak fungus used in tanning, which is an article of commerce in Turkey, selling for about 1½d. per pound.
- APPLE-BUTTER**, apples boiled down either in cider or with water for several hours, which forms a standing dish in most American houses.
- APPLE-GALLS**, a commercial name for the Dead Sea apples, *Solanum Sodomœum*.
- APPOINTER**, a superior officer in the water side department of the customs.
- APPROXIMATE**, a near approach to, as an approximate estimate.
- APS**, a common name for the wood of the white poplar (*P. pulus alba*), extensively used for toys, and common turnery purposes.
- AQUADIENTE**, literally strong water, a kind of spirit shipped from Nicaragua.
- AQUARIUM**, a glass case or vessel of different shapes for keeping fresh-water or marine plants and animals in.
- AREA CURB**, large stones used for bedding the iron railings of an area in.
- ARGAN TREE**, the *Argania sideroxyylon* from the seed of which an oil is extracted.
- ARINTO**, a Lisbon white wine.
- ARM**, the extremity of a yard; the lower part of an anchor, crossing the shank and terminating in the flukes.
- ARMING**, a lump of tallow fixed to the lower end of a lead in sounding, to bring up specimens of the ground.
- ARNEE MUSLIN**, a very light transparent Indian muslin, taking its name from the place where it is made.
- ARRAR**. See ARAR in Dictionary.
- ARSENIC BLOOM**, another name for arsenious acid.
- ARTAP**. See ATAP in Dictionary.
- ARTIFICIAL FUEL**, a kind of compressed small coal.
- ASPIC**, a name for the oil of spike obtained from *Lavendula spica*.
- ASSAI**, a thick cream-like substance of purple colour, made from the small fruit *Euterpe edulis*, much esteemed in Brazil and sold in the streets by itinerant vendors.
- ASSETS**, goods and stock in trade belonging to and liable for the debts of any person or public company. The real and personal property of a party deceased.
- ATHOL BROSE**, strong whisky, in which honey has been intimately dissolved, careful trituration, used is a morning dram in some parts of Scotland.
- ATLE**, a name in Egypt for the gall-nut formed on the *Tamarix orientalis*.
- ATSIAR**, a name for pickled fish in Japan.
- AUBERGINE**, a French name for the fruit the egg plant, *Solanum melnigena*. This is also a purple fruited variety.
- AWA**, the name for maize or Indian corn in Japan.

BACK-BO
compo
sily appr
BADET, a f
in Java.
BAHURRA,
BAIR, the
in a four
stumps.
BAKE, to co
ed pot.
BALANCE-H
knives wh
wholly of
BALAUSTIN
poukstan
BALCHUR, a
See JATA
tionary.
BALED, free
BALLE, a we
BALITAN, a
½ acre, us
part of a q
BALLAST-TR
rings com
workings.
BALL-FERNA
where sul
previous to
BALMOM, th
ballists.
BALSAM-POP
Dictionary
BARBOUAY-V
mish from
BANCOULIER
triloba, the
candle nut
for pressin
BANDALA, a
produced b
tills which
BANDYKAI, a
the fruit of
BANGSAL, an
in which g
gambler m
BANKONG, a
by the sea l
BANKSMAN, a
pit above g
BARBENT, a
with brig
BARBERY B
garts, whic
BARBOT, the
exquisite fl
BARCELONAS,
superior ki
Corylus av
ported from
BARCOTA, a
Spanish col
BARIA, a Sun
ed for masts
as it is very
BARRACO, a k

B

ANNIHILATOR in

in the West In-
willaea cordifolia,
lined.al kinds of print-
used in tanning,
merce in Turkey,
pound,
ed down either in
veral hours, which
n most Americanal name for the
Sodomium.deer in the water
customs,
oach to, as an ap-r the wood of the
alba), extensively
mon turnery par-rong water, a kind
Caragua.vessel of different
h-water or marinepart of bedding
area in.*mania sideroxylo-*
an oil is extract-wine.
a yard; the lower
using the stank and
kes.w fixed to the lower
ndling, to bring up
nd.y light transparent
g its name from the
e.ictionary.
er name for ar-3-ictionary.
ind of compress-

ill of spike obtain-

like substance of
om the small fruit
esteemed in Braz-
ils by itinerant ve-k in trade belong-
debts of any perso-
The real and person
occased.whisky, in which
nately dissolved
used is a morning
f Scotland.pt for the gall-nu-
orientalis.ried fish in Japan,
name for the fruit
m velutigena. The
ize or Indian corn**BACK-BOXES**, the boxes on the top of the
compositor's upper case of types, usually
appropriated to small capitals.**BADET**, a fermented liquor made from rice
in Java.**BAHURRA**, a name in Bengal for myrobalans.**BAIL**, the handle of a pall; of a crane ladle
in a foundry, &c.; the top bars of cricket
stumps.**BAKE**, to cook by heat in an oven or enclosed
pot.**BALANCE-HANDLE**, a term applied to table-
knives which, when laid on the table, rest
wholly on the handle.**BALAUSTINES**, the immature fruit of the wild
pomegranate, formerly used in medicine.**BALCHUR**, a Hindoo name for spikenard.
See JATAMANSI and SPIKENARD in Dic-
tionary.**BALED**, freed from water as a boat.**BALIE**, a weight used in Java, of 8½ lbs.**BALITAN**, a Spanish land measure of about
¼ acre, used in the Philippines; the tenth
part of a quinlon.**BALLAST-TRAIN**, a line of tr. open car-
riages conveying earth, &c., on railway
workings.**BAL-FURNACE**, in alkali works, furnaces
where sulphate of soda is decomposed
previous to lixiviation for obtaining soda.**BALMONG**, the *Chelone glabra*, sold by her-
balists.**BALSAM-POPLAR**. *See* BALM OF GILEAD in
Dictionary.**BAMBOOAT-WOOD**, a wood obtained in Bir-
mah from *Careya arborea*, Roxb.**BANCOULIER**, a French name for the *Aleurites*
triloba, the nuts of which, sometimes called
candle nuts and Lumbang nuts, are used
for pressing oil from.**BANDALA**, a hard, strong, and coarse fibre
produced by the outer layers of *Musa tex-*
tilis which is used for cordage.**BANDYKAL**, a name in Southern India for
the fruit of the *Hibiscus esculentus*.**BANGSAL**, an outhouse or shed at Singapore
in which goods are stored, or the sago or
gambier manufacture carried on.**BANKONG**, a war-boat of great length used
by the sea Dyaks of Borneo.**BANKSMAN**, a foreman at the shaft of a coal-
pit above ground.**BARBENT**, a kind of Dutch vessel classed
with brigantines.**BARBERY BARK**, the bark of *Berberis vul-*
garis, which is sold by herbalists.**BARBOT**, the *Gadus jubatus*, a fish of an
exquisite flavour.**BARCELONAS**, a common name for the
superior kind of small nuts, produced by
Corylus Avellana, var. *Barcelonica*, im-
ported from Tarragona, in Spain.**BARCOTA**, a coasting-boat used in the
Spanish colonies.**BARIA**, a San Domingo wood much employ-
ed for masts and rudders of small vessels,
as it is very flexible, and seldom breaks.**BARRACO**, a kind of Italian stick liquorice.**BARRAS**, a peculiar resin obtained in France
from the seaside pine (*P. maritima*). It
is also called GALLPOT, which see in Dic-
tionary.**BARROW**, a wicker case in salt-works, where
the salt is put to drain.**BARBAC**, another name for sauterne wine.**BARU**, a fine woolly material found at the
base of the leaves of the *Arenya sac-*
charifera, much employed in the Eastern
Archipelago for caulking ships, stuffing
cushions, and for tinner.**BASKET PALM**, the *Corypha sebanga* of Java.**BASTIMENTO**, the Italian name for a ship.**BASTOORMAH**, hung bee" *See* PASTOORMAH
in Dictionary.**BATE**, an alkaline lixivium made of the dung
of animals, used in tanning to remove the
hair from the skins.**BATTERY-MAN**, a person employed in a
telegraph office.**BAYETAS**, Yorkshire woollen goods of various
colours, made for the Spanish markets, in
lengths of from 40 to 60 yards = 44 to 59
yards.**BATOCAS**, an inferior quality of ostrich
feathers.**BAY-RUM**, BAY-WATER, a spirituous perfume
like Eau de Cologne, made in the West
Indies.**BAY-WOOD**, a name for *Condurium mahogany*.**BEACONAGE**, a charge payable by many
vessels in rivers, &**BEANS AND NUTS**, a trade term for a kind of
small coal.**BEAUJOLAIS**, a light red French Burgundy
wine.**BEAVER-WOOD**, a name in the United States
for *Magnolia glauca*, the fragrant bark of
which is greedily sought for by beavers.
It is also called swamp sassafras.**BECK-IRON**, a piece of metal bent at right
angles for securing wood firmly on the
bench while planing.**BEDANG**, a short coarse cotton petticoat
dyed of various patterns brown or black,
used by the Dyak women of Borneo.**BEDDA NUTS**, a trade name for the fruit of
Terminalia bellerica.**BED-GOWN**. *See* NIGHT-CLOTHES in Dic-
tionary.**BEDINGAHT**, the Egyptian name for the egg
plant, *Solanum melongena*.**BED-KEY**, an iron hand-wrench for turning
the screws of a bed.**BEDSTEAD FORGER**, a workman employed in
making iron bedsteads.**BEE**, a name in the United States for a friend-
ly gathering of neighbours to assist in
shelling Indian corn, &c.**BEEFINGS**. *See* BIFFIN in Dictionary.**BEER**; what is known as porter in the coun-
try, is ordinarily called beer in London.**BEUTAPAUTS**, a kind of coloured cotton
goods, 18 yards long by 27 or 29 inches
wide, used in the African trade.**BELLADONNA**, a medicinal product from the
deadly nightshade (*Atropa belladonna*).

BELLAH (Arabic), a date.

BITTER-ROOT, the large acorns of *Quercus graminifolia*, and other species of oak, which are roasted like chestnuts in Spain, &c.

BELLY-BOARDS, Swiss deals, used for the sounding-boards of musical instruments.

BELUGA, the Russian name for the white sturgeon, (*Acipenser Huso*), which furnishes lingiass and caviar.

BEND, to twist, to throw out of a straight line.

BENDIE, a name in parts of India for the ochro (*Hibiscus esculentus*). See **BAYNDIE** in Dictionary.

BENKAL, a mode of spelling **BUNCAL**.

BERCOVITZ. See **BEAQUET** in Dictionary.

BERGONZONI, woollen caps worn in Rome.

BERLIN IRON, iron which, from its perfect fluidity when melted, admits of being cast into the most delicate forms, such as lace-work, perforated fans, bracelets, &c.

BERMUDA GRASS, the *Cynodon Dactylon*, known as Doob grass in India.

BERTHAGE, a charge made on a vessel for a position in dock or harbour.

BERTOOD, a name for apricots in Mocha, also called Mish-nish.

BETH-ROOT, the root of *Trillium latifolium*, or *cernuum*, sold by herbalists, which is thought to be tonic, astringent, and expectorant.

BET, an honorary title borne in Turkey by all sons of pachas and most superior officers.

BEYCHE, a name for *Nux vomica* seed in Siam.

BEZ, a cloth of native cotton-twist of various lengths, made in Turkey. Shurtan bez is made from English cotton-twist, and is nine yards long.

BIADLEE, a name in India for *Panicum pilosum*.

BIELEK, a name for coarse sugar in Benares.

BIEMING (Malay), camphor.

BIEH, an Indian poison, the produce of *Aconitum ferox*. See **NABEE** in Dictionary.

BILBERRY. See **WHORTLEBERRY** in Dictionary.

BILGED; a vessel is bilged when her bottom is broken in.

BILGE-WATER, water accumulated in the bottom or hold of a ship, and which usually soon becomes offensive.

BILONG, a small Malay adze or chopper.

BILLETING-MAN, a workman employed in bar or hoop rolling works.

BILLY, a slubbing frame in a woollen-factory, generally containing 60 spindles, where the cardings are joined, to make a continuous yarn, drawn out slightly twisted, and wound on bobbins.

BILLY-PIECEY, a child employed in a woollen-factory.

BINGAH WOOD, a light yellow wood obtained in Burmah from the *Nauclea cordifolia*.

BIRABA, a name for the custard-apple in Brazil.

BIRCH-OIL, an essential oil prepared and used in Russia, and which is said to impart the peculiar odour of Russia leather. It is locally called diolet.

BISCUIT-FORMAN, **BISCUIT-PLACEMAN**, workmen employed in the potteries.

BISHI. See **NABEK** in Dictionary.

BITTER-GOURD, the fruit of the colocynth.

BITTER-ROOT, a name given by herbalists to the root of dogbane (*Apocynum androsaemifolium*), said to be tonic and cathartic.

BIT-TONGS, an implement, of which there are flat and crook kinds.

BLACK, a painter's colour, of which the chief varieties are ivory-black, blue-black, and lamp-black.

BLACK ASH, an impure carbonate of soda, which, when refined, is called white ash.

BLACKBERRY. The bark of the root is sold by herbalists, and said to be astringent and tonic.

BLACK BIRCH, the *Betula lenta*, a North American tree, which furnishes a useful furniture wood.

BLACK CHERRY, a lofty tree of Western Canada, the *Cerasus serotina*, the timber of which is extensively used in cabinet work.

BLACK OAK, the *Quercus tinctoria* of North America.

BLACK SALTS, a name in Canada for the ordinary potash in a crude and impure state.

BLACK SNAKE-ROOT, another name for cohosh.

BLADDER-NUT, the *Staphylea pinnata*, the oily seeds of this plant are eaten by children; they are also strung into rosaries by Roman Catholics. The flower-buds, when gathered young, are pickled and eaten like capers.

BLADE-SMITH, a sword-cutter.

BLIMBENG, the edible fleshy fruit of the cucumber tree, *Averrhoa Bilimbi* of India.

BLOCK, in the United States, a mass of buildings enclosed between four streets.

BLOCK-PRINTING, taking impressions from engraved blocks of wood.

BLUE, a painter's colour, of which some of the varieties are celestial, Prussian, indigo, common and refined verditer.

BLUE BEECH, a small tree, the *Carpinus Americana*, with an exceedingly hard whitish wood.

BLUE FISH, the *Temnodon saltator*, a fish allied to the mackerel, common on the shores of New England, where it is pickled.

BLUE-FLATS, a kind of iron-stone.

BLUE GUM, a local name in Australia for the *Eucalyptus globulus*.

BLUE SHARK, the *Carcharius glaucus*.

BLUE-STONE, a name in the colony of Victoria for basalt.

BLUNGING, (probably a corruption of plunging), preparing clay to the consistency of cream, for making earthenware.

BOATS-DAVIT, a temporary out-rigger with an open sheave in the end, for use in boats, to weigh anchors or kedges.

BOCK-BEER, a favourite Bavarian double strong malt beverage, of the best lager description.

BOG-BEAN, a popular name for the *Menyanthes trifoliata*, sold by herbalists for its intense bitter and cathartic properties. Some people smoke the leaves.

BOKOLA BEAD. See **COLLIER BEAD** in Dictionary.

BOLT, the apparatus used for separating the bran from the flour.

BONDUC-NUTS. See **KUTKARANGA** in Dictionary.

BONE-BLANC, cutting bone.

BONE-MOULD, shaper of bone-set, *foliatum*, States, b diaphragm

BONKA, a tree used to ac

BOOK-COVER, covers to It is made 36 inches

BOOKFOLDE tice to a bo

BOON (Arab

BOOTHMAN, a to the leg

BORDER, an scenery.

BORDER-BEL

BORING-TOOL drill for fin

BORRACHA, a sheet, and other than

Boss, a stud on harness,

BOTEKU, a very might serv

maple, the *Cordia* four

bulbore four

ical with t

Dr. Griffith

BOUGES, a uan Africa.

BOULANATCH.

BOULGOUR, w moved, use

BOUPEON, a y in Africa for

a native of

BOWED COTTE for Upland

BOXWOOD, th is *Bursaria*

BRACE-BIT, a BRACK, a nat

Memel and best quality

See BRAAK

BRAND, for he are used in

respectively

BRAUNIA WOO

racylon Br

BRAUVIN, a s

BRAZILIAN CR obtained fr

occasionally, with other

BRAZILIAN N nutmeg, pi

chata

BRAZILIAN S *Nectandra*

BREA (Sp.), p

BREAKSMAN, who has ch

train.

colocynth, by herbalists to *um androsed-* and cathartic, of which there which the chief blue-black, and onate of soda, diled white ash, the root is sold astringent and z, a North Ame- s a useful fur- of Western Ca- the timber of n cabinet work. ctoria of North made for the ord- impure state. r name for co- *ea pinnata*, the re eaten by chil- into rosaries by wer-birds, when ad and eaten like er. fruit of the cu- limb of India. a mass of build- r streets. mpressions from which some of Prussian, indigo, liter. e, the *Carpinus* eedingly hard *ultator*, a fish all- on on the shores it is pickled. -stone. Australia for the *us glaucus*. e colony of Vic- rruption of plun- the consistency of enware. ry outligger with d, for use in boats, ges. Bavarian double of the best lager e for the *Menyan-* herbalists for its chartic properties leaves. LIER BEAD in Dic- for separating the ARANGA in Diction-

BONE-BLANKS, shaped pieces of bone for cutting button moulds, &c., from.
BONE-MOULD-TURNER, a worker on bone, a shaper of buttons, &c.
BONE-SET, a name for the *Eupatorium perfoliatum*, sold by herbalists in the United States, being esteemed as a tonic and diaphoretic.
BONKA, a trade name for roasted beet root used to adulterate coffee.
BOOK-COVERS, embossed printed cotton, used for making what is termed cloth covers to books instead of leather binding. It is made in lengths of 24 yards, by 18 or 36 inches wide.
BOOKFOLDEP a Journeywoman or apprentice to a book-binder.
BOON (Arabic), coffee berries.
BOOTMAN, a workman who affixes the sole to the leg or uppers of a boot.
BORDER, an edging; a piece of theatrical scenery.
BORDER-BELTS, a kind of hide for curriers.
BORING-TOOL, a particular kind of small drill for finishing bores.
BORRACHA, a name in Brazil for bottle, sheet, and other crude Indian-rubber; other than the selected shoe form.
BOSS, a stud or knob, a protuberant ornament on harness, &c.,
BOTKU, a very beautiful Indian wood, which might serve as a substitute for bird's-eye maple, the produce of a new species of *Cordia* found in the Godavery and Jubulpore forests. It is believed to be identical with the *Hemigymna Macleodii* of Dr. Griffiths.
BOUGES, a name for cowry shells in Western Africa.
BOULNATCH, a Turkish sweetmeat.
BOULGOOR, wheat with the outer husk removed, used in Turkey.
BOURDON, a vine of a greyish colour, made in Africa from the sap of *Raphia vinifera*, a native of Guinea.
BOWED COTTON, another name in Liverpool for Upland Cotton.
BOXWOOD, the wood so named in Tasmania, is *Bursaria spinosa*.
BRACE-BIT, a wimble.
BRACK, a name given to inferior timber from Memel and other Prussian ports. The best qualities are called "crow timber." See BRAAK in Dictionary.
BRAND, for herrings. The letters M., F., or S. are used in Scotland for casks containing respectively mixed, full or spent fish.
BRAUNA WOOD, a new dye wood, the *Melanoxylon Brauna*, recently imported.
BRAUVIN, a spirit distilled in Sweden.
BRAZILIAN CLOVE BARK, an aromatic bark obtained from *Dicypellum caryophyllatum*, occasionally imported and used for mixing with other spices.
BRAZILIAN NUTMEG, a kind of false or wild nutmeg, produced by *Cryptocarpa moschata*.
BRAZILIAN SASSAFRAS, the aromatic bark of *Nectandra cymbarum*, Nees.
BREA (Sp.) pitch.
BREAKSMAN, the guard or other person who has charge of the break on a Goods train.

BREAK-VAN, an empty van attached to the end of a railway train.
BREAST-FAST, a securing rope for a vessel.
BREAST-ROPES, support ropes secured in the chains of a ship for the leadsmen to lean against.
BRETAGONES, a kind of linen goods, made in lengths of 6 or 7 yards by 1 yard wide.
BRIBE, a present or payment for some illegal purpose; as to an official to neglect his duty or to connive at fraud.
BRILLIANTS, figured shirtings, made in lengths of about 16 yards.
BRISTONE MATCHES, slips of wood tipped with brimstone, formerly used but now superseded by lucifers; narrow strips of linen or cotton about eight inches long, dipped in melted sulphur and some aromatics made in Strasbourg and other places, and used in sulphuring wines.
BRITANNIAS, a kind of fine linen exported in pieces to South America.
BROAD-BEAM, a tool used by curriers for graining and creasing leather.
BROAD-BEAN, a common name for field and garden varieties of *Faba vulgaris*: [glass.
BROAD-GLASS, inferior or spread window
BROKER, a furniture salesman, one who deals in second-hand household goods; a person holding an appraiser's license, who levies on household goods for rent or taxes.
BROM, a fermented liquor made from glutinous rice in Java.
BRONA, a name for maize in Galicia.
BROOM PALM, a name for *Thrinax argentea*. See PALMETTO in Dictionary.
BROWN, a painter's colour, the chief varieties of which are amber, Turkey, burnt Sienna, Vandyke, purple brown, washed brown, and Spanish brown.
BRYONY ROOT, the acrid root of black bryony, *Tamus communis*, by some considered a good substitute for sarsaparilla. The young shoots are eaten as asparagus in Italy.
BUCK, a name given in the trade to cab-drivers who have been deprived of their licences.
BUCKER, a man who pulverizes ore.
BUCKHORN, a name in the West of England for any fish salted and dried in the sun.
BUDGEROW, an Indian river-boat.
BUDGET-TRIMMER, a workman in the coach and harness trade.
BUFFALO ROBE, the shaggy dressed skin of the male bison of North America.
BUFFELHORN, a name in the Cape colony for the hard and close wood of *Burchellia capensis*, very generally used by the colonists for agricultural implements.
BUGLE-WEED, the *Lycopus virginicus*, also known as sweet bugle, which is sold by herbalists in the United States, and said to be astringent.
BUGLOSS, *Echium vulgare*; the root is laxative and slightly astringent.
BU... a name in Bengal for the *Mimusops elengi*, the aromatic flowers of which yield a fragrant winter by distillation, and the seeds contain a great quantity of oil, which is used by painters. [tonary.
BUKT-LEAVES. See BUCHU LEAVES in Dictionary.
BULEE, a name for kuteera gum.

BULLER, a name in India for *Lablab vulgaris*, the pods of which are eaten in India.
BULL'S-MOUTH, a trade name for a species of helmet shell (*Cassia rufa*), from which those canoes are cut that have a pale salmon colour on an orange ground.
BUMBALEE, a retailer or huckster of fish in Billingsgate market who pays 6d. for his standing.
BUN-CHOVER, a name for the wild Yak of the Himalayas; show-gal, being the tame yak. See YAK in Dictionary.
BUNK, a berth or sleeping place built up in a ship or building.
BENTQUL, a Moorish gold coin of 40 shekels, and worth 8s. 5d.
BURDEN, a load; the tonnage of a ship.
BURDOCK, the *Arcium Bardana*; the seeds and roots are sold by herbalists.
BURE, a coarse woollen cloth of a dark colour made in Finland.

BURGHUL, boiled wheat eaten in Persia.
BURLARY. See HOUSE-BREAKING in Dictionary.
BURLAP, a coarse linen fabric.
BURR, a gnarled excrecence or knot of a tree, which furnishes ornamental wood.
BURRUP, a name for the snow sheep of Tibet.
BURTAH, the salted and spiced flesh of the soleah fish (*Polynemus Sele*), a piquant relish well known at the breakfast tables of Bengal.
BUTTANA, a name in India for pease, *Pisum sativum*.
BUTTON-SHANK-MAKER, a trade at Birmingham.
BUTTON-SOLDERER, a trade at Birmingham.
BYEW, the *Dillenia scabra*, a tree of Pegu furnishing large and good timber for house building.

CABAGON, a kind of ebony wood exported from the Philippines.
CABBAGE-TREE HATS, a name in Australia for hats made from the leaves of *Corypha australis*.
CABARET, a name in France for *Asarum Europæum*, because the frequenters of pot-houses are said to use the leaves and roots to produce vomiting.
CABIMA, an ornamental San Domingo wood, resembling mahogany, but much inferior in quality.
CACHOERA, a kind of chief in Ashantee.
CACAHUETE, a Spanish name for the ground nut (*Arachis hypogæa*), now cultivated in Central Spain.
CACHACA, an inferior colourless spirit made in Brazil from the juice of the sugar-cane.
CACHAGUVO, the name in Chili for the *Durvillea utilis*, a sea-weed which is sold in bundles as an edible vegetable.
CACHIL, a name in Travancore for the red yam (*Dioscorea alata*).
CACIOCAVALLI, a kind of Italian cheese.
CADAFEA, a Lisbon white wine.
CADIKHAR, a local name in Bombay for borax.
CAFEINE, a trade name for a mixture of roasted grain and chicory ground, sold for coffee.
CAFFER-BREAD, the heart or core of the crowns of some Cyenads, which yield starchy matter. See BREAD-BOON in Dictionary.
CAHOVANE, a name in the Seychelles for common turtle shell, in contradistinction to tortoise shell.
CANCA, a black medicinal root of Brazil, obtained from some species of *Chiococca*: an infusion of the bark of the root is a powerful emetic, purgative, diuretic and tonic.
CALABASH NUTMEG, a name for the fruit of the *Monodora Myristica*; which is cultivated in Jamaica, and, like the true nutmeg, is highly aromatic.

CALIBIGIA, a name in Italy for a kind of soft wheat (*T. vulgare*); *ROMASELLA* being another kind.
CALCANZATE, an inferior kind of Balsam of Peru.
CALEEKERAH, a name for the seeds of *Nigella sativa*; known as black cumlin.
CALFINI, a preparation made with the oil distilled from the outer bark of the birch, and used for flavouring beer in Bavaria.
CALPEPEL. See CALPEPEL in Dictionary.
CALIBOGUS, a drink made in Newfoundland by adding spirits to spruce beer.
CALIMANCO. See CALAMANCO in Dictionary.
CALYAREKA, prepared slices of boiled betel nut sold in Cochlin.
CALVED, a term in Cheshire for cream that has become clotted.
CAM, a projection on a wheel or cylinder much used in machinery.
CAMARA NUTMEG, a false nutmeg the produce of *Aerodictidum Camara* in Guiana.
CAMARDEEN, a pulp prepared from apricot and eaten with rice in Asia.
CAMBRIE MUSLIN, an imitation of cambrie; linen fabric.
CAMEL'S THORN. See MANNA in Dictionary.
CAMION, a term now used for a dray, formerly applied to a hand-truck; also a small pin.
CAMPOW, a name for the dollar in the East with Archipelago.
CANAILE, a common name in Canada, for shorts or inferior flour.
CANDLEMAS DAY, the 2nd of February in Scotch quarter-day.
CANE-HOLE, a trench dug on a sugar-estate for planting the cuttings of the sugar-cane.
CANNERS, women who interlace the new cane-work, now so fashionable on carriage panels.
CANGO, a common kind of litter or palanquin, used in Japan, something like a basket with a round bottom and flat roof which is carried by three men.

CANNONAD,
CANTALOUPE,
 musk melon
CANTOON, a
 woollen cloth
CANTREFF,
 in Wales.
CANUTO, a name
 from the
 less valuable
 trunk.
CAPE GOOSE,
 plant, *Phy*
CAPER SPUR,
 seeds of
 pure clear
 seeds are
 France.
CAP-FRONT is
 lace or net
CARAJURA, a
 be prepared
 the same in
CARAMANY, a
Lablab cult
CARAMARDOO
Terminalia
CARAMBOLAS,
 gueso to the
 much used
 call them C
 fruits are us
 for various
CARAMBOS, th
 which is mu
 preserved, a
CARANJA, *Mos*
barbata, call
CARAFEA, the
 tortoise.
CARATS, a name
 for the coral
 which are
 precious sto
CARAVANCES,
 in Malta an
CARAVELLA, a
CARAVELLOS
CARBER-FILL
 woollen-fac
CARINGOOTY,
 a name for
Aranea,
CARSUGI, dr
 making glue
CARRATERE, a
 wild gastro
 which the p
 ed.
CARRIAGE-BO
 frame, and
 persons sit
CARRIAGE-FIT
 suspend the
 and apply t
 special inn
 handles, &c
CARRIAGE-JO
 glass frame
CARRIAGE-MA
 under work
 for locking
 axles, spring

en in Persia.
 EAKING in Dic-
 ce or knot of a
 nental wood.
 e snow sleep of
 leed flesh of the
 Sele), a piquant
 breakfast tables
 ndia for pease,
 trade at Birning-
 ade at Birning-
 g, a tree of Pegu
 good timber for
 y for a kind of sof
 ROMASELLA being
 kind of Balsam of
 for the seeds of
 as black cumbr.
 anade with the oil
 r bark of the birch,
 beer in Bavaria.
 EYA in Dictionary,
 le in Newfoundland
 rance beer.
 AMANCO in Diction-
 slices of boiled bete
 hre for cream than
 a wheel or cylind
 ery.
 g nutmeg the pro
 Camara in Gulana
 pared from apricot
 n Asia.
 tation of cambric;
 ANNA in Dictionary
 sed for a dray, form
 d-truck; also a sm
 e dollar in the East
 name in Canada, fo
 ur.
 e 2nd of February
 y.
 ng on a sugarcane
 is of the sugar-cane.
 o interlace the ne
 ashionable on carria
 nd of litter or paln
 n, something like
 bottom and flat ro
 three men.

CANNONAU, a white wine of Sarlinia.
 CANTALOUPE, a small esteemed variety of
 musk melon.
 CANTOON, a kind of cheap substitute for
 woollen cloths.
 CANTREE, the name of a hundred or district
 in Wales.
 CANUTO, a name in Peru for Cinchona bark
 from the branches of the tree, which is
 less valuable than that peeled from the
 trunk.
 CAPE GOOSEBERRY, the fruit of a solanaceous
 plant, *Physalis pubescens*.
 CAPER SPURGE, the *Euphorbia lathyris*, the
 seeds of which yield an abundance of
 pure clear cathartic oil. The purgative
 seeds are used by the country people in
 France.
 CAP-FRONT MAKER, one who makes small
 linc or net bonnet caps for females.
 CARAJURA, a vermilion dye of Brazil, said to
 be prepared from the leaves of a tree, in
 the same manner as Indigo.
 CARAMANT, a name in India for the pods of
Labiata cultratum.
 CARAMARDOO, an East Indian wood, the
Terminalia glabra.
 CARAMBOLAS, a name given by the Portu-
 guese to the fruit of *Averrhoa Carambola*,
 much used to make tarts. The British
 call them Coronuudell gooseberries. The
 fruits are used medicinally, in dyeing, and
 for various economical purposes.
 CARANDAS, the fruit of *Carissa carandas*,
 which is much used in India to make tarts,
 preserves, and pickles.
 CARANGA, Moss, a name in India for *Usnea*
barbata, collected for dyeing.
 CARAPACE, the dorsal buckler of the sea-
 tortoise.
 CARATS, a name in Abyssinia for the seeds of
 the coral tree (*Erythrina Corallo dendrum*)
 which are used in weighing gold and
 precious stones.
 CALAVANCES, a mode of spelling Calavances
 in Malta and Turkey.
 CARAVELA. See CARAVELA in Dictionary.
 CARCAVELLOS, a kind of wine.
 CARDER-FILLER, an operative employed in a
 woollen-factory.
 CARINGOOTY-OIL, a name in Travancore for
 Poonga oil, obtained from *Dalbergia*
arboorea.
 CARNUCEI, dried skins and hide pieces, for
 making glue exported from Sardinia.
 CARRAPATEIRO, a name in Portugal for the
 wild castor-oil tree (*Jatropha curcas*), from
 which the purgative or seed-oil is obtain-
 ed.
 CARRIAGE-BODY-MAKERS, workmen who
 frame, and make the parts in which
 persons sit.
 CARRIAGE-FITTERS, workmen who fit and
 suspend the bodies on the under works,
 and apply the various parts furnished by
 special manufacturers, such as lamps,
 handles, &c.
 CARRIAGE-JOINERS, operatives who make the
 glass frames, blinds, boxes, trunks, &c.
 CARRIAGE-MAKERS, persons who make the
 under works, apply the parts necessary
 for locking or turning the carriage, fix the
 axles, springs, &c.

CARRIAGE-SMITHS, workmen engaged on the
 iron work of carriages, who are divided
 into body smiths, tyre smiths, spring
 smiths, &c., from the different work they
 are engaged upon.
 CARRIAGE-TRIMMERS, men who fit up the
 insides of carriages, fix the silk, cloth, and
 laces in the necessary parts.
 CARRIEN-PIGEON, a variety of pigeon kept
 for conveying billets.
 CARRYWATHA, a name for the sassafras wood
 in Burmah, a species of *Laurus*, which has
 a smell that repels insects.
 CARTAN, a choice cabinet wood of British
 Guiana obtained from *Centrolobium ro-*
bastum.
 CARTAXO, a Lisbon red wine.
 CARTOUCHE PAPER, a continental paper
 made of animal matter.
 CARTRIDGE-POUCH. See CARTRIDGE-CASE in
 Dictionary.
 CASAL, the name for a village in Malta and
 Gozo.
 CASE-PLATE MAKER, an operative in Bir-
 mingham.
 CASHACA, a kind of spirit made in Brazil.
 CASIA LEAVES, the leaves of *Cinnamomum*
albiflorum, and other species, used as aro-
 matic flavourings in the East.
 CASTANIA-NUTS, the Brazilian name for the
 fruit of *Bertholletia excelsa*.
 CATALPA (French), the *Hibiscus populneus*;
 the seeds and fruit yield a red colour.
 CATECHU, in the oriental language *kate*
 signifies a tree, and *chu* juice.
 CATNEP. See CATMINT in Dictionary.
 CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER. See GUILILA.
 CAUSEWAYERS, a term in Scotland for road-
 makers.
 CAVAROO, CAVARAGOO, names in parts of
 India for the small edible grain of *Eleusine*
corecana.
 CAVONANI, in Turkey salted meat.
 CAVASS, CAVASS, a messenger in the em-
 ploy of diplomatic agents or officials in
 Turkey. [Brazil.]
 CAXHA, a name for inferior white rum in
 CAZAL, the subdivision of a liva or province
 in Turkey.
 CEBADA (Spanish), barley.
 CEDAR-WOOD OIL, an aromatic essential oil,
 obtained by distillation from the wood of
Cedrela odorata.
 CEDRON SEEDS, the cotyledons of *Simaruba*
Cedron, which are intensely bitter and
 used as a febrifuge: 30,000 of them were
 shipped from Chiriqui, Central America,
 in 1853, valued at a dollar a hundred.
 CENTAURY, a wild British plant, the *Ery-*
thraea Centaurium, which is very bitter
 and is sold by herbalists.
 CHACOLI, a light Hiscayan wine of two
 kinds, red and white.
 CHABIN, a name in Burmah for the white
 wood of *Senecarpus anacardium*, used
 in cabinet-work.
 CHALTRICK, a name for native rice in Rus-
 sia.
 CHAMPOO, a name in Travancore for the *Ca-*
ladium nymphaeifolium, an esculent root,
 which contains much nutritious fecula.
 CHANANOA, a kind of starch or tapioca
 made from a palm in Travancore.

COBLET'S WAX, a shoemaker's composition of rosin and wax, for stiffening his thread.

COCHOAN, a small brass mortar, usually about 3½ inches bore, but sometimes rather smaller.

COCK-BILL, a nautical term applied to an anchor, projecting, or hanging perpendicular, by the stopper from the cat-head.

COCKEREL, a young cock.

COCOS-DE-MER, the double or sea coco-nut of the Seychelles, *Lodoicea Sechellarum*.

CODALIE, a native shovel or spade, made and used in the Khasi hills, India.

CODICIL, a supplement or addition to a will.

COD ROE, the hard spawn of the cod, cured and shipped from the fisheries.

CODWOOL, a name in the hat trade, for wool obtained from lambs that die in the birth.

COLAS, a commercial name in India, for the tiger cowry shell (*Cypræa tigris*). See also KOLA-BEED in Dictionary.

COLCHICUM ROOT, the cornea of *Colchicum autumnale*, a poisonous plant used medicinally.

COLLARS, a Lisbon red wine.

COLLS, a package.

COLOONE MARK, a Prussian weight for gold and silver = 36084 troy grains.

COLTERAII, a name for syrup or molasses, in India.

COMB-BRUSH, a small brush to clean combs with.

COMMANDER, an officer in the Royal Navy, ranking next to a captain.

COMODORE, an officer with the rank of a captain in the Royal Navy, usually employed as the senior officer on the division of a foreign station. He carries a broad pendant at the mast-head of his ship.

COMMON CARRIER, one who transports merchandise and goods entirely at his own risk of loss.

COMMON STATE, a term in the United States for the grade of flour made of spring wheat, with nothing but the bran bolted out.

COMPOUNDING, mixing; a composition or arrangement made with creditors; receiving a portion of a debt, and giving an acquittance for the whole.

COMQUAT, a curious small nutmeg-shaped orange, the *Citrus oliveformis* of China; imported into this country preserved.

CONCENTRADO. See MELLADO.

CONDEE, a measure of length in Cochinchina, equal to 19½ inches.

CONDOR, a gold coin of Chili and New Granada, the former being worth 8 dollars, the latter 8½ dollars.

CONQUIN, the fruit of a species of *Diospyros*; a jam is made of it in Natal.

CONVERSATION CARDS, printed amusement cards, with questions and answers, poetry, &c.

COOLIT-LAWANO, a name for clove-bark in the Eastern Archipelago. See CULLILABAN-BARK in Dictionary.

COONDI-NUTS, the fruit of *Carapa Guineensis*.

COONTI, a name in Florida for the *Zamia integrifolia*, the fecula of which forms an excellent arrowroot.

COOPER, a name in London for a mixture of stout and potter.

COOTRAH, the drainings from goor, used for sweetmeats by the poorer classes in India, and consumed mixed with parched rice and other grain.

COPANG, a small silver coin, the tenth of a dollar; formerly current in the Straits settlements.

CORE, the outer part or case of a large loam mould, used in casting metal.

COPPER, a common name for any large circular metal boiler.

COPRA, dried cocoa-nut-pulp.

COQUITO PALM, the *Jubæa spectabilis* of Chili, which produces minute coco-nuts.

CORE, the loose internal part of a mould used in casting, to form a hollow or recess, and intercept the flow of the metal.

CORE-MAKERS, women employed in the hardware districts, making the internal parts of moulds.

CORLIANO, a kind of Italian stick-liquorice.

CORN-AVERAGE, the mean price of grain deduced from the sale returned to the Inspector at the several public markets.

CORN-STARCH, an American preparation from Indian corn or maize, largely used as an article of diet in puddings, custards, and for young children.

COROMANDEL GOOSEBERRIES. See CARAM-BOLAS.

COROOKO OIL, an oil made in India from the seeds of *Argemone Mexicana*.

CORTAN, a liquid measure used in France and Spain, varying in capacity, but averaging about 7 pints.

CORVAL, a basket for carrying pichards to the collars to be cured, and which holds about 360 fish.

COSETTE, a French name for dried slices of the white sugar beet, used for sugar making, and also when roasted as a substitute for chicory.

COSHER-RUM, a name given to the peculiarly strong, fine rum, used at Jewish festivals, the passover, &c.

COSTEASING, in mining. See SHODING.

COSTS, legal expenses incurred; government fines; an attorney's or counsel's charges.

COTTERING, in founding, the process of keying or joining together parts of two flasks or moulds.

COTTLE, the side of a founder's mould.

COTTON-SEED CAKE, an oil cake made from the pressed seeds of cotton, after the oil has been extracted, and used for cattle food and manure.

COTTON-WASTE, the blowings and refuse collected in cotton mills, used for paper-making and other purposes.

COTTON-WOOD, a name in Canada for the *Populus monilifera*.

COUNTERBOND, a bond given to indemnify securities which requires a stamp.

COUNTERMARK, an additional or special mark put upon a package of goods belonging to several merchants, that it may not be opened unless in the presence of all. The standard mark of the Goldsmiths' Company.

COUNTERPART, a copy or duplicate, as of a contract or indenture.

COUNTERSINK, a tool.

COUNTRY GALLS, a name in India for the fruit of various species of *Terminalia*.

COURT-LEET. See **LEET** in Dictionary.

COUTNI, a Turkish fabric, one face silk and the other cotton, made in pieces of about seven yards in length.

COWRY-COOLY, one of a party of dawk-bearers in India, who carries the cowry shells or cash for small payments.

CRAB-WINCH. See **CRAB**.

CRANE-LADLE, a large receptacle in a foundry, capable of transporting from three to six tons of melted metal.

CRANE'S-BILL, the *Geranium maculatum*, sold by herbalists as a styptic, astringent, and tonic.

CRANGING-HOOK, a whaler's implement for holding the blubber while it is cut with the knife.

CREAS, linen goods made in lengths of 32 and 34 yards by 27 or 31 inches.

CREASING-HAMMER, a hammer with narrow rounded faces, used by tinnmen.

CREAT. See **KREAT**.

CRIGUELAS, **CRIGUELES**, coloured cotton or linen fabrics, made in lengths of 50 to 150 yards, by 25 or 27 inches wide. There are grey union Crigueles.

CRENDELS, a name for cracknels.

CREYAT. See **KREAT**.

CRINOLINE, a female's distended petticoat; the steel-wire framework used for petticoats.

CRISTAL (French), cut glass.

CROPS (from the Dutch *kor krops*), the interior pure and bright parts of madderroots.

CROSS-BOW, an ancient weapon, scarcely used now except by children, or some few savage tribes.

CROWN-TIMBER, the best kind of timber shipped from the Prussian ports.

CRUMMOCK, a name in Scotland for the roots of the skirret.

CUBA-BAST, the thin reticulated layers of bark of the *Paritium elatum*, Rich.

CUCUMBER-TREE, a name given by the Americans to the *Magnolia acuminata*, because its fruit when grown resembles a cucumber. It is about 3 inches long, and nearly 1 inch in diameter, and when steeped in whisky it communicates a bitter to the spirit which is drank as a preventive of autumnal fevers. The bark dried and prepared is also used for the same purpose.

CUTE, a name in Switzerland for thin whey used for fattening pigs on.

CULEX, a name for the *Psoralea glandulosa*, the leaves of which have a medicinal reputation, and are used as a tea substitute. It is also called Koulin.

CUMARA, a Brazilian name for the Tonquin bean, and whence the chemical name coumarin.

CUMMELUMMA, a name in India for pieces of the boneta or other fish, dried to a hard horny state.

CURCUMA. See **JUDWAR**.

CURCUMINE, the colouring principle of turmeric.

CURRENTS, the fruit of the *Ribes rubrum* or common currant, with its two varieties of red, and white or bluish-coloured; the *Ribes nigrum*, quincy berry, or common black currant. For dried currants, see **CURRENTS** in Dictionary.

CURRIJONG BARK, the bark of *Plagianthus sidiotes*, which furnishes a fibre in Tasmania. See **KURAJONG**.

CUSSO. See **KOUSSO** in Dictionary.

CUTTLING, a term in the woollen districts for folding cloth for the warehouses.

CUYA, a name in Brazil for calabashes, the universal drinking-cup.

CYMBLING, one of the names of the squash, *Cucurbita polymorpha* or *melopepo*.

D

DABBER, a kind of pad used by engravers to hold ink.

DAHABIEH, a small boat with two lateen sails, used on the Nile.

DAIKSER, a name for the *Soja hispida*, in Japan.

DANDELION, the root of *Leontodon taraxacum*, which is used medicinally, and coffee is made from it when torrifed.

DANES, a cotton fabric for handkerchiefs made at Manchester, in lengths of ten handkerchiefs and 27 inches wide; the varieties are, Glasgow, Antlppo, and light glazed Danes.

DANIE, the sixth part of a dirhem in Persia.

DANT, a heavy metal weight with a ring handle, used for beating down the layers of salted provisions in casks. The dant for pork casks weighs about 32 lbs, that for beef 40 lbs.

DANTER, a person engaged in silk-throwing operations.

DAROGAH, an Indian superintendent, chiefly applied to the head native officer of a police station or custom-house.

DATE PLUM, a name for the *Diospyros lotus* of Italy, and *D. Virginiana*.

DAWA, an African name for spiked millet, *Holcus spicatus*.

DAY'S-WORK, a mariner's term for the account or reckoning of a ship's course for twenty-four hours, from noon to noon.

DEAD SEA APPLE, a name for the Mecca or Bussorah gall, produced by the *Cynips insana* on *Quercus infectoria*.

DEFTERDAR, a Turkish minister of finance; a keeper of public accounts.

DEGGOT, a kind of tar made from the roots of the birch-tree in Russia.

DENUM, a land measure of Turkey, rather more than a third of an acre.

DEODIAN, the Hindustani name for *Sorghum saccharatum*.

DERHAM, **DIRHEM**, a Moorish silver coin, of which there are two kind - the large, equal to 42 floose and worth 3½d., and the small derhm, in more common use, equal to 27 floose, and worth 2½d. The derhita is also called an okheth or ounce. In Persia the coin is worth about 4½d.

DEV
DHA
tos
DHA
flu
DHA
DHAT
of
DROW
14
Incl
N.E
DHUN
DHUR
DICBY
of N
whe
DIMAR
DIOWE
DIOWE
of fu
DISS, a
coide
DIWOOD
from
DOBAR
sugar
DOCKAC
DOCK-R
(Rum
(E. of
serted
DOFFER
or a gl
DOG-COT
the ne
DOGGIN
saccha
DOGWOOD
bedfor
DOLLAR
waters
flavour
DOLLO,
made i
DOLPHIN
DOMESTIC
States
growth
DONEY-G
shea bu
DONSOK,
DONUN,
a proving
square,
DOOS gra
India, is
called a
DOOCCO,
Lansun
DOOGHAN
plines fo
DOOKAN,
DOORSEL, I
carried
DOUBLE, a
gate, ta
will hold
DOUBLES,
yaru.

ed layers of
Rich.
ven by the
acuminata,
n resembles
nches long,
er, and when
annunciates a
s fevers. The
so used for tho

for thin whey

dea glandulosa,
medicinal repu-
tea substitute.

or the Tonquin
chemical name

ia for pieces of
ried to a hard

g principle of

Ribes rubrum or
two varieties of
oured; the *Ribes*
c common black
ts, see CURRANTS

c of *Plagianthus*
s a fibre in Tas-

tionary.
woollen districts
warehouses,
r calabashes, the

es of the squash,
metopepo.

the *Diospyros lotus*
ana.
for spikd millet,

a term for the ac-
n silt's course for
n noon to noon.
for the Mecca or
l by the *Cynips in-*
ria.
nister of finance;
ants.
ade from the roots
sin.
of Turkey, rather
acre.
t name for *Sorghum*

rish silver coin, of
d, the large, equal
3d., and the small
on use, equal to 27
The declum is also
nce. In Perala the
L.

DEVISE, to bequeath.

DRAEPEFUL, the flowers of *Grislea tomentosa*, used as a mordant in dyeing.

DRAK, a name for the *Butea frondosa*, which furnishes a dye and resin, &c.

DHALL, See DHOLL.

DHAURI, a name in India for the red flowers of *Grislea tomentosa*, used in dyeing.

DHOW, a straight cleaver-like native knife, 14 foot long, set in a handle of 10 to 12 inches, used by the Khasi tribes on the N. E. frontier of Bengal.

DHUNCHA, the fibre of *Sesbania aculeata*.

DHURREE, a weight in India of 50 lbs.

DICBY HERRING, assalted and smoked herring of Nova Scotia, named from the locality where it is prepared.

DIMARCHIA, a Greek government officer.

DIOWET, a name in Russia for birch oil.

DIPIENSALE, a Scotch term for a sale of furniture, fixtures, &c.

DISS, a name in Algeria for *Arundo festucoides*, used as a paper material.

DIWOOL, a gum produced in the East Indies from the *Egle marmelos*.

DOBARAH, a superior kind of clayed date sugar made in Bengal.

DOCKAGE, See DOCK CHARGES.

DOCK-ROOT, the roots of the yellow dock (*Rumex crispus*) and of the water dock (*R. aquaticus*), sold by herbalists, and asserted to be serviceable in skin diseases.

DOFFER, a boy who assists a throstle-spinner, or a girl who assists a doubler.

DOG-COLLAR, a metal or leather circlet for the neck of dogs.

DOGGY, a local name for the *Sorghum saccharatum*.

DOGWOOD, The dogwood of Tasmania is *Bedfordia salicifolia*.

DOLLAR FISH, a sea fish of the American waters, with white flesh and of a fine flavour.

DOLOO, DULLOOAH, a kind of date sugar made in Bengal.

DOLPHIN, in Canada a mooring stage.

DOMESTIC, a general term in the United States for all goods and produce of home growth or manufacture.

DONEH-GREASE, a name in Sierra Leone for shea butter.

DONSKOL, a common kind of Russian wool.

DONUX, a land measure in Klipprill, in the province of Monaster, about forty paces square.

DOOB GRASS, a common pasture grass in India, the *Cynodon dactylon*; it is also called Bermuda grass.

DOOCOO, an excellent fruit of Java, the *Lansium domesticum*.

DOOGHAN, DUNGCHAN, names in the Philippines for the *Myristica spuria*.

DOOKAN, a shop or stall.

DOSEL, DOSSEL, a panner or basket, to be carried on the shoulder.

DOUBLE, an oblong basket used at Billmesgate, tapering to the bottom, and which will hold from three to four dozen fish.

DOUBLER, a woman employed in twisting yarn.

DOULOOM, a Turkish land measure of one hundred and twenty square feet.

DOVE'S FOOT, another name for Crane's bill.

DOWLOA, a coarse kind of Indian sugar.

DOWN-TREE, the *Ochroma Lagopus* of the West Indies, the seed-pods of which produce a kind of silk cotton used for stuffing pillows, &c.

DRAA, the chief measure of length in Morocco, and equal to twenty-one and a half inches.

DRADGE, a miner's name for second class ore.

DRAFT, twenty pounds' weight of eels; the quantity of grain or merchandise weighed at one time; an allowance made from the gross weight. See ALLOWANCE.

DRAG-BOAT, a Scotch fishing-boat.

DRAGOMAN, a name in Turkey and the Levant for an interpreter.

DRESSER, a mallet used by plumbers for flattening lead.

DRIFT-WOOD, wood thrown on the shore of seas or rivers.

DROGUE, a corruption of drag, a conical or extinguisher shape canvas bag, used by the boatmen on the Norfolk coast, to hold the boat's stern back, and prevent her broaching-to. They are towed with the foremast end by a stout rope; a small line, termed a tripping line, being fast to the apex or pointed end.

DROTS, a revenue accruing to the Admiralty from wrecks, and from the capture of enemies' ships.

DRESSING, a process of dressing quills, by introducing them for a moment into a red hot earthenware retort, and then passing them quickly between a blunt knife and heated plate, thus hardening them, and freeing them from skin.

DUFF, the dust of coal, or the fine portions passing through the screens which is used in making compressed fuel.

DUTEN, a Dutch copper coin, the sixth part of a penny. See DORT.

DULLOOAH, DOOLOO, a kind of clayed date sugar.

DUN FISH, cod prepared in New Hampshire in a peculiar manner, after salting, by being stacked with hay or grass in a dark store for several months.

DUNKS, a name in the West Indies for the *Zizyphus jujuba*.

DURBAR, an Indian audience court.

DURMA MATS, common mats made at Calcutta, of the split stalks of the *Amphidonax karka* reed; pipes are also made of the culms.

DURMAST, a name for the red or chestnut oak, *Quercus sessiliflora*.

DUTY, a term in minting, which expresses the nett result obtained from the combustion of a given quantity of coal.

DWAHE PALM, the *Chamerops humilis*, the leaves of which furnish fibre and paper material.

DYCE-IRON, a tool used on a broad beam for graining leather.

E

EARTH-OIL, a kind of petroleum, now largely obtained in the United States and Canada.

EASTER TERM, one of the four law terms, which commences on the 15th April, and terminates on the 8th May.

ECREVISSE (French), a crab or cray-fish.

EDGING-IRON, a semicircular spade for cutting turf.

ELATERIUM, a medicinal deposit from the squirting cucumber, *Momordica elaterium*.

ELDER-FLOWERS. The dried flowers of two species, *Sambucus nigra* and *ebulus*, particularly the latter, are used for flavouring sweet wines.

ELECTROMETER, a mover of the electric fluid; a piece of apparatus for generating a current of electricity.

ELECTRON, **ELECTRUM**, a mixture of gold with a fifth part of silver.

ELECTROSCOPE, an instrument for rendering electrical excitation apparent by its effects.

ELEM-FIGS, the best kind of dried figs, those picked by hand.

ELM-BARK, the bark of the slippery elm of the United States (*Ulmus fulva*), sold by herbalists as an emollient, diuretic, and tonic; that of the British elm (*U. campestris*), is stated to have analogous properties, but much less active.

ELUTHIATE, to cleanse by washing and straining.

ELVAN, a kind of granitic porphyry.

EMPTIES, a collective term for empty packages of all kinds, casks, bottles, sacks, &c. See **EMPTY PACKAGES** in Dictionary.

EMU, an Australian bird, the *Dromaius Novae Hollandiae*, the eggs, feathers, and oil of which have a commercial value.

ENAM, land granted in free tenure in India.

ENG, a common forest-tree of Pegu, the *Dipterocarpus grandiflora* of Wallich.

ENGINE-DRIVER, the manager of an engine on a railway line. In 1837, there were 3600 of these in the kingdom, and as many assistants, who are often termed firemen.

ENGINE-TENDER, one who has the charge and management of a steam engine in a factory.

ENGINE-WASTE, the droppings or blowings from cotton factories, which is either white, grey, or coloured.

EQUERRY, an attendant on princes who has the care and maintenance of their horses; a stable for horses.

ESCHEATOR, an officer of some corporate towns.

ETTOLITRO, a measure, in Sardinia, for liquids, 22 gallons; for dry goods, 2½ bushels.

EVER-BOAT, a Dutch coaster.

EVERLASTING FLOWERS, species of *Gnaphalium*, which, from their durability, are much used for bouquets in winter.

EVERTER, an engineer.

EXECUTION, a process of law, for getting possession of any thing done by judgment.

EXEQUATUR, an official recognition of a consul or consular agent, authorizing him to act in a country.

EXON, in England the commander of the Royal body guard.

EXPERT, a person skilled in hand-writings; a fac-similist.

EXTRA, additional; superior; a term in the United States, for the flour made of the best quality of red winter or low white wheat, with the fine flour and middlings bolted out. Double extra, or as usually written XX, is the choicest flour that is made from the best white wheat.

EXTRA STATE, a grade of American flour, made of spring wheat bolted clear.

F

FAAM. See **FAHAM-TEA** in Dictionary.

FACIA, properly **FASCIA**, the jutting of bricks beyond the windows; the under part of the cornice over a shop-window.

FACIA-WRITER, one who paints letters on the fascia, over the window of a shop, &c.

FACTORY, a commercial station in Africa.

FADDAH, a small Egyptian coin, equivalent to about the fourth of a farthing.

FANCY, a term in the United States, for the grade of flour made of a mixture of red winter and spring wheat, bolted clean.

FANCY WOODS, a name under which most of the furniture woods are sold, such as mahogany, rosewood, satin, kingwood, &c.

FANEGADA. In Peru the fanegada is 41.472 square varas of 33 inches, or 9 acres English measurement.

FAN PALM. The Jamaica fan palm is *Sabal Blackburniana*; the Indian fan palm of China &c., *Chamerops excelsa*, and the dwarf fan palm of the South of Europe, *C. humilis*.

FARDEAU (French), a burden or load.

FARINHA, a common name in Brazil for cassava or mandioca flour, the general bread-stuff or food of the negroes and Indians.

FARRO, a name in Italy for Polish wheat, *Triticum Polonicum*, and for *T. durum*.

FASLI (Hindustani), a year; a term used in the revenue department in India.

FAYAL, a wine produced mostly in Pico, one of the Azores islands, but which takes its name from the place of shipment.

FEED-PIPE, a pipe which supplies the boiler of a steam engine &c. with water.

FELICES, small beans, black, white, or variegated, largely grown in Brazil for consumption and export.

FELSINA WATER, a perfumed cosmetic, largely exported from Bologna, in Italy.

FELTED CLOTH, a woollen fabric made by means of pressure and warm moisture, with milling, which dispenses with the spinning and weaving processes. It is

adder
gets
ing
FENCIB
of at
FENT-
rem
FEZ, a
FIARS,
sever
coun
tainc
jury.
FIAT, a
law,
on th
davit
FIFTH-
thirty
FIG-DUS
groin
birds.
FIGUR
FILAR,
FILE-BL
pares
FILINGE
thread
FLIK, a
wool.
FIS, a
the ele
FINISHE
FIREHEA
stove f
FIRESTO
soft ca
vended
of hear
FISH-SM
FIR, a
short s
forshg
FIXING,
ence to
refered
FLAG D
harbord
FLAGGIN
openin
FLAGS, a
quills.
FLASK, a
FLATTER,
FLAX-WA
the pr
paper-
chinery
FLEIDSCH
German
FLEURET,
FLIMSY, a

GABAR,
five
DANZIG
GAGNE-P
which

an engine
there were
n, and as
en termed

the charge
length in a
or blowings
is either
ees who has
their horses;

the corporatu
ardinia, for
y goods, 23

of *Gnapha-*
rability, are
inter.

, for getting
by judgment.
tion of a cou-
rizing him to

ander of the

and-writings;

a term in the
r made of the
or low white
and middlings
or as usually
at flour that is
wheat.
merican flour,
d clear.

or load.
n Brazil for
ur, the general
e negroes and

Polish wheat,
for *T. durum*.
a term used in
India.
mostly in Plo,
ids, but which
age of shipment.
pples the boiler
h water.
white, or varie-
Brazil for con-
umed cosmetic,
logna, in Italy.
fabric made by
warm moisture,
penshes with its
processes. It is

adapted for paddings, carpets, and drug-gets, horse-cloths, table-covers, the covering of boilers, ships' bottoms, &c.

ENGINE-MASTER, one who teaches the art of attack and defence with sword or foil.

FENT-DEALER, in Scotland, a retailer of remnants of cloth.

FEZ, a Turkish red woollen skull-cap.

FIARS, the average prices in Scotland of the several kinds of grain, the growth of his county in the preceding crop, as ascertained by the sheriff with the help of a jury.

FIAT, an order directing a certain process at law. In bankruptcy cases a fiat is issued, on the petitioning creditor making affidavit as to the correctness of his debt.

FIFTH-RATE, a vessel of war, carrying from thirty to fifty guns.

FIE-DUST, a name among mealmen for fine ground oatmeal, sold for feeding cage birds.

FIGUERA, a kind of wine. [Turkey.

FILE, an embroidered slipper, worn in

FILE-BLANK FORGER, a workman who prepares the crude metal for the file-cutter.

FILIGREE-WORKER, a workman in delicate threads of gold or silver wire, &c.

FILIK, a native name for Angora goats' wool.

FILS, a Moorish copper coin, worth about the eleventh part of a penny.

FINISHER, a workman at a paper mill.

FIREHEARTH, a kind of cooking range or stove for stoves.

FIRESTONE, a local name in Surrey for the soft calcareous sandstone, so generally vended in the metropolises under the name of hearthstone.

FISH-SNIGGER, a Dutch fishing-boat.

FITR, a measure in Eastern Africa, the short span from the extended end of the forefinger to the thumb.

FIXING, in shipbrokers' parlance, in reference to a ship, finding it a freight; and, in reference to a freight, finding it a ship.

FLAG DUES, a charge on ships, in some harbours, for hoisting flags.

FLAGGING-IRONS, a tool used by coopers for opening the staves, &c.

FLAGS, a technical name for a variety of quills. [salad-ol.

FLASK, a straw-covered bottle for holding

FLATTER, a manufacturing tool.

FLAX-WASTE, the tow or refuse collected in the preparation of flax, which is used for paper-making, and for packing for machinery.

FLEISCHSNUCKER, a small breed of sheep in Germany. [with.

FLEURET, an instrument to practise fencing

FLIMSY, a name among reporters for man-

fold copies of articles of news written on tissue paper.

FLITZEGOLD, the German name for orlédew.

FLOATING-ELEVATOR, an elevator placed on board a vessel, so that it may be moved from place to place, as occasion may require. See **ELEVATOR**.

FLOOSE, a petty money currency in Morocco, the eleventh part of a penny.

FLOUNDER, The species of this fish, obtained in North America, are *Pleuronectes plana*, *P. pusilla*, and *P. limanda*.

FLUSHING, a kind of Yorkshire woollen cloth made in lengths of 48 to 55 yards.

FLUTINA, a musical instrument of the concertina description.

FOLDER, a woman employed in doubling the sheets for the book binder.

FOOTING, the base or support of a wall.

FOREPEAK, the place allotted to the crew in merchant ships.

FOUNDATION-MULLIN, an open worked mullin, used for stiffening dresses and bonnets.

FOURPENNY, an abbreviated term for ale sold at fourpence per quart.

FOX-GLOVE, the *Digitalis purpurea*; the powdered leaves are used medicinally.

FOX-SHARK, the *Carcharius vulpes*.

FOY, a charge made by Newcastle ship-brokers, of from one to one and a half guinea, which originated in the broker having to find accommodation for man and horse, when shipmasters went from Shields to clear outwards, before travelling by steam came into use. The pay of a foyboat's crew, &c.

FOY-BEAT, a boat employed to assist in mooring and unmooring ships in the Northern ports of England.

FRANGOLA (Spanish), coarse ground corn.

FREIGHT, goods and other commodities, carried by water from one port to another.

FREJILES. See **FRIJoles** in Dictionary.

FRET-CUTTER, a workman who cuts out open patterns in wood with a fine saw.

FRETZ, a glass composition, composed of silica, lime, soda, borax, and lead, used as a glaze by potters.

FRIOS, a name in Chili for silver ore not easily amalgamated.

FUANO, a small Siamese money, the half of a salung, equal to about 4d.: in Cambodia it is worth 3½d.

FULL FISH, a trade term applied to the second class of herrings when the roes and milt are largely developed. After spawning they are termed "spent fish."

FULWA, a solid oil or vegetable butter obtained in India from *Bassia butyrea*.

FUNDS, a term applied to possession of means; cash in hand.

G

GABAR, a kind of lighter or Polish built river craft, towed by steamers to Danzig.

GAGNE-PAIN (French), any tool, &c., by which a living is earned.

GAIAC, a name in French Guiana for the wood of the *Dipteryx odorata*.

GALT, a miner's name for wolfram.

GALBA, a very durable Indian wood, the produce of *Calophyllum Calaba*.

GALT, a grant of land of 20 yards in length, in perpetuity for quarrying purposes, made by the Crown in the Forest of Dean to the miners, or those who have worked a year and a day under ground. [Foot.]

GALANGA, a name in Sweden for galangal

GALLASSE, a kind of ship like a galleot.

GALINETA WOOD, the wood of *Bumelia salicifolia*, a South American tree.

GAMAN, **GENKENS**, a kind of madder powder.

GAMOOSAH (Arabic), a buffalo.

GAMOZZE, a kind of Italian cheese.

GANG, a walk for cattle; a personal load, as much as can be carried at once.

GANGMAN, in Scotland a pedestrian. See **GANGER** in Dictionary. [Thibet.]

GARHOON, a civil ruler or commissioner in

GANNET-STONE, **GANISTON**, a kind of granite obtained in Lundy Island.

GARVIE, a name in Scotland for the sprat.

GATEKEEPER, an attendant on railway road gates, of whom there are upwards of 2000 in the kingdom; one who looks after dock, park, or other gates.

GAUCHO, a mounted herdsman in Patagonia and Buenos Ayres.

GAWN-TREE, a stool or frame for bottling, or standing casks on in Scotland.

GEBLECK, a Dutch name (signifying yellow mouth) in the Cape colony for a large fish, the *Otolithus aquidens*, Cuv. and Val., which is dried for export.

GERMAN TEXT, a name for an ornamental printing-type.

GERMAN YEAST, dried and compressed yeast from spirit, largely imported from Holland.

GEROPIGA, an adulterant for wine, which used to be shipped in large quantities from Lisbon and Oporto.

GEWERRESTEUER, a trade tax in Germany.

HAZILIEH, a Turkish mixed fabric, half cotton and half silk, made in pieces about eight yards long.

GHEMMI (Turkish), a ship.

GHEKA, a name for soft wheat at Taganrog.

GHURIAF, a liquid measure of Tripoli, the sixth part of a jar, nearly half a gallon.

GIBUS, a spring or folding crush dress hat.

GILLING-THREAD, a strong linen thread yarn, made in Ireland for fishing nets.

GILT-EDGED, writing paper or books bound with gold leaf; a technical term in the United States for first-class business paper or bills of exchange.

GINGERGRASS OIL, an essential oil obtained from the *Andropogon Martini*, or, according to some authorities, from *Anatherum nardus*.

GIRO (German), endorsing. There are Giro banks at Frankfurt, Hamburg, &c., which transact this species of business. A superior white-wine of Sardinia.

GLANDS (French), acorns.

GLEUCONOMETER, an instrument used in France to test the strength of the juice of the grape when first pressed.

GLOST-FIREMEN, **GLOST-PLACER**, workmen engaged in the potteries.

GNAPEE, a name for baiachong.

GODAVI. See **DHAURI**.

GOGO, a name in the East for the *Entada Pursetha*.

GOINGANADOU, a tree of Cayenne, which furnishes a wax having all the useful properties of bees' wax.

GOKOKI, a collective name for bread-stuffs and several kinds of pulse eaten in Japan, meaning the five fruits of the field, as rice, barley, wheat, soy beans and dried beans.

GOMBO, the French name for the *Hibiscus cannabinus*, which yields a strong fibre. *Hibiscus gossypinus* is called "Gombo des bois."

GOOMI, a Russian name for millet.

GONAKIE, an African name for the *Acacia Adansonia*, which furnishes a good building wood in Senegal and elsewhere.

GOOMPANT, a name in Madras for the wood of *Odina Wodier*, used for railway sleepers.

GOONSOONA, a species of *Hibiscus*, cultivated for its fibre in India.

GRABB, indigo broken very small, which is only bought by consumers, and not held by dealers.

GRAINER, an instrument for raising the grain on morocco leather; the workman who grinds leather; an instrument used in powder mills.

CRANNONE (Italian), Indian corn.

GRAZA, a name in Chile, &c., for tallow and fat.

GREY-GOODS, a name in the cotton manufacturing districts for unbleached and undyed cottons.

GREY PRINTERS. See **PRINTERS**.

GREY TWILLS, cotton goods used for finishing white, or printing on, and made of various lengths.

GRIGNOLINO, an Italian wine.

GRIGNON, a French name for the *Bucida angustifolia*, or *bucaera*, one of the most durable ship-building woods.

GRIGRI, a name in Trinidad for the wood of *Astrocaryum aculeatum*.

GRIPE, the fore part of a ship.

GRIFFE-SOU (French), any dealer with the poor who drives hard unjust bargains.

GROUNDAGE, a name for harbour dues.

GROUND-ANNUALS, a term in Scotland for ground-rents.

GRU-GRU, a name both for the *Astrocaryum vulgare* and the *Acrocomia sclerocarpa*, woods of Trinidad.

GRUYERE, a continental cheese flavoured with the *Melilotus officinalis* ground and powdered.

GUACO, the *Mikania Guaco*, considered in America an antidote to snake bites.

GUALLAGA, a name in San Domingo for the *Zamia media* plant, from the root of which starch is obtained and exported, the shipments in 1856 having been 494 harris.

GUANDEE, a Spanish name for the *Cajanus Indicus*, Liu.

GUARANTEE, a contract entered into, and stipulating that another party engages to see it completed.

GUARDS, protections to a book; the open flooring fore and aft of the paddles of a steam-boat.

GUAZA, the tops of the *Cannabinus Indicus*, which have narcotic properties.

GUINEA-PEPPER, a common name for capsicums of different kinds.

GUINGATO, a kind of Italian cheese.

GURILA of the very o powder
CHAU
GULA, a value island Dutch
GULDEN florin
GULLY-F sewer.
GUN-FIN parts sale.
GUNNING used for

HAARET min
HADDOCK land in
HAIE, a Arabs
HAIRCOO burdock
HAIRCLO mixed
HAIR, an
HAKE, Nova S
 is the F
HAKODA, the East
HALIFAX
HENCEY
HAMBLET of mus
 rned li
 reach o
HAN, the ropes, t
HANCHI used in
HANDLER
HANDLE- a finish
HANDW the mo
HANGAR
HANGANG tripang
HAF, a m
 about A
HAARD P
 shire fo
 Forest.
HAARDW
 piled g
 and ced
 onk, as
HARINA
HARPER
HARPLIN
HASBEES
 toxicat
 sold in
 tobacco

ne, which
useful pro-
bread-stuffa
n in Japan,
eld, as rice,
ried beans.
e *Hibiscus*
ong fibre.
Gombo des
t.
he *Acacia*
ood build-
here.
or the wood
ay sleepers.
scus, culti-
all, which is
and not held
ng the grain
rkman who
ent used in
n.
r fallow and
otton manu-
ched and un-
for finishing
ade of various
the *Bucida*
of the most
the wood of
ier with the
bargains.
ur dues.
Scotland for
Astrocaryum
sclerocarpa,
ese flavoured
is ground and
considered in
e bites.
Domingo for
om the root of
en 494 barrels,
or the *Cajanus*
ered into, and
rty engages to
ook; the open
e paddies of a
Astrobis Indicus,
ties.
name for cap-
cheese.

GUBILA, a powder made with the flowers of the *Pyrethrum carneum* and *roseum*, very obnoxious to insects, and sold, when powdered, under the name of Persian or Caucasian insect powder.

GULA, a dry measure and the standard of value among the Nihads, natives of an island in the Indian archipelago. It is six Dutch pounds weight.

GULDEN, another name for the Austrian florin, worth about 2s.; in Holland, is 8d.

GULLY-HOLE, a grating or opening in a sewer.

GUN-FINISHER, a workman who puts the parts of a gun together and fits it for sale.

GUNNING-PUNT, a low flat-bottomed boat, used for shooting wild-fowl from.

GUN-POLISHER, one who polishes and hardens the metal work connected with firearms.

GUN-STOCKER, a workman who fixes the stocks to the barrels of muskets, rifles, &c.

GURANUCUX, a recovered dye-stuff from spent madder.

GURJUN-TREE, the *Dipterocarpus turbinatus*, from which the fragrant wood-oil is obtained by cutting holes in them and applying fire.

GURPATT, native refined dato sugar in Bengal.

GWALIA, a cow-keeper or herd in the Himalayas.

GUT, the intestines of animals, which, when cleaned and spun, are made into bowing and musical strings, and also used as cases for sausages, polonies, &c.

H

HAARETUKER, a name for the fruit of *Terminalia Chebula*, used as galls.

HADDOCK-BOAT, a boat employed in Scotland in catching Flindon haddocks.

HAIK, a woollen or cotton cloth worn by Arabs over the tunic, but under the burpoose.

HAIRCLOTH-MANUFACTURER, a weaver of mixed horse-hair fabrics, the welt being hair, and the warp cotton, &c.

HAKE. The fish passing on the coasts of Nova Scotia and America under this name, is the *Phycis Americanus*.

HAKODA, a commander of a native boat in the East.

HALIFAX CURRENCY. See CANADIAN CURRENCY in Dictionary.

HAMBLETON-HOOKERS, a choice large kind of mussel, taken out of the sea and fattened in the Wyre, Lancashire, within reach of the tide.

HAN, the *Cyperus longus*, used for making ropes, baskets, &c., in Guernsey.

HANCHINOL, the leaves of *Heimia salicifolia*, used in Mexico in venereal affections.

HANDLER, a workman in a pottery.

HANDLE-SETTERS, men or boys employed at a finishing mill in the woollen districts.

HANDWHIP-MOUNTER, a workman who fixes the mountings to whips.

HANGARD, a warehouse in Quebec.

HANGNAN, a large and interior kind of tridacna, or edible sea slug.

HAP, a money of account in Slam, equal to about £480.

HARD PLANK, a local name in Gloucestershire for a kind of oolite stone, also called Forest marble rock.

HARDWOOD, a name in North America, applied generally to other woods than pine and cedar; a trade term in England for oak, ash, elm, beech, birch, &c.

HARINA (Spanish), flour.

HARPER, HARPIST, a player on the harp.

HARPLINGS, twisted gut strings for harps.

HASHEESH (Arabic), hemp, hay; also an intoxicating drug made of hemp, which is sold in the form of sweetmeats, puste, and tobacco.

HAULER, an operative in a rope-walk.

HAUTLE, an animal bread, made in Mexico of the dried eggs of species of *Coriza*, Geoffrey, a water insect.

HAWSE, the broad parts of the bows of a ship.

HAWSE-PIPES, the cylindrical holes in the bows of a ship through which the cable runs out.

HAWSER, a rope cable used for towing.

HEADER, a person who guts codfish, and removes the head.

HEAD-MATTER, spermaceti in its natural crude state, as taken from the cavity in the large head of the sperm whale, *Physeter catodon*.

HEARTHSTONE, a soft calcareous sandstone, obtained at the Godstone quarries in Surrey, used for glass furnaces, backs of fireplaces and stoves, and for cleaning hearths.

HELLEBORE ROOT, the rhizomes of species of *Veratrum* possessing narcotic and poisonous properties which are used medicinally. They contain the alkaloid Veratrin. The rhizomes of *V. album* have been employed externally as an emetic and for destroying vermin; and internally as a purgative and anodyne in gout, &c. Those of *V. viride* are used in the United States for the same purpose.

HELLER, a petty money of account at Frankfort, the twelfth of a penny.

HELPER, a second-rate workman in a ship-building yard.

HENBANE, the *Hyoscyamus niger*, cultivated for the medicinal properties of its leaves.

HE-OAK, a variety of beefwood of Tasmania, the *Casuarina stricta*.

HEPATIC ALOES, a variety of the Socotrine aloes.

HERD'S GRASS, a name in the New England States of America for Timothy grass, *Phleum pratense*.

HEREDITAMENTS, the stationary and immovable things inherited, unless otherwise devised.

HIATLACOOM, RHATLACOOM, a Turkish confection, the basis of which is starch.

HIGH STEWARD, an official of a borough.

HIGH WINE, a proof kind of spirit in distillation, contradistinguished from Low wine.

HILARY TERM, one of the law terms, which commences on the 11th January, and terminates on the 31st.

HINAGI, the bark of *Elaeagnus Hinagu*, used for dyeing in New Zealand.

HOO-BLEECE, the clip of wool from a sheep that has not been previously shorn.

HOME, a term applied to a thing when close in its place.

HONEYSUCKLE-WOOD, the *Banksia australis* of Tasmania.

HONLEY, a woollen fabric made chiefly of shoddy.

HOOPS, the commonest side plates of tortoiseshell, largely used in China.

HOOKAH-SHEELS, coconut-shell sheels, used for common bubble bubble pipes, exported from India to the Arabian and Persian Gulf.

HOPPER, a box with a bottom in the form of an inverted truncated pyramid, with a trap-door for closing the opening, used for weighing grain and similar articles in the United States. When full the trap is opened, and the contents allowed to run out. A kind of cake made of rice flour in Ceylon.

HOPPER-BOTTOMED, having a bottom like a hopper.

HOPPO, a Chinese official who measures ships.

HORNING. See LETTERS OF HORNING in Dictionary.

HORSE-GREASE, the melted fat obtained by boiling the carcasses of horses. It is some-

times imported from South America under the name of mare's grease.

HORSE-LOAD, in Turkey the maximum load which a horse can carry is about 250 lbs.; a mule 300 lbs., and a mares 200 lbs.

HORTENS-SCICES, an herbiferum.

HOSH, the landlord of an inn.

HOSTAGE, a poundage charge on the freight of foreign vessels, formerly levied at the port of Hull.

HOTTENTOT-FISH, a small fish of South Africa, the *Sargus capensis*, which is not only a superior table fish, but is also salted and dried for export.

HOUSE FLAG, the distinguishing flag of a particular owner or firm, generally carried on the main mast of the ship.

HOVELLING-BOATS, boats employed at Margate in landing passengers from steamers.

HUCKABACK, a hempen canvas, used for coarse towels and table-cloths.

HUF, a Prussian land measure of 30 morgen, or 31,620 square yards.

HUKKA, a Persian weight of 480 drachms.

HULL, a local name for a shop in Sheffield.

HUON PINE, a beautiful furniture wood of Tasmania, the *Dacrydium Franklinii*.

HUREEK, a name in India for *Paspalum scrobiculatum*.

HURRAH, HURTUKEE, a name in Bengal for myrobalans, the fruit of *Terminalia Chebula*.

HURRINGHOR, a name in India for the flowers of *Nyctanthes arbor-tristis* used for dyeing yellow or orange.

HYRACEUM, a secretion of the Cape badger, at one time considered to have medicinal properties.

I

IPE, a name in India for the *Sansivera cylindrica*, a plant useful for its fibre.

IGNATIUS BEANS, the horny seeds of *Ignatia amara*, which are poisonous; the seeds of *Fouillea cordifolia* are also so called in Brazil.

IMAMES, a Turkish name for mouthpieces for pipes.

IMMORTELE (French), a name for everlasting flowers, the *Gnaphalium orientale*; the wood of the *Erythrina glauca*.

IMPERIALS, a superior kind of French plums.

IMPROVER, a young person admitted to learn a business for a year or two, usually on payment of a premium.

INGENSE WOOD, the fragrant product of *Ilex Guianensis*.

INDEMNITY, a guarantee from any liability, and having reference to many occurrences in the routine of trade.

INDIAN CORN. See MAIZE in Dictionary.

INDIAN SORREL, a species of mallow, *Hibiscus Sabdariffa*; a jelly prepared from the flower bracts, is an excellent substitute for red-currant jelly.

INDIAN TOBACCO. See LOBELIA, and TOBACCO, INDIAN.

INSECT POWDER. See GURILLA.

INSECT WAX, a clear transparent wax resembling spermaceti, imported from China, and believed to be produced by *Flata limbata*.

INSOLVENCY, an incapacity of paying debts contracted; the surrender of property for the benefit of all creditors, with protection from arrest.

IRIS-ROOT. See ORRIS-ROOT.

IRON-WOOD, of Norfolk Island, is the *Olea apetalata*.

IS-SIOE, a silver Japanese coin of the value of 4d.

ISLEP, the fibre of an Agave, imported from Mexico for brush-making.

ITAKA WOOD, a timber of British Guiana the produce of *Meckeraium Schomburgkii* remarkable for its black and brown streaks, on which account it is employed in cabinet-work.

ITCHEBOO, a coin of Japan struck in silver or gold, worth 1s. 6d.

JABON (S)
JABUT
dum.

JACKASSIN
 States to usually p

JAFFNA M
sarmento
 torial pup

JAMB, in n
 See JAMB

JAMPEZ, a

JANOOI, a

JAPANESE
 JAPAN WA
 obtained
succedane

JAR, a liq
 ghutraf's

JARCIA (S)

JAROOI, t
 magnific
 which, t
 water, ar
 boat-bull

JARRAH, a v
 wood, lil

JAWALYPTI

JAU, Jo, na

JAVELIN, a
 cast from

JENQUEEN,
 from the
 hammock

JEREEB, a t
 ing about

JERGA, a fa
 Central
 much use
 clothing.

KABELJAU
 for the
 Val., one
 town 3a
 lik's cod,

KABYLE, a

KAFIR-COR
 for the e

gare.

KARTZ, a P

KAG-BOAT,

KAHROBA,

KAIMAKAN

KAIMES, T

KAJANG, a
 leaves of
 and drie
 Dictiona

KALAF, a s
 the swee
Egyptia
 East for
 ties.

KALENGY.

J

JABON (Spanish), soap.

JABUTI, the edible fruit of *Psidium albidum*.

JACKASSING, a term applied in the United States to labour done by men, that is usually performed by horses or machinery.

JAFFNA MOSS, a dye lichen, *Alectoria sarmentosa*, collected in Ceylon for tinctorial purposes.

JAMB, in nautical language to squeeze tight. See **JAMBS**.

JAMPEZ, a Turkish silk stuff.

JANOOI, an East Indian wood, the *Lagerstroemia macrocarpa*.

JAPANESE CEDAR, the *Cryptomeria Japonica*.

JAPAN WAX, a solid white vegetable fat, obtained by boiling the seeds of *Rhus succedanea*.

JAR, a liquid measure in Tripoli of six ghurra's and equal to 2½ gallons.

JARCIA (Spanish), cordage.

JAROOI, the *Lagerstroemia Regina*, a magnificent Indian tree with red wood, which, though soft, is durable under water, and therefore in universal use for boat-building.

JARRAH, a very durable Western Australian wood, like mahogany, the produce of *Eucalyptus rostrata*.

JAU, **Jo**, names in India for barley.

JAVELIN, a spear or lance, to be thrown or cast from the hand.

JENQUEEN, a name in Mexico for the Agave, from the fibres of which cordage, sacks, hammocks, &c., are made.

JEREED, a tract of land in Persia, measuring about 200 feet square.

JERGA, a fabric made in great quantity in Central America, of native wool, and much used by the working people for clothing.

JEROPIGA. See **GEROPIGA**.

JERUNNEE, uncrystallizable syrup or molasses.

JETTAGE, a corporation due on foreign vessels.

JIAOHEERDAR, **JAGIRDAR**, in India the holder of lands granted for services.

JIGGER, a tool used by coopers for stripping the outside of staves.

JIGULITE, the native name for the indigo plant in Central America.

JIRO, a Brazilian plant, supposed to be *Guarea puyana*, a powerful and dangerous purgative.

JONK, a land-measure in Java of 2000 square squire Rhenish rods, about seven acres.

JONNA, a name for grain in Guntoor, and other parts of India.

JORDAN ALMONDS, the best kind of sweet almond, of a long shape, imported from Malaga.

JOULNAL, a French superficial or land-measure of 3815 square yards.

JOWAR, **JOWARREE**. See **JOAR** in Dictionary.

JUNERA, a name in the Southern district of Bengal for the *Sorghum vulgare*. See **JOAR**.

JUNIPER, a name in Nova Scotia for the hama-tac or Tamarac (*Larix Americana*). **JURAT**, an officer of a borough.

JURIBALI BARK, a Demerara product, supposed to belong to some cedrelaceous plant; it is described as being a potent bitter and astringent, and superior to Peruvian bark in fevers of a typhoid and malignant nature.

JURUMU, an excellent variety of squash, cultivated in Brazil.

JUTE WEAVER, an operative in a power-loom factory who weaves jute.

K

KABELJAUW, a name in the Cape colony, for the *Sciæna hololepidota*, Cuv. and Val.

KABOT, one of the staple fishes in the Capetown market, which is dried and salted like cod, and exported to the Mauritius.

KABYLE, a clan or community.

KAFIR-CORN, a name in the colony of Natal, for the edible grain of the *Sorghum vulgare*.

KAFIZ, a Persian weight of 64 lbs.

KAG-BOAT, a Dutch boat.

KAHROBA, the Hindustani name for amber.

KAIMAKAN, a Turkish lieutenant-governor.

KAIMES, Turkish paper-money.

KAJANG, a mat made of the unexpanded leaves of the Nipah palm, sewn together and dried in the sun. See **CADJAN** in Dictionary.

KALAF, a medicated water prepared from the sweet-scented male catkins of *Salix Egyptiaca*, which has a celebrity in the East for its cardiac and sudorific qualities.

KALENCY. See **KALLINGEE** in Dictionary.

KAMALA, a pubescent down covering the capsules of the *Rottlera tinctoria*, used for dyeing orange, and medicinally.

KAMMA, a name for birch oil in Russia.

KANAN, a Siamese dry measure equal to 1½ pint.

KANARI, the Java almond, the *Canarium comense*, a tree, the nuts of which yield an oil in the Banda Isles, which is used for burning and for food.

KANGAROO GRASS, a favourite pasture grass of Australia, the *Anthistria australis*.

KATASUMI, a name for pickled fish in Japan.

KARKUN, a native officer in charge of a range of forest in the Bombay Presidency.

KEENA NUTS, the fruit of *Calophyllum Calaba*.

KEESKEESAN, a superior kind of *Holothuria* caught in the Eastern seas, and dried for food in China.

KEFEKIL, a Turkish name for the meersch-chaum clay obtained in Anatolia, of which the well-known pipe bowls are made.

KEI APPLE, the fruit of a South African *Diospyros*, which makes an excellent substitute for currant jelly.

KEMPY-WOOL, wool which has short white hairs at the root of the staple, that never takes the dye, and disfigures all goods into which they are introduced.

KENA, another name for henna.

KERRAN, a Persian silver coin, worth 11d.

KEY-TURNER, a workman engaged in making the barrels of keys for locks.

KHARWAR, a Persian weight of 650 lbs.

KHAUR, a dark coarse kind of date sugar made in Beignal. [*Cucumis sativus*.]

KHAYR, a name in Egypt for the cucumber, *KHATIB*, a Turkish secretary.

KIBI, the name for millet in Japan.

KILNMAN, a workman in a pottery.

KILO, a Turkish dry measure of one bushel. See **KILLOW** in Dictionary.

KIMMERIDGE CLAY, a dark brown and bluish gray clay or shale, found in Dorsetshire, used for making gas.

KING, another name for the mow, a Chinese land-measure of 6000 square covids, equal to one-third of an English acre.

KINGWOOD, this fancy wood is by some referred to the *Spartium arbor*.

KING'S YELLOW, a pigment, the basis of which is orpiment or yellow sulphuret of arsenic.

KINTAL, a Turkish weight of 125 lbs.

KIP, the name in India for young cows and oxen: all hides under 25 lbs. weight are termed kips.

KIRIATHA, a Malabar name for the *Andropogon paniculata*, a valuable febrifuge plant.

KIRITOCHEE, a name for the fruit of *Terminalia angustifolia*, imported for dyeing.

KISH, an Irish name for a crate or hamper.

KISLOZ, a dry measure in Moldavia, equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ Imperial quarters.

KITTOOL FIBRE, a stout dark strong fibre, obtained from the leaves of the *Carotia urens* palm, imported from Ceylon for brush making.

KLIP VISI, a fish of the South African seas; the *Biennius verticolar*, Pappé.

KNOPFERN, a curious kind of gall formed on some species of oak in Hungary and other parts of Europe.

KNOTTERS, women employed in a woollen factory. See **BURLENS** in Dictionary.

KONBOO, a name in India for the grain of *Paspalum frumentaceum*.

KOHEUL, KOHL, a sulphuret of antimony or of lead, used in parts of Africa and Palestine, &c., to tint the eyelids, and as a cosmetic.

KOLGAS, a species of *Arum* cultivated in Egypt, the *Colocasia antiquorum*.

KOLINSKI, a furrier's name for the skin of the *Mustela Siberica*.

KOLLA, a copper oil-measure used in Morocco, which holds about 46 lbs. weight of the liquid.

KOLLE, a Syrian and Turkish measure of weight, of 86 oke, or about 72 lbs.

KOME, a name for rice in Japan.

KOOL, a mat bag in which linseed for crushing is shipped from Russia.

KOOMUGGI, small corn, the name given to wheat in Japan.

KOPAPA, the smallest kind of canoe used, in New Zealand from six to eight feet in length, hollowed out of the trunk of a small tree.

KORABLE, a Russian ship.

KORARIMA, KURARIMA, a large kind of cardamom of Abyssinia, the fruit of *Amomum angustifolium*, which combines the flavour of the cardamom with the caraway.

KOROUMB, a name in Egypt for the cabbage.

KORH, a Persian weight of 7100 lbs.

KOS-OUM, a gum obtained from *Artocarpus integrifolia*.

Koss, a measure of length in India which varies in different provinces, generally about 2 miles. See **Coss** in Dictionary.

KOTI, a name for the Loxa in Malacca and Penang. See **LAXAR** in Dictionary.

KOTWAL, the chief officer of police in a city or town in India. See **CURWAL** in Dictionary.

KRANJANG, a coarse package of matting, in which sugar is exported from Java.

KRUIN or KRUNE OIL, a kind of crude elastic gum imported from Borneo.

KUBABAH, a weight of Central Africa of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

KUG, a Siamese long measure of nine and three-quarter inches.

KULDAK, a name for the rupee in Gerwhal and Kamaon, Asia.

KULTAN, a name in the Eastern archipelago for the *Chelonia Caretta*, considered to yield the best tortoise-shell.

KUMBOO, the Tamil name for spiked millet, *Penicilaria spicata*.

KUNGNEE. See **KUNGOO** in Dictionary.

KUNRO-BARK, the bark of *Rhizophora macronata*, used for tanning in Sunda.

KURARIMA. See **KOHARIMA**.

KURBEE, a name in India for the cut stalks and straw of the *Sorghums*, used as fodder for cattle.

KURPAH, a kind of indigo made in Madras from the wet leaf.

KURRAJONG, a native Australian name for several fibrous plants. In New South Wales, brown Kurrajong is the *Cammerstonia platyphylla*; green Kurrajong, the *Litibus heterophyllus*. See **CURRIJONG BARK**.

KURRING-OIL, POONGUM-OIL. See **KURUNG-OIL** in Dictionary.

KUTKEY, a name in India for hellebore.

KUTLUKUR, a dye-wood from Cashmere.

KWAI, a Burmese measure of capacity of two pecks.

KYANG, the wild horse of Thibet.

L
LABURNUM
titled
some epic
LACRIMUS
LACRYMA
cloudy re
foot of M
LADY-DAY,
days of
March.
LAGRIMAS,
sweet wi
from the
LATON (Fr
LARK. See
LEKING-DAY
LA-KAO, a C
Rhamnus
LALANG, a
Andropog
places in t
LALO. See
LAMAY, a
about half
LAMMAS, a
ing on Au
LANDING-ST
for the co
&c., which
LAND-LOCKE
apparently
LANDLORD,
offices, w
tenant of
LANGSAT, L
Indian arch
of *Lansium*
with a coc
LAPACHO, a
ing wood c
LAST, of mac
or 100 long
about 2 to
Dantzic la
3 tons.
LATRINE, a
LAVRADIO, a
LATSTALL, a
on the wa
LE, a Chin
LEASE, a leg
to a tenan
for a term
LEAVING-SH
where goo
LECTERN, a
to rest the
LEECH, a d
bottom, us
and capab
of wood at
LEER-PAN,
vessels ar
furnace.
LEGACY, pro
LELAH, a 10
half-pound
Borneo in

L

sh measure of
72 lbs.

h. Inseed for
Asia.

name given to
of canoe used,
to eight feet in
the trunk of a

kind of car-
fruit of *Amo-*
combines the
with the car-

ot for the cab-

100 lbs.
om *Artocarpus*

In India which
nces, generally
Dictionary.

In Malacca and
Dictionary.

police in a city
T.W.A.L. In Dictio-

age of matting, in
from Java.

ed of crude elastic
ool.

Central Africa of

sure of nine and

upes in Gerwhal

Western archi-
vetta, considered

stich.

for spliced millet,

Dictionary.

Rhizophora mac-
in Scinde,

A.
for the cut stalks

ms, used as fodder

made in Madras

Australian name for

in New South

ing is the *Camme-*

See CURRIONO

COIL. See KURUN-

for hellebore.

from Cashmere.

ure of capacity of

Thibet.

LABURNUM WOOD, a light olive green beau-
tifully grained wood, the produce of
some species of *Cytisus*.

LACHMUS (German), litmus.

LACRYMA CHRISTI, a highly perfumed, luscious red Naples wine, produced at the foot of Mount Vesuvius.

LADY-DAY, one of the recognised quarter-days of the year, falling on the 25th of March.

LAGRIMAS, the richest and finest of the sweet wines of Malaga; the droppings from the grape.

LAITON (French), brass.

LAKH. See LAC in Dictionary.

LAKING-DAY, a nautical term for a day of rest.

LA-KAO, a Chinese green dye, obtained from *Rhamnus catharticus*.

LALANG, a rank and worthless grass, the *Andropogon caricosum*, which infests places in the Eastern Islands.

LALO. See ALO.

LAMAY, a Burmese measure of capacity, about half a pint.

LAMMAS, a Scotch term, a quarter-day falling on August 1.

LANDING-STAGE, a floating pier or projection for the convenience of landing from boats, &c., which rises and falls with the tide.

LAND-LOCKED, a term applied to water apparently shut in or surrounded by land.

LANDLORD, an owner of house property, offices, warehouses, &c.; the lessee or tenant of an hotel or tavern.

LANGSAT, LANSSEH, delicious fruits of the Indian archipelago, the produce of a species of *Lansium*: they have a watery pulp, with a cooling pleasant taste.

LAPACHO, a useful indestructible shipbuilding wood of Paraguay.

LAST, of mackerel, 10,000; of herrings, 13,200, or 100 long hundred; of coal in Hamburg, about 2 tons; of grain, 11 quarters; the Dantzic last is 18 mestonnen or about 3 tons.

LATRINE, a kind of privy.

LAVRADIO, a Lisbon red wine.

LAYSTALL, a shed in which cattle are lodged on the way to market. [631 yards.

LE, a Chinese superficial measure, about

LEASE, a legal document granted by a lessor to a tenant hiring lands, tenements, &c., for a term of years.

LEAVING-SHOP, an unlicensed pawn shop, where goods are taken in on pledge.

LECTERN, a reading-stand used in churches to rest the books on during service.

LEECH, a deep tub with a spigot in the bottom, used in Canada in making potash, and capable of holding six or eight bushels of wood ashes.

LEER-PAN, a shallow iron tray, in which vessels are placed to be annealed in the furnace.

LEGACY, property bequeathed by will.

LELAH, a long brass swivel gun carrying half-pound shot, used by the Malays of Borneo in their war boats.

LENO, a sort of cotton gauze, used for window-blinds, thinner and clearer than buke muslin.

LERENA, a species of *Rajania*, a kind of potato growing in St. Domingo, which is stated to be extremely nutritive.

LESSOR, one who lets lands or tenements to another.

LEXIAS, raisins which have been dipped in a ley before being dried.

LIBAN, the Arabic name for oilbanum.

LIEN, a legal detention of property belonging to another, until some claim or demand is settled.

LIGATURE, a fluctuating money of Cochinchina, the half of a dollar, or about 2s.

LIGN-A-LOES. See AGALLOCHUM WOOD in Dictionary.

LIME-SCREEN, a kind of harp or searce used by builders for screening lime.

LIMITATION, STATUTE OF. The right to recover debts extends to only six years.

LINE, a name for heckled flax.

LINE-SORTER, a young man in a flax factory who separates the heckled flax, according to its fibre, into various degrees of fineness.

LINEN WEAVER, an operative in a power-loom linen factory.

LINER-BUTTONS, a pair of buttons connected by a link.

LINT, a term in the United States applied to piked cotton wool.

LISBON, a Portuguese white or red wine.

LISPUND, a weight in Sweden of twenty lbs.

LISTADOS, coloured cotton or linen goods striped or checked.

LIST-SEWER, a woman employed in a woollen finishing mill.

LIVE-OAK, an important shipbuilding wood, obtained from the *Quercus virens*, in the southern states of America.

LIVERWORT, the common name for the *Peltidea canina* lichen.

LOACH, a grass mat for sleeping on.

LOATAN, a Spanish land-measure in the Philippines, the tenth part of a balltan. See BALITAN and QUINON.

LOBSTENS, the fruit of *Cordia myza*, used medicinally; the seeds are deemed an infallible remedy in ringworm. See VIDU-MARAM, in Dictionary.

LO-KAO. See LA-KAO.

LOKEI, the Polish ell of 2 feet = 22.63 English inches.

LONA, a name in Chile, &c., for salicloth.

LONG-PEPPER, the fruit spikes of the *Chavica officinarum* and *C. Kozburglii*, used as spice. See AYA in Dictionary.

LONTAR PALM, the *Borassus flabelliformis*, from the sap of which sugar is made in the Indian archipelago.

LOODII, a name in Bengal for *Symplocos racemosa* or *laurina*, celebrated for its bark, which forms a mordant for red dyes.

LOOP, a gourd, the *Luffa Egyptiaca*, the interior netted fibres are used in Turkish baths as a flesh rubber. See TOWEL GOURD, in Dictionary.

LOPP, a German yarn-measure containing 1875 yards of thread; twenty loppis make a bundle.
LOQUAT, the *Eriobotrya japonica*, a delicious fruit of the apple tribe.
LOTKA (Russian), a lighter.
LOWER CASE, the bottom one of a pair of cases of printing-type, which usually contains the small letters, stops, spaces, &c.
LUCEE, a tree of the myrtle family, the leaves of which are used in Gulana for dyeing black.
LUCHE, a name in Chile for the *Uva latissima*, which is sold in cakes, and eaten boiled, or fried in fat.
LUCHABAN-SEED, an undefined oil seed exported from Siam.
LUGAR, in India, a log of short length; an

undefined tanning bark imported from Singapore.
LULU, the Turkish name for a pipe-bowl of LULUP, a kind of vegetable touchwood or tinder exported in large quantities from Labuan.
LUMBANG, a name for the nuts of *Aleurites triloba* and *Moluccensis*, from which an oil is expressed. They are also called candle nuts.
LUNEL, a common French wine.
LURRY, LORRY, a coal-truck or open waggon used on railways.
LUZAR, LOOZAR (Burmese), a short log of wood.
LYING-TO, the state of a ship when the sails are so disposed as to counteract each other.

M

MAAR, a name for salmon in Japan.
MACE, a name in India for the gall-nuts formed on the *Tamarix Indica*.
MABALLOS, coloured cotton goods used in the African trade.
MACUJA OIL, a concrete yellow oil, obtained from the fruit of the *Acrocomia sclerocarpa* palm in Brazil.
MADAGASCAR NUTMEGS. See RAVENSBAR-NUTS.
MADERA (Spanish), wood.
MADRID, a gold coin of the value of ten dollars, minted at Madrid for the Emperor of Morocco.
MAFUNA, a vegetable wax, suitable for making candles, obtained in Mozambique to the amount of about 32,000 lbs. yearly, chiefly at Juhambur. The native name of the tree producing it is *Mutiana*.
MAGNUM-BONUM, a species of plum, the *Aubertiana* variety of the *Prunus domestica*.
MAHAL, a territorial subdivision in India.
MARLIP, a small aromatic seed, used by Turkish bakers to sprinkle over bread.
MAHOE, the *Stereulia Caribæa*; rope made from the bark, is that generally used by all small settlers in the West Indies.
MAI-DENG, a hard and heavy red wood of Siam, susceptible of a fine polish, and well-adapted for furniture.
MAI-TARLOU, an extremely heavy timber tree of Siam, considered there incorruptible, and bearing a sacred character from being much used in the construction of their temples. It is believed to be the *Nuclea orientalis* of Loureiro.
MAI-TIKIEN, a valuable timber of Siam, obtained from the *Metrosideros vera*; a wood used in ship-building, as when submerged it is superior to teak.
MAIN-SPRING, the principal movement of a watch.
MAIZENA, a prepared Indian corn starch, for food.
MALACCA CANES, the stems of *Calamus scipionum*, which are much prized for walking-sticks.
MALAPOO, the dried flowers of *Cedrela toona*, used in India for dyeing yellow.

MALAY APPLE, the fruit of *Eugenia Malaccensis* of the Eastern archipelago.
MALCOOZAR, a person who pays land revenue to the government in India.
MALICORIUM, an old name for the woody rind of the pomegranate fruit used medicinally.
MALKIATIBI, a Turkish treasurer.
MALMUDIRI, a Turkish receiver-general.
MALT-COMMINGS. See COMMINGS in Dictionary.
MALT-VINEGAR, a vinegar made from malt.
MALT-WHISKY, a distilled spirit made from malted barley instead of from potatoes, &c.
MALYASIA, a white wine of Sardinia.
MAŊAWA-RESIN, a resin obtained from *Arceuthobium tomentosum* in New Zealand.
MANCIPLE, a steward; a purveyor to a school, &c.
MANDARIN ORANGE, a small China orange the *Citrus nobilis*.
MANDOBI, MUNDEBI, a Portuguese name for the ground nut in Brazil.
MANDREL, the spindle on which the pulley of a lathe is fastened. The cylinders on which metal tubes are formed; those used for various purposes between the lathe heads are so called.
MANGABA, a name for the Avocado pear in Brazil; also for the elastic gum of *Hancornia speciosa*.
MANGKUDU, the root of *Morinda umbellata*, which affords a red dye.
MANGOTE, a package of tobacco, about 64 lbs.
MANHEIM-GOLD, a name for gold, from its being formerly made in that German city.
MANŊ (Spanish), the ground nut, *Arachis hypogæa*.
MANILLA-NUT, another name for the ground nut, *Arachis hypogæa*.
MANISAN (Malay), a thick syrup obtained by boiling the saccharine sap of the *Nipa fruticans*.
MANTEIGA, a general name for animal fat in Brazil, as Mantelga Tartaruga; oil made from the eggs of the turtle.
MANZANILLA, a wine drunk in the Philippines.
MAOOSA, the fibre of a species of *Urtica* used in Ceylon.

MAPLE-SYR
tionary.
MARCASTIN
MARCASTIN
MARCASTIN
MAREE (Fr)
MARENA
MAREK Th
 Austria
 bianco in
 the mark
MARMOTTE
 the kern
 is used in
MARQUEE,
 about the
MARTINIA
 on Novor
MARTUBAN
 from Mu
MARYLAND
MASALJEE,
 in India.
MASQUINOS
MAT, a Bur
 a bundle
MATH, a fo
 second cr
MATHIEE, a
fenugrec
MATINGALC
 Natal plu
MATURITY,
 or promi
 payable.
MAW-SEED,
 poppy see
 birds.
MAW-SKINS
 salted an
 skinning.
MAXIMUM,
 price pal
MAY-APPLE
 the size
 delicious
 drake.
MAYNAS R
 from Cu
MAZZOLLA
 two qua
MEASUREE
 thories le
 tend the
 articles,
MEASURIN
 graduat
 taking
MELCHIN, a
 mella.
MELHOAC
Malapa
MEDIDEL
 120 to
 than £1
MEDIRINA
 shipped
 and Am
 buckrat
 bulings.
MEIER (G
 foreign

Imported from
Ceylon.
A pipe-bowl of
touchwood or
quantities from.

nts of *Aleurites*
in which an oil
to called candle

ne.
or upon waggon

a short log of

when the salts
counteract each

Eugenia Malac-
pelago.
who pays land
at in India.
for the woody
fruit used medi-

surfer.
ever-general.
MAMINGS in Dic-

made from malt.
spirit made from
from potatoes,

Sardinia.
ained from *Avi-*
Zealand.
purveyor to a

ll China orange

ugnese name for
which the pulley
The cylinders on
med; those used
between the lath

Avocado pear in
the gum of *Han-*

prinda umbellata,

occo, about 64 lbs.
orsidew, from its
that German elfy.
ind nut, *Arachis*

ne for the ground

ck syrup obtained
the sap of the *Nipa*

e for animal fat in
taruga; oil made
le.

in the Philippines
les of *Urtica* used

MAPLE-SYRUP. See MAPLE-HONEY in Dic-
tionary.

MARCASTE, a name for bismuth.

MARCASSIN (French), a young wild boar.

MARDAKUSI, a name in Egypt for *Origanum*
marjorana.

MAREE (French), fresh sea-fish.

MARENA, a species of Russian madder.

MARK. The mark for gold and silver in
Austria is nine ounces troy. The mark
ducco in Hamburg is of the value of 1s. 6d.;
the mark current, about 1s. 3d.

MARMOTTES OIL, a fixed oil obtained from
the kernel of *Prunus brigantiaea*, which
is used instead of olive or almond oil.

MARQUEE, a small money in Russia worth
about three farthings.

MARTINMAS, a Scottish quarter-day falling
on November 11th.

MARTUBANS, a kind of earthen jar exported
from Muscat.

MARYLAND, a mild kind of tobacco.

MASALJEE, one of a party of dawk-bearers
in India.

MASQUINGOE, an American lake fish.

MAT, a Burmese weight of 62½ grains troy;
a bundle of lavender weighing about 1 cwt.

MATH, a forage crop; aftermath, being the
second crop of grass.

MATHEE, a name in Bengal for *Trigonella*
kenungreecum.

MATINGAO JAM, a preserve made from the
Natal plum. See AMATUNGOUU.

MATURITY, the time when bills of exchange
or promissory notes fall due, or are legally
payable.

MAW-SEED, a name under which French
poppy seed is sold by mealmen for cage-
birds.

MAW-SKINS, the stomachs of sucking calves
skined and dried for rennet in cheese
making.

MAXIMUM, the greatest quantity or highest
price paid or obtained for an article, &c.

MAY-APPLE, a wild fruit in Canada about
the size of an egg plum, which makes a
delicious preserve; it is also called Man-
drinke.

MAYNAS RESIN, a resin said to be obtained
from *Calophyllum Calaba*.

MAZZOLLA, an oil-measure of Tuscany of
two quartucci.

MEASURER, a person appointed by the au-
thorities in the United States to superin-
tend the measurement of various bulk
articles, as lumber, coal, &c.

MEASURING-LINE MAKER, a manufacturer of
graduated or marked lines, &c., for ascer-
taining measurements.

MECHIN, a sheepskin leather made in Ron-
melia.

MECHOACAN ROOT, the root of *Butatus*
Jalapa, imported from Mexico.

MEDJIDI, a gold coin of Turkey of about
120 to 130 piastres, and somewhat less
than £1 sterling.

MEDINAQUE, a coarse fibre of sago palm
shipped from the Philippines to Europe
and America, and used chiefly in lieu of
buckram and crinoline for stiffening dress
linings, &c.

MEIER (German), a steward, bailiff, or
foreman.

MELADO, a name in Cuba for sugar in a
crude state, containing both saccharine
and molasses; it is also called *Concentrado*.
MELKHOUT, a hard, close, durable wood
obtained from *Sideroxylon nerme*, in the
Cape colony.

MELLOCO, the tubers of *Ullucus tuberosus*
of Peru, which are esculent and palatable.
MELON WOOD, a yellow Mexican wood,
which resembles Sanders wood, used for
furniture.

MENHADEN, a North American sea fish, *Alosa*
Menhaden, Mitchell, allied to the siewife
and shad, which is pickled, and also much
used for manure, and for making oil.

MEISEE, Nubian beer

MERKAB (Arabic), a ship.

MESCHIATO, a grain crop of Malta.

MESSAPPE, the fruit of *Karstenia quin-*
quenervia.

MESSSENGER-AT-ARMS, an officer appointed
under the jurisdiction of the Court of
Session in Scotland, to serve summonses
and perform other incidental duties rela-
tive thereto; as also the apprehension and
detention of fugitives, &c.

METTEL, wheat and rye sown, cut, and ground
together.

METKAL, a name for the ducat, a nominal
money in Morocco, representing ten
shekels or ounces, and worth about 2s. 2d.
METTWURST, a kind of pork sausage made
in Germany.

MEZOUNA, another name for the metkal.

MIDSU, an oily pulp made from beans in
Japan, with which food is dressed instead
of butter.

MIGLIAIO, an oil-measure of Venetia con-
taining 40 miri of 25 lbs., and equal to 142
imperial gallons.

MILK-SUGAR, sugar made from goats' milk,
and generally sold in long candied sticks.

MILLE, a thousand of any thing; another
name for the French kilometre.

MILLER, a weight of ten quintals.

MILLING, the process of tulling cloth with
soap and water either in the fulling stocks,
or in the improved milling machine, where
it is squeezed between rollers.

MILLING-TOOL, an indenting tool.

MILLSTONE-BUILDER, a constructor of grind-
ing or crushing stones for mills.

MINDOUBI, a name in Brazil for the ground
nut, *Arachis hypogaea*. [Brazil]

MINGO, a tree made of green plantains in
MINIMUM, the smallest quantity or lowest
price of any thing.

MIRAGUELES, candied plums.

MIRANGA, a name in Central Africa for two
large strings of beads; a medium of
currency.

MIRAGIADAME, a weight for silk in Sardinia.

MIRO, a measure and weight of Venetia,
equal to 25 lbs. English.

Miso, a substance used in Japan as butter,
obtained by boiling the soy bean (*Soja*
hispida), and mixing it with rice, salt, &c.

MOAT, a burr or seed adhering to wool.

MOATING MACHINE, an apparatus used in the
woollen districts to remove the moats or
burrs (i.e., the seeds or parts of grasses,
which adhere to the fleece).

MOCKER-NUT, the nut of *Carya tomentosa*.

MODERATOR LAMP. See CARCEL LAMP in Dictionary.

MOKA JONNA, a name for maize or Indian corn in Guinstoor.

MONESIA BARK, a medicinal bark imported from Brazil, the produce of *Chrysophyllum Buranheimi*.

MONICA, a superior white wine of Sardinia.

MONKEY-PEPPER, the seeds of the pods of *Habzella Ethiopica*, used in tropical Africa as a condiment, and to flavour the medicinal and customary native soups.

MONKEY POT, the fruit capsule of species of *Lecythis*. See SAPUCAIA in Dictionary.

MONTARIA, a kind of canoe used on the river Amazon, about fifteen feet long.

MONTONE, a mining term in Mexico &c., for a quantity of ore, 2250 lbs.

MOON. See SIRKI.

MOORAKNEE (Arabic), a corruption for American long cloth.

MOORGAN (Arabic), red corn.

MOOTHE WOOD, a light soft East Indian wood the produce of *Erythrina Indica*, much used for toys, sword-sheaths, and other light work.

M. O. P., a trade abbreviation for mother-of-pearl shells.

MORETON BAY CHESTNUT, the fruit of the *Castanospermum Australe*, which are roasted and eaten by the aborigines, but are not at all better than acorns.

MORGALLE, an African hemp, the fibre of *Sansevieria Guineensis*.

MORTADELLA, Bologna sausages prepared with chopped pork seasoned with wine, garlic, and spices, which are equally good raw or cooked.

MOSTARDA, a preserve made in Italy of fruit boiled in the lees of wine.

MOUNTAIN SWEET, a name in Canada for the *Ceanothus Americanus*, the leaves of which furnish New Jersey tea.

MOUNTAIN TEA, the dried leaves of *Gaultheria procumbens*.

MOZO (Spanish), a mining labourer.

MUDIR, a deputy governor in some of the Turkish provinces.

MUR, a white sulphuretted wine, made in Languedoc, which never ferments, and is used to mix with other wines.

MUEVIN, a Turkish under-secretary.

MUKKA, an Eastern name for Indian corn. See MOKA JONNA.

MULE, a machine for spinning wool, which contains from 300 to 1000 spindles per pair.

MULE-PIECER, a young person employed at the spinning-jenny.

MULE-TWIST, yarn made by the mule or spinning-jenny, of which there are best, seconds, and common seconds.

MULL, a powder formed by pounding the very small roots and husks or bark of large madder.

MULLEIN, the *Verbascum thapsis*, which is used medicinally.

MULL MUSLIN. See MULL in Dictionary.

MUNGO, shreds or rags of old woollen cloth, torn up into its original fibres for reworking up into cloth.

MUREXIDE, a dye-stuff obtained from the uric acid in the traces of serpents.

MURATE OF TIN, a chloride of great value to the dyer and calico-printer.

MURCAT, a sweet wine.

MUSCOVY GLASS, a name for mica.

MUSKALLONGE. See MASQUINONGE.

MUSSOOR, MUSOOR, a name in India for the lentil.

MUTIANA, the native name for the tree which produces vegetable wax in Mozambique. See MAPUMA.

MYALL, a very hard and heavy Australian wood, the *Acacia homalophylla*, of an agreeable odour, resembling that of violets.

MYRBANE, a purified benzole, made from benzole and nitric acid.

MYRTLE of Tasmania, is the *Fagus Cunninghamii*.

N

NAGEESA, an Indian wood, the *Mesua ferrea*, highly valued for its weight, strength, and durability.

NAGELSCHAMME, a name under which *Agaricus esculentus* of Wulf, *A. clavus* Linn., is brought to market in Austria in large baskets about April.

NAGKUSHER, NAGESUL, the fragrant flowers of an Indian plant, the *Mesua ferrea*, used as a perfume.

NAHLEH (Arabic), the date palm.

NAKHUD, a Persian weight of four grains.

NANG, in Siam a name for skin. Thus, *nang-ret* is rhinoceros skin; *nang-kabeng*, ray skin, *nang-xang*, elephant skin; *nang-mou*, snake skin; all of which are dealt in, and have commercial uses.

NANGKA, a name in Borneo for the Jack fruit.

NARASCALO, a Mexican wood, very hard, probably iron-wood.

NARCISSUS-OIL, an essential oil, obtained by

distillation from some of the fragrant species of Narcissus.

NASCO, a superior white wine of Sardinia.

NATA, the Bengalee name for the seeds of *Gaillardina Bonduc*, used as a febrifuge by native practitioners. See NICKEE SEEDS, and KURKHAMANGA in Dictionary.

NATJI, a name in Natal for a small variety of *Citrus nobilis*.

NAVIRE (French), a ship.

NAZIM, an officer in a moonsiff's or judge's court in India.

NEACOLUH, an iron bar with one end twisted, used for money on the African coast, and of the value of about one shilling.

NEAD-END, the show end of woollen and other cloths, &c.

NEBIOLO, an Italian wine.

NEE-SHOZ, a gold coin of Japan, worth ninepence.

NEVO, an African measure in use in Liberia, equivalent to two pecks.

NEW, the Siam, ab
NEW JERSEY
America, which ar
 is also ca
NEW ZEAL
 partum o
NIBONO, th
 urens.
NICKER BE
 for the
Guilandi
 cially in
 personal
KARANGA
NIEPA BAR
 from San
NIGER-BEE
 bluek see
 an oil is c
NIGHT-SOIL
 used as i
NILAM, th
 Eastern p
 stuffing m
NIMPHOOL,
 sugar, m

OBOLUS, a
 a scrup
ODIAL, th
 eaten in
OFFAL, a t
 of fish, fr
 small an
 those wh
OFFPUTTER
 gons iron
 in loading
ODIUM, a
 of a fung
OKHEAT, a
 for the d
 which th
 the small
OLD ENGLI
 type.
OMLAI, a f
ONCE, ONC
 worth 10
ONGLONS, c
 verling of
ONSETTOR,
OLACHAN
 fish in V
 as a subs
OCLENDOO,
radiatus
OOMUGI, g
 Japan, in
 small cor
OOWA, a s
 banks of

P

PACHT (German), a tenure, lease, or contract; hence pacht-bauer is a tenant-farmer.

PACOVA, a name for the banana in Brazil.

PACUL, a wild variety of the plantain (*Musa*), from which some of the so-called Manila hemp, is obtained.

PACKER, an officer in the United States appointed to superintend the packing of beef, pork, fish, &c.

PADDING, stuffing; the impregnation of cloth with a mordant.

PAD-GROOM, a mounted servant who follows an equestrian.

PADOUE, a kind of rosewood resembling Andaman wood, obtained in Burnah from *Pterocarpus dalbergioides*.

PADUA. See SERGE.

PAIGLE-TEA, an infusion of the dried blossoms of the common cowslip, which is drunk in some counties of England. The blossoms communicate an aromatic fragrance to home-made wines, resembling that of the Muscadine wines of the south of France.

PAJARETE, a Spanish wine drunk in Chile and Manila.

PAKOE-KIDANG, the stipes of a fern used as a styptic in Java.

PALANCA, a tough and powerful Mexican wood, used for houses, as its name implies.

PALAWAH, a beautiful red heavy wood of Burnah.

PALETUVIER, a French name for several woods of Guiana. The white paletuvier is *Avicennia nitida*; the red, *Rhizophora Mangia*; the mountain, a *Clusia*; and the soldier paletuvier, *Laguncularia racemosa*.

PALIMPSEST, a parchment from which one writing has been erased, and on which another has been written.

PALISADE, an inclosure of stakes or posts.

PALM, the eighth part of a fathom in Brazil.

PALO SANTO, a name for lignum-vitæ in Paraguay.

PALTEERS, tax-agents of the Pasha of Egypt at Boullac, who sort, mix, and adulterate senna leaves.

PANABAD, PANABAT, a Persian silver coin worth five pence halfpenny; the twentieth part of a tuman.

PANCA, a small schooner and coasting vessel of the Philippine Islands.

PANELA, coarse raw sugar made in Guatemala.

PANIZA, a common name in Spain for the grain of *Milium Sorghum*, and of *Cenchrus spicatus*.

PANNIKIN, a small tin mug.

PANOCOCO, a French name for the *Ormosia coccinea*, also for *Sturtzia tomentosa*, the bark of which is a powerful sudorific, and the wood very hard and intensely bitter.

PANU, the Malay name for the edible turtle.

PAPER, an American term for a note or draft that is given in payment of an indebtedness, or for the purpose of raising money,

and hence divided into "business paper," which is given as payment for an actual indebtedness; and "accommodation paper," given for the purpose of raising money and not for an indebtedness, which is made payable to the order of a person who consents to act as endorser, either as an accommodation to a friend, or for having a per-centage for so doing.

PAPER-BOX TURNER, a manufacturer of thin wooden boxes, covered with paper, at Birmingham.

PAROOSÉ-ROOT, the root of *Caulophyllum thalictroides*, official in the United States.

PARANG, a chopping-knife used by the Dyaks, and other natives of the Eastern archipelago.

PARCEL-VAN, a carriage set apart in a railway train for small packages.

PARLIAMENTARY TRAIN, a train, which is obliged by law to convey passengers in third-class carriages, at the fare of 1d. per mile.

PARNESAN: this cheese is made of skim milk; it owes its flavour to the rich pasturage of the Lombard province; the best is made in Lodi, Milan, and Pavia.

PASHUM, PESHUM, POSHM, the wool used in making Kashmir shawls of the kind called Tusha in Tibet; it is a downy substance found next the skin, and below the thick hair of the Tibetan goat, and is of three colours, white, drab, and dark lavender.

PASTRY WHITES, a superfine kind of flour used by bakers, also called "firsts."

PATHA, a weight in parts of India of 1 seer and 25 chittacks: 20 pathas are about 52 lbs.

PATIMAR, a sort of native vessel on the Malabar coast.

PAULL, PALL, a catch or arm of metal on a windlass, falling into a notch to stop its rotation, &c.

PAVLION, among jewellers the under side and corner of brilliants, lying between the girdle and collet.

PAVOA a new East Indian starch, obtained from an undescribed plant growing wild in Cuttack.

PAYEE, the party to whom a bill or note is payable.

PEARL ASH, the common name for carbonate of potash.

PEDANG, a Dyak sword.

PEG MILL, a small mill built of wood, consisting of a shaft placed in the ground, round which the body of the mill can move.

PEIRAMETER, an instrument for measuring the amount of resistance, to which carriages on roads of different construction are liable.

PEIXE-BOI, the local name in the interior of Brazil for a species of *Manatus*.

PEKAN, a North American name for the Fisher—which see.

PEKMI
PELA,
PELLO,
PELLO
cloth
PELT,
an in
PEN-BI
grind
PEN-CK
make
PEN - M
quills
PENNES
PEPINO
PEPINO
PEPPER
garde
PEPPER
tree o
tough
PEPPER
Eneah
PERAMA
of Mor
the Or
PERFOIA
zinc;
PERIGIT
of 2 oz.
PERKIN
steepin
PERSECO
of the k
with sp
PERSIAN
PERSIMMO
and Vin
PERSONE
lippine
native a
at the d
PERWANN
pass of
PESO, a
Republic
PETRES,
Asia,
PFUND, t
towns,
dupois;
PIAL, a S
suang, a
PICHAI, a
lens, =
PICHOLIN
PICOETE,
caryoph
PICRA, an
ella, en
PIECE, a
PIECER, a
frames
PIER-DUES
PIGNATEL
PIGNON D
seed of
tiglium
PILINO, di
in bulk
PISATHA,
Laurus,
wood w

PEKMEK. See **PETMEK.**
PELA, the insect tree wax of China.
PELLICAN, an alembic or chemical glass vessel.
PELLORES, dressed sheep skins for saddle-cloths, exported from Guayaquil.
PELT, a instal toe-piece for a boot or shoe; an unheated skin.
PEN-BLADE GRINDER, a trade in Sheffield for grinding the blades of penknives.
PEN-CUTTER, one whose occupation is to make pens.
PEN-MAKER, an instrument for shaping quills into pens by a lever pressure.
PENNER, a workman on sewed muslins.
PERINO (Spanish), the *Cucumis sativus*, Linnaeus.
PEPPER-GRASS, a name for the well-known garden cress, *Lepidium sativum*.
PEPPERIDGE, the *Nyssa multiflora*, a large tree of Western Canada, furnishing very tough timber.
PEPPEMINT, a species of gum-tree, the *Eucalyptus amygdalina*, in Tasmania.
PERAMAN, a resin obtained from a species of *Moronebca*, by the Piava Indians on the Orinoco.
PERFORATOR, a machine for piercing holes in zinc; a filigree worker.
PERGULIN, a money of account in Ashantee, of 2 oz. 8 ackies, = £10 currency.
PERKIN, a kind of weak cider, made by steeping the refuse pumice in water.
PERSECOOT (French), a kind of cordial made of the kernels of apricots, nectarines, &c., with spirit.
PERSIAN INSECT POWDER. See **GUTHILLA.**
PERSIMMON, a fruit, the *Diospyros Kakt* and *Virginiana*.
PERBONERO, a broker employed in the Philippine Islands, to buy produce from the native and mestizo growers and dealers, at the different "pueblos" or villages.
PRAWANNAH, a kind of East Indian leather or permit to travel.
PESO, a nominal money of the Dominican Republic, worth about 1d.
PETMES, the inspissated juice of grapes in Asia. See **BESIMET.**
PFUND, the pound weight in the Haese townia, in Bremen, equal to 1.10 lb. avoirdupois; in Lubeck, 1.07 lb.
PIAL, a Siamese money, the fourth part of a suang, and worth about one penny.
PICHAH, a long measure in Greece, for woollens, = 26.81 inches; for silks, 25.13 inches.
PICHOINE (French), a small olive.
PICOOTE, a variety of carnation, *Dianthus caryophyllus*.
PICRA, an official mixture of aloes and canella, employed as a cathartic. [wine]
PIECE, a French term for 220 to 235 litres of wine.
PICKER, a factory operative who attends on frames and spindles.
PICK-DUES. See **PIERAGE** in Dictionary.
PIGNATELLI, a kind of Italian stick liquorice.
PIGNON P'LVES (French), a name for the seed of *Jatropha Curvas*; that of *Croton tiglium* is called petit pignon.
PILING, placing staves, lathwood, deals, &c., in bulk.
PINATHA, a kind of Jack wood, or probably a *Laurus*, obtained in Burmah. It is a light wood with a yellow hue, which darkens

on exposure. It is used by the Burmese for musical instruments, and by English brushmakers for the backs of brushes.
PINDAIBA, a name in Brazil for the highly aromatic fruit of *Xylopia sericea*, with the flavour of pepper, for which it may be advantageously substituted.
PINDER, an officer of a borough.
PINK-BOAT, a Dutch vessel.
PINTADO, a name for the wild Guinea fowl.
PIPPIN, a dried pressed apple.
PIQUILA OIL, a concrete brownish oil obtained in Brazil from the pulp of the fruit of *Caryocar Brasiliense*.
PIRACOROU, a large fish (the *Vastris gigas*) common in the interior waters of South America, from Guiana to Brazil, the flesh of which is much esteemed, and can be dried like the tunny.
PIRAM, a paste made of farinha or mandioc flour in Brazil.
PITAU, a New Zealand canoe, longer than the tita, constructed and coloured in the same manner. It has in addition a figure head, and tall stern post, both elaborately carved.
PITAYA BARK, the bark of *Cinchona pitaya*.
PITCH PINE, the *Pinus resinosa* (Alton) of North America; the name is also given to *P. rigida*.
PLAIN-TILE, a kind of tile 10½ inches long by 6½ inches wide.
PLAIN-TILE LATHS, strips of wood 1½ inch wide and ¼ inch thick, and from 3 to 5 feet in length.
PLANKAGE, a landing charge made in some ports, for the use of planks in loading or unloading cargo.
PLANTAIN-WALK, in the tropics a piece of ground set apart for the cultivation of species of *Musa*, the plantain and banana.
PLASLIT, a fresh-water fish largely exported when dried from Siam.
PLASTER-MILL, a mill for crushing gypsum in the North American colonies for manure, &c.
PLASTRON, the under shield of the tortoise.
PLATED-HATS, men's hats, the bodies of which are made in Chebrier and Lancashire, and the finishing done in London.
PLATE-ROLLER, a workman who rolls iron into plates.
PLATILAS, a linen fabric, 30 to 35 yards long, by 27 to 31 inches wide.
PLATING, putting a watering of silk on a substratum or foundation of cotton.
PLATSONG, a sea fish, which, dried and salted, forms an article of trade from Siam.
PLOVER. The golden plover, *Charadrius puvialis*, is much esteemed as a bird for the table.
POLOVER EGGS, a name under which the eggs of the lapwing (*Vanius cristatus*) are sold.
PLUMBER BLOCK, PLUMBER BOX, a metal box of cast iron containing the pillows on which the journals of shafts, &c., revolve.
PLUNDER, in the United States, a name for the furniture, baggage, &c., of a new settler, or traveller.
PODDER, a miner's name for copper ore.
POHUTU KAWA, a useful New Zealand timber tree, the *Metrosideros tomentosa*; the bark is used for tanning.

POLAND STARCH, a technical name in the trade for blue starch.

POLK-PLATES. See **PURLINS** in Dictionary.

POLKOTTIN, the fourth part of a Russian rouble.

POLTIN, the half of a Russian rouble.

POMAROSA (Spanish), a name in Central America for the *Jambosa vulgaris*, Dec.

POME, a name in North America for baked cakes of Indian meal, about the size of an apple.

POMMAGE, **PUMMIS**, names in Nova Scotia for the marc or refuse from the cider press used as manure.

POMPLET, an esteemed fish of the Indian seas. See **TAMARIND FISH**.

POMPON (French), an ornament for soldiers' hats, used instead of a plume.

PONE, a kind of food made in America of corn meal, and sometimes with eggs and milk added. See **POSE**.

PONET-PUTTER, an operative in a colliery.

PONTRACT CAKE, **PONFRET CAKE**, a small liquorice lozenge made at Pontetract, and having the arms of the town impressed on it. [a punro.]

PONTIL, a glassblower's iron rod; also called

POONGUM OIL, a fixed oil, obtained in India from the seeds of *Pongamia glabra*, used medicinally and for lamps.

POCNYET, a brittle yellow resin mixed with more or less sand or earth obtained in Burmah.

POOP, a high part of a deck, close aft in a ship.

POONAH, a land measure in Assam of nearly 1½ acre.

POOTUNGEE-OIL, an oil obtained in India from the fruit of *Catophyllum spurium*, and used medicinally and for lamps.

POOVADY, cakes of turmeric powder made in Hyderabad.

POPEET, a short prop supporting the dog-shoors in a building slip.

POPPED CORN, Indian corn or maize, parched by the fire, either in a metallic vessel or in wood ashes, and used for food. It forms an important item of provision among travellers and native Indians, on the western plains of America; the grain in that state being very light, affords a large amount of nutriment for the weight.

POPPY SHELLS, a trade name for the capsules of the poppy plant, usually called poppy heads.

PORTLAND ARROW-ROOT, a starch formerly made from *Arum maculatum* in the island of Portland, whence the name.

PORTREEVE, an officer of a borough.

POST, a stratum in a quarry which interrupts the regular strata. It is generally of small extent in one of its dimensions.

POT, to preserve viands, &c., seasoned in cases; to enclose or cover in pots of earth; to put new made sugar into casks, so as to drain off the molasses.

POTATO BEER, a beverage made in Bavaria.

POTATO CAKE, boiled potatoes kneaded with flour and a little salt, rolled thin, cut into squares and baked quickly.

POTATO CHEESE, mashed potatoes slightly salted, mixed with cheese curd.

POULTRY CARVER, a small kind of knife for dissecting and serving poultry at table.

PRAIRIE-HEN, the *Tetrao cupedo*, Linn.

PRAM, a kind of river vessel in Russia about 60 or 80 feet long and 35 broad, in which timber is floated down to the ports.

PRAYER BEADS, a name for the seeds of *Abrus precatorius*, used for rosaries.

PREDIAL, an agricultural labourer or plantation servant in the colonies.

PRESSER, a workman in a pottery.

PRESS-SETTER, an operative in a woollen factory.

PRESSURE INDICATOR, a register gauge in a gas work.

PRIME MESS, the second quality of pickled pork, in which the barrels contain the hams and shoulders as well as the sides. Mess pork contains only the sides; Prime, the lowest quality, contains the whole hog cut up indiscriminately.

PRINCE'S FEATHER, a garden flower, the *Amarantus hyperbolicus*.

PRINCE'S WOOD, a turnery wood, the *Cordia gerascanthus*, imported from Jamaica.

PRINTERS, a name among manufacturers for gray cotton goods used for printing purposes, made in several widths.

PRIOBATO, a wine drank in Manila.

PROCELLO, a tool like a kind of iron forceps used by glassblowers.

PROFILE, an outline or contour; a side face or half face.

PROVISO, a conditional clause in any legal document, on the observance of which the validity thereof depends.

PUCHIRIM, a South American name for the Sassafras seed.

PUDDLER, one who prepares or tempers clay; a workman engaged in puddling or rolling iron into bars. [sludge.]

PULKA, a Laplander's travelling sled or

PULVERIZ, to reduce to fine powder, by beating or grinding, &c.

PUMICE, the marc after apples have been pressed for cider.

PUNPER NICKEL, a name for rye-bread in Germany.

PUN, in Slam, prepared lime coloured pluk with turmeric, used with the betel-nut.

PUNGA-PUNGA, a native bread or food made from the pollen of the raupo, *Typha angustifolia*.

PUNKAH, a wooden frame covered with cloth and hung from the ceiling, in India: being pulled backwards and forwards it agitates the air. [blowers.]

PUNTO, a solid iron rod used by glass-

PURQUEIRA-OIL, a name in Portugal for oil obtained from the seed of the carrapateno (*Jatropha curcas*). It is also known in commerce as seed oil.

PURSE, a liquor made by steeping the gross or refuse matter of pressed apples.

PURSLANE, a salad plant and potherb, the *Portulaca oleracea*.

PUTCH-LEAF, a name in the Straits settlements for patchouly.

PUTLOG, a projecting log let into a wall to support scaffolding in building operations.

PYEE, a Burmese measure of capacity of 2 quarts.

PYMOU, a Burmese banker who is also a worker in silver and an assayer of metals.

QUAMA, an
lenta,
QUANDU,
stralia
acumin
fruit is
QUARTER
pois, of
QUARTER
posts,
QUARTER
horolog
trial of
QUYAGOR
side a
QUEENS,
QUENTCH
pound
QUICKSE
manufac

R
Indi
RABANNE
course
Rajha,
ing fio
RACK, to
sedimen
RADDLE,
Rother
in the
markin
RADIN, a
world,
RAG-WO
as shod
RAHATLO
RAJAH, a
RAJ-JEER
frumen
RAKI, an
Turkey
RAMBEH
tiva, in
RAN THA
used by
RAPADUR
tral Am
RATOUN,
tion of
sprout,
RATTENIN
the des
by jealo
RATTLESS
Dictionary
REAL-VEL
100 bein
RED ASH,
America
RED BEEC
America

Q

QUAMASH, the North American name for an edible bulb, the *Camassia esculenta*, nearly allied to the European squill. **QUARDUNG**, the edible fruit (called in Australia native peach) of the *Santalum acuminatum*, Dec. The kernel of the fruit is edible and oily. **QUARTER**, the fourth part of a cwt. avoirdupois, or 28 lbs.; to billet soldiers, &c. **QUARTERING**, in building, a series of upright posts. **QUARTER SESSIONS**, a court of justice held in boroughs before the Recorder, for the trial of offenders. **QUAYAGE**, a charge for using a berth alongside a quay; wharfage. **QUEENS**, a kind of cigar. **QUEENCHEN**, a division of the Prussian pound = to about a drachm. **QUICKSET**, a contrivance used in floorcloth manufacture, consisting of a screw and

nut, provided with a large hook at the top, and a small pointed hook at the bottom. **QUITTING**, a cotton fabric resembling diaper, used for waistcoat pieces. **QUINA**, a name in Brazil for the *Solanum pseudoquina*, a powerful bitter and febrifuge. **QUINION**, a Spanish land measure in the Philippines, of 7350 square yards. **QUINQUINA**, a species of the genus *Exostema*, remarkable for possessing properties similar to those of the true cinchona, but without any trace of quinine. **QUITQUINO**, a native name for the balsam of Peru plant. **QUINSY-BERRY**, a name for the common black currant, *Ribes nigrum*. **QUINTO**, a silver coin of Chile, the fifth of a dollar. **QUITO ORANGES**, a name in Peru for the edible berries of *Solanum Quitoense*.

R

RABAB, a kind of jaggery, or dark, coarse Indian sugar. **RABANNES**, matting made in Madagascar of coarse grass, or of the fibre of the *Sagrus Raffia*, imported into Mauritius for covering floors or wrapping goods, &c. **RACK**, to draw off liquor from the lees or sediment. **RADDLE**, an oxide of iron, obtained near Rotherham, much used in polishing lenses. In the western counties it is used for marking sheep. **RADIN**, a noble next in rank, in the Malay world, after a rajah. **RAG-WOOL**, torn-up fragments of cloth, &c., as shoddy and mungo. **RAHATLOOKOON**, a Turkish confectionery. **RAJAH**, a native prince in India. **RAJ-SEERA**, a name in India for *Amarantus frumentaceus*, the seed of which is edible. **RAKI**, an ardent spirit made from wine in Turkey. **RAMBEH**, the edible fruit of *Picardia sativa*, in Malacca. **RAN THREAD**, a kind of fine twine or string used by grocers. **RAPADURA**, a name for sugar-candy in Central America. **RATOUN**. This word appears to be a corruption of the French "rejeton," a shoot or sprout. **RATTENING**, in Sheffield, a trade outrage: the destruction of workmen's tools, &c. by jealous operatives. **RATTLENAKE-ROOT**. See *SENEKA-ROOT* in Dictionary. **REAL-YELLOON**, a Spanish money of account, 100 being £1. **RED ASH**, the *Frazinus pubescens* of North America. **RED BEECH**, the *Fagus ferruginea* of North America.

RED CEDAR, a durable ship-building wood of North America, the *Juniperus Virginiana*. **RED OAK**, the *Quercus rubra*, a North American wood which makes good casks. **RED PINE**, the *Pinus resinosa* of North America. **REGISTER-GRATE**, a fire-grate with a door-lift. See REGISTER in Dictionary. **REGISTRY**, the roll or register of British owned ships, at the office of the Registrar-General of Shipping. **REIS** (Arabic), the captain of a merchant vessel; a Portuguese money of account. See MILREIS and CONTO in Dictionary. **RELRUN**, a name for the roots of *Calceolaria arachnoidea*, which are largely collected in Chili for dyeing woollen cloths crimson. **REMBOWAH**, R kind of arrow-root made in Akrah. **REFEATER**. See REVOLVER. **REPORT**, the announcement of the arrival, &c. of a ship. **REPRISALS**. See LETTER OF MARQUE. **REST**, the cross piece between lathe heads for supporting the tools. **RETORIO**, a name in Central America for indigo of the second year's growth. **RETTI-WEIGHTS**, a name in Hindostan for the seeds of *Abrus precatorius*, used as jeweller's weights. See ADENANTHERA in Dictionary, and RUAY. **REVOLVER**, a firearm with several loading chambers, that can be discharged in succession through the same barrel by one lock. **RHODIUM OIL**, an essential oil of a bitter balsamic flavour, obtained by distillation from species of *Rhodorhiza*. **RIBBING MACHINE**, an agricultural implement.

RICE-BIRD, RICE-BUNTING, a species of *Emberiza*, much esteemed in America and the West Indies.

RICOTTA, a delicious preparation of goats' milk; a kind of salted cream cheese made in Italy.

RIFLE-BALL, a peculiar cast or moulded ball or bullet for a rifled gun.

RIFLING, a broker's term, for the waste from sorting bristles.

RIG, the peculiar mode in which a vessel is masted, or furnished with sails.

RIGHT WHALE, the common whale (*Balena*), which yields whalebone, as distinguished from the sperm whale. See WHALEBONE in Dictionary.

RIM ASH, the *Celtis occidentalis*, the tough wood of which is used for hoops of barrels in Canada.

RINKEL-BOAT, a Dutch boat.

RIPPING-BED, a machine for cutting slabs of marble into narrow strips, or into small pieces. There are also grinding-beds, moulding-beds, &c.

RISK, the amount insured.

RITAI, an Indian medicinal oil, obtained from the soap nut.

RIVER-DUTY, RIVER-WATCH, dues payable by slipping in certain rivers.

RIVER-PILOT, a pilot licensed by the Trinity House, to navigate vessels from London Bridge to Gravesend, and vice versa.

RIVET-MANUFACTURER, a maker of metal fastenings.

R. N. R., an abbreviation for Royal Naval Reserve.

ROACH-ALUM, ROCHE ALUM, ROCK ALUM, the finest or purified alum, prepared by a process called roaching.

ROADSTER, a horse suited for travelling.

ROBLE, a ship-building wood obtained from the *Catalpa longissima* (Slms), also called San Domingo oak, of which a considerable quantity is shipped thence to Genoa: some is very handsome.

ROCK ELM, a large tree of Western Canada, the *Ulmus racemosa*, the wood of which is exceedingly durable.

ROCQU (French), annetto, *Bixa orellana*.

ROGUE'S YARN, yarn of a different twist and colour from the rest, inserted in cordage, used in the Royal Navy, to identify it if stolen.

ROHUN-BARK, a medicinal bark obtained in India from *Soymda febrifuga*.

ROLL. The package of Bahia tobacco called a roll, weighs 16 arrobas of 32 lbs.

ROLLEY, a small low four-wheeled vehicle, on which coal corves are transported in mines.

ROLLEYWAY-MAN, a workman employed in coal mines.

ROLLING, the lateral oscillating of a vessel.

ROLLING-TACKLE, ropes and blocks used to secure the heavy lower yards of a ship in a heavy sea.

RONDOLETTE, an inferior description of organzine, or tram silk, made in Sardinia.

ROND-VISCH (Dutch), cured cod-fish not flattened or dried, as contradicting fish from klip-visch.

ROPE-YARN, a thread or twist of hemp or other fibre, of strands of which a rope is made.

ROSARY-PEA, a name for the small ornamental seeds of *Abrus precatorius*, which are strung for rosaries by Roman catholics.

ROSE-APPLE, the edible fruit of a myrtaceous plant, *Jambos vulgaris*.

ROSEWOOD. Lindley states that the fragrant rosewood of Bois de Pallaandre of the cabinet-makers, has been ascertained to belong to two or three species of Brazilian *Triptolomeas*.

ROSSOLI, an Italian liqueur, taking its name from "ros solis" (sun-dew), used in its manufacture.

ROSTRUM, a platform from which a speaker addresses an audience; a pair of surgical scissors for dilating wounds.

ROZI, the Indian name for bread.

ROUM, a blue dye-stuff of Assam, obtained from a species of *Kuellia*.

ROUND, a rundle, the step of a ladder; a round of beef is a cut off the thigh through and across the bone.

ROU-ROU, a Mexican furniture wood resembling rosewood.

ROUSUMAT, a source of revenue in Turkey from letting or farming out certain rights, taxes, rents, &c.

ROUSSA-GRASS, the *Andropogon Martini* of Roxburgh, which furnishes by distillation the ginger grass and Namur oils of the perfumer.

ROYALTY, a due paid to the Crown for working minerals, or to patentees for permission to work their invention.

RUAY, seeds used as weights in Burmah, the small ruay being that of *Abrus precatorius*, and the large ruay the seed of *Adenanthera pavonina*.

RUBBER, a slice of cocoa-nut husk used on wooden floors, steps, &c.

RUBSEN-CARE, an oil-cake made on the continent from the seeds of *Brassica præcox*. [of duty.

RUCK-SOLL (German), a drawback or return RUG WEAVER, a carpet weaver; a maker of worsted and mixed rugs.

RUSSEL-CORDS, a kind of Yorkshire woollen goods.

RUSTIC, a variety of ornamental printing-type, in imitation of stems and branches of trees.

RUTHIE, the Prussian perch of twelve feet.

RYE GRASS, the *Lolium perenne*, one of the most valuable grasses to the farmer, as it forms an important constituent of all pastures.

RYIHAN, the Egyptian name for the garden basil, *Ocimum basilicum*.

SADDAP
SADI
of the
SAB, a B
one gra
SABTIAN,
root sk
SAICH (A
SAIK, a B
SAJEE-MA
dia for
SARK, a ki
usually
SALAMPO
blue, m
SALAY, a
one pin
SALEM-P
small d
which a
auce. ?
cecius m
died for
SALSA, an
SALTERN.
SAMES, M
coral be
SANA, a k
SANDAL-O
of the S
SAND-EE
dyes to
fisherm
lanuce,
SANDAK,
SAPALLO
Linn.
SAPUCAIA
species
grandif
lanuug
SARAF (A
SARDELLE
SASA, an
ber seed
SASJEN, S
See SAG
SASSAFRA
Guiana
which i
constru
SASSAFRA
from the
in Tasin
infusion
SASSAFRA
SATINE, u
ina, the
SATIN-JE
cissy s
SATIN-ST
Boltas.
SAULE BA
bark, u
sulfine
SAWMAY,
ceum.

S

SADDAF (Arabic), mother of pearl.

SADDLE-TREE MAKER, a manufacturer of the metal frame works for saddles.

SAH, a Burmese measure of capacity, about one gallon.

SABTIAN, a yellow dyed leather made from goat skins in Roumelia.

SAIGH (Arabic), a jeweller.

SAIK, a Burmese dry measure of one pint.

SAJEE-MATIE, **SUJEE-MUTHU**, names in India for alkali or crude soda.

SAKI, a kind of beer made from rice in Japan, usually drunk hot.

SALAMPORES, dyed long-cloths, generally blue, made in pieces of about 18 yards.

SALAY, a Burmese measure of capacity, about one pint.

SALEP-MISREE, a name in India for the small dried tubers of terrestrial orchids, which are hard and have a horny appearance. They contain bassorine and amylicaceous matter, and form a highly nutritious diet for invalids.

SALSA, an abbreviation for sarsaparilla.

SALTERN, a salina, or salt pond.

SAMES-EME, a name in central Africa for coral beads.

SANA, a kind of Peruvian tobacco.

SANDAL-OIL, an oil obtained from the seeds of the *Santalum album*.

SAND-EEL, a small delicate fish, the *Ammodytes tobianus*, much used as bait by fishermen, so is another species, the sand lance, *A. lancea*.

SANDJAK, a Turkish district.

SAPALLO (Spanish), the *Cucurbita melopepo*, Linn.

SAPUCAIA-NUTS, the edible seeds of some species of *Lecythis*, probably *L. Zabucco*, *grandiflora* and *ollaria*. In the Indian language, *sapucaia* is a fowl.

SARAF (Arabic), a banker; a money changer.

SARDELLES (German), anchovies.

SASA, an Indian name for the oil of cucumber seed.

SASJEN, a long measure of Russia = 2½ yards. See **SAGINE** in Dictionary.

SASSAFRAS. This name is applied in French Guiana to the wood of *Licaria Guianensis*, which is of an excellent quality for naval constructions.

SASSAFRAS-BARK, an aromatic bark obtained from the wood of *Atherosperma moschata* in Tasmania. It is used for making a tea infusion in the colony.

SASSAFRAS, SWAMP. See **BEAVER-WOOD**.

SATIN, a good cabinet wood of French Guiana, the produce of *Ferolia Guianensis*.

SATIN-JEAN, a cotton fabric with a smooth glossy surface, used for stays, shoes, &c.

SATIN-STITCHER, a sewer of muslins in Belfast.

SAULE BARK, the French name for willow bark, used medicinally, and for making salicine.

SAWMAY, a name in India for *Panicum miliaceum*. See **SAUMAY** in Dictionary.

SAW-SET, a piece of metal with straight notches on the edge, by which the teeth of saws are set outwards on each side.

SAXOLINE-OIL, an oil obtained from Boghead mineral.

SAYA, an outer petticoat worn by the native or mestiza girls in the Philippines.

SAYAVER (French), the *Oldenlandia umbellata*.

SCAFI, a boat employed in the sponge fishery in the Ottoman archipelago.

SCALE-BEAM MAKER, a manufacturer of balances or weighing machines.

SCHAFZIGER, **SCHABZETGER**, a kind of Swiss cheese, flavoured with the flowers of the *Melilotus*.

SCHENK-BEER, Bavarian not or small beer brewed in the Ottoman archipelago. In contrast to lager or store beer; the one being drunk in summer, and the other in winter.

SCHOK-BOAT, a Dutch boat.

SCONK, a triangular shaped biscuit.

SCOURING BRICK. See **BATH BRICK** in Dictionary.

SCRAP-DEALER, a piece-broker; one who vents old iron, &c.

SCRAPER, a glazier's tool; a strip of steel with or without a handle, used to smooth wood work; a tool frequently made of three square file, used by machinists to produce plain surfaces.

SCREENINGS, a name in the United States for the interior wheat that is removed by the screens and fans, and is usually sold at one-third the price of best wheat. It is used for feeding poultry or grinding into horse-feed.

SCRIBBLER-FILLER, a workman in a woolen factory.

SCRIBBLING-MACHINE, a series of cylinders clothed with cards or wire brushes, working upon each other, the effect of which is still further to disentangle the wool, and draw out the fibres.

SCROLLS, ornaments in decorative architecture; a bookbinder's gilding tool in that form.

SCRUBBING-BRUSH, a hard brush for cleaning floors.

SCULPEL, an engraver's tool, like a narrow chisel, with either round or square under sides.

SCUTCH, a technical name for the refuse of turnips, oyster shells, and other cheap substances, used to adulterate bone dust.

SEA-BISCUIT. See **SHIP-BISCUIT** in Dictionary.

SEAM, the joining by sewing of two pieces of cloth; a vein or stratum of metal, coal, &c.

SEARCHER, an instrument used in New England to ascertain the quality of butter contained in firkins.

SEASON-TICKET, a railway pass for a term; a periodical admission to a place of public amusement, &c.

SEA-STICKS, a technical name for herrings

when they are shipped off soon after being caught and cured, so as to be first in market for early consumption, and thus obtain a high price.

SEA-WORTHY, a term applied to a ship when in sound condition, provided with the necessary boats, spars, stores, &c., and sufficient hands to work and navigate her.

SEBASTIAN. See VIDIMARAM in Dictionary.

SEBESTEN PLUMS, the dried pulpy fruit of two species of *Cordia*, employed as pectoral medicines in India.

SEERHAND, a kind of muslin between nan-sook and mull, and particularly adapted for dresses, retaining its clearness after washing.

SEET, a mine in Burmah for the wood of several species of Acacia.

SEGMENT, a part cut off or divided; a portion of a circle.

SEIF, a name in Egypt for *Beta vulgaris*.

SEMPRESS, a needlewoman.

SENEGAL GUM, an African gum obtained from *Acacia Senegalensis*.

SEPAWN, SEPON, maize meal boiled in water, used as food in the North American States.

SERAI, a place for travellers to put up at in the East; a sort of secondary or curd cheese in thick cakes made in Switzerland, eaten fresh, or salted for later use.

SERCUS, a name in Norway for a jack-screw.

SERINGA, the Portuguese name for the India-rubber tree.

SERINGA OIL, an oil obtained in Brazil from the fruit of the borracha, *Siphonia elastica*.

SERNAMBY, smoked India rubber.

SERVER, a girl or boy employed in supplying wool to the machines in a woollen factory.

SERVICE-BOOK, a prayer-book or missal.

SESINA, beef smoked and dried in the sun in Chile.

SETON, some fibre passed through the skin of an animal by a large needle, to make and continue an opening.

SETTEE, a Mediterranean vessel with a long prow.

SETTLEMENT, a trade term in China for sales or dealings in silk, tea, &c.

SEUBEL, an Algerian name for the flower of the spikenard, *Andropogon nardus*, Linn.; used to flavour kou-heul a cosmetic, and to perfume hair-oils.

SEVE, a French oil for the aroma in wine.

SEY, a name in Norway for the coal fish, *Gadus pollachius*. See POLLACK in Dictionary.

SFAK, a kind of African wool.

SHABACK (Hungarian), the cloth furniture or housing of a troop-horse or charger.

SHAG, a name in Scotland for the refuse of barley.

SHAG MANUFACTURER, a maker of coarse napped cloth.

SHAKE-DOWN, a temporary bed made on the floor.

SHALAKI, a fabric made of goats' wool and embroidered, worn in Turkey.

SHALOO, a name in India for *Andropogon saccharatum*.

SHALLON, the berries and cakes of bread of *Gaultheria shallon*, much eaten in N.W. America.

SHAMoola, a name in the Deccan for *Panicum frumentaceum*.

SHANDRY, a kind of carriage.

SHANKBONE, the long bone of the leg of animals, which are used for various purposes.

SHARK. See BASKING SHARK in Dictionary. The blue shark is the *Carchartus glaucus*; the fox shark *C. vulpes*, and the dreaded white shark *C. vulgaris*.

SHAVE, in North America the amount of discount paid on a draft or note, above the legal rate, and arranged in such a manner as to evade the laws against usury.

SHAVE-HOOK, a steel tool used by plumbers to scrape the lead round a joint previous to soldering.

SHAMBER, a workman who cuts or trims plates of sheets of iron.

SHEER-HULK, an old ship fitted with a triangular apparatus for fixing or taking out the masts of a ship.

SHEET-COPPER, copper in broad thin plates, for sheathing bottoms of vessels, and other purposes.

SHEET-ROLLER, a workman who rolls sheet-iron.

SHELL-BARK HICKORY, the *Carya alba*, the heaviest of all Canadian woods.

SHELL-DEALER, a vender of shells.

SHELLED, separated from the husk or ear, as shelled malze.

SHELL-POLISHER, a workman who removes the outer coating of siclls with strong acids.

SHEETIE, a Shetland pony.

SHE-OAK, an Australian tree, the *Casuarina quadrivalvis*.

SHIBS, the long span measure of Eastern Africa, from the thumb to the little finger.

SHID, wood cut into lengths of four feet for fuel.

SHIFTER, a workman in a coal mine.

SHIMBOL, a Turkish grain measure. See SHUMBULL.

SHINGLING, condensing bloom iron by a heavy hammer.

SHIN-LOGS, a name in India for crooked pieces of timber.

SHIP-BLOCK MAKER, a turner of wooden blocks for ships.

SHIP-MASTER, one who looks after a ship in dock.

SHIPPAGE, a port-due which is charged in some harbours.

SHIPPING ARTICLES, an agreement which is binding, between the captain of a vessel and the seamen he engages, specifying the amount of wages, length of time for which they are shipped, and which has to be signed by the sailors before they go on board the vessel.

SHIP-SHIP, a kind of embroidered slipper, worn in Turkey.

SHIP-SIGNAL-LANTERN MAKER, a manufacturer of coloured lanterns to hang from parts of ships.

SHIP-TANK MAKER, a manufacturer of iron water-receivers for ships' holds.

SHIRT-DR

new ma

SHIVE-TU

sheaves

SHOAL, a

of Hall.

SHOAT, a

SHODDING,

from the

shelf of

SHOOT, a

thread

SHOAT,

SHOP-CAS

counter

SHOP-FRC

makes

&c., for

SHOIT, in

designa

less tha

of ladri

of the c

coin.

SHOIT-CA

which

with th

SHORT D

time to

SHOT GA

the dia

SHOTTEN

inferior

known

SHOW-CA

for prot

from du

SHOWER

ter is sl

catch.

SHRIEVA

SHIROUD

clothes

SHRUB, a

of rum

SANTA

SHUCKAF

to g

SHUMBUL

slumb

SHUNTING

ON TO A

SHUTTLE

feather

dore.

SHUTTLE

and wo

SICKLE-S

SIENNA, a

marble

SIGN-MA

reilz.

SILESIAS

SILK-GU

SILK-MA

inf chi

SIL-VOI

A-shig

maces

SILVER-

silver.

s of bread of
aten in N.W.

can for Pani-

the leg of ani-
various pur-

n Dictionary.
urtus glaucus;
the dreaded

the amount of
ote, above the
uch a manner
urry.

led by plumbers
joint previous
cuts or trims

ed with a tri-
or taking out

ad thin plates,
sels, and other

ho rolls sheet-

arya alba, the
ods.

hels,
a husk or ear,

who removes
with strong

the *Casuarina*

re of Eastern
to the little

of four feet for

al mine.

measure. *See*

m iron by a

t for crooked

er of wooden

after a ship in

is charged in

ement which is
aln of a vessel

ges, specifying
th of time for

d which has to
ore they go on

dered slipper,

a, a manufac-
to hang from

acturer of iron
olds,

SHIRT-DRESSER, a laundress who prepares
new made shirts for sale.

SHIVE-TURNER, one who prepares the
sheaves for blocks.

SHOAL, a sandbank or shallow; a multitude
of fish.

SHOAT, a young pig under three months old.

SHODING, in mining, sinking a series of pits
from the surface to a short distance in the
shelf or rock to discover the veins or lodes.
It is also termed "costeaning."

SHOOT, another name for the weft or cross
thread of a fabric; a young pig. *See*
SHOAT.

SHOP-CASE MAKER, a maker of glass
counter and other cases.

SHOP-FRONT BUILDER, a carpenter who
makes the glazed window frame-works
&c., for shop fronts.

SHORT, in North America a term used to
designate the quantity a boat may deliver
less than the amount specified in the bill
of lading. With bankers, short implies
that the customer will take the proceeds
of the cheque presented in large notes or
coin.

SHORT-CAKE, a soft and friable cake, in
which butter or lard has been mixed
with the flour.

SHORT DATED, bills or notes having little
time to run before due.

SHOT GAUGE, an instrument for measuring
the diameter of round shot.

SHOTTEN-FISH, a name for the third or
inferior grade of cured herrings; also
known as spent fish.

SHOW-CASE, a glazed box or case in shops,
for protecting valuable or delicate goods
from dust, theft, &c.

SHOWER BATH, a contrivance by which wa-
ter is showered on the person by pulling a
catch.

SHERIFFALTY, the office of a sheriff.

SHROUD MANUFACTURER, a maker of grave
clothes for a corpse.

SHERB, a low dwarf tree; a liqueur made
of rum, syrup, and orange-peel, &c. *See*
SANTA in Dictionary.

SHUKKAR, an African cloth measure which
= to 6 feet.

SHUMBULL, a Turkish dry measure: 3½
shumbulls = to 1 quarter.

SHUNTING, moving a train into a siding, or
on to another line of rails.

SHUTTLE-COCK, a plaything fitted with
feathers, sent into the air with a battle-
dore.

SHUTTLE MAKER, a manufacturer of shuttles
and weaving utensils.

SICKLE-SMITH, a manufacturer of sickles.

SINNA, a brown pigment; a brown mottled
marble.

SIGN-MANUAL, the signature of the sove-
reign.

SILESIA, dyed calicoes.

SILK-GUT. *See* SILKWORM-GUT.

SILK-MACHINE MAKER, a manufacturer of
machines for winding or reeling silk.

SILK-WORM-GUT, a strong animal fibre for
fishing lines, made from silk cocoons
macerated in vinegar.

SILVER-BEATER, a workman who foliates
silver.

SILVER-FISH, a name in Cape Town for the
Dentex argyrozona, which forms an article
of export.

SILVER-GRAIN, a carpenter's term for the
medullary rays of wood; the straight
lines which radiate from the central pith
through the wood to the bark.

SILVER-WATTLE, an Australian tree, the
Acacia dealbata; the flowers are used by
perfumers.

SIMAROUBA BARK, the bitter bark of the
quassia, *Simarouba officinalis*.

SIMBOLEE-OIL, a yellow, clear, transparent
oil, obtained in India from the seeds of the
Berberis Koenigii.

SIMPLER, a collector of wild herbs, used
medicinally and sold by herbalists, but
not deemed of sufficient importance to
cultivate.

SIMSIM, a name for sesame seed, in Mozam-
bique, about 320,000 lbs, are annually ship-
ped from thence.

SINAMAX, a name in the Philippines for pina
cloth, either made alone from pine apple
leaf fibre, or mixed with Chinese silk.

SINPOOR, a name for vermilion in Bengal.

SIRIH, SIRI, a Malay name, for the dried
prepared leaf of the betel pepper, *Charicia
betel*, used in the East as a masticatory
with the betel nut.

SIRI BOX, a box for holding betel leaf,
Charicia betel.

SIRRI, a name for an Indian grass, the
Saccharum moonia, the outer cuticle of
which is largely used for rope-making.

SISAL-HEMP, a name given in North America
to fibre obtained from the leaves of *Agave
Sisalana*.

SIXPENNY, a strong ale sold at sixpence per
quart.

SIZE, the length of shoes, the fit or specific
number of gloves; extent of superficies
or thickness, as the size of a tree or ship;
an instrument for ascertaining the size of
pearls.

SIZE-SLICK, a shoemaker's measure for the
foot.

SKIP, an open basket in which cotton yarn
is packed.

SKULL-CAP, the *Scutellaria laterifolia*, the
entire plant of which is used medicinally
in North America.

SKUNK, the *Mephitis Americana*, the skin of
which is now largely imported from North
America for fur.

SLAUGHTERER, a butcher.

SLEAVE, the knotted or entangled part of
silk or thread; in weaving, to separate
threads, or to divide a collection of threads.

SLEDDING, the act of transporting on a sled,
or carriage moved on runners, over snow
or ice, and much adopted in North Amer-
ica for conveying heavy burdens in winter.

SLEEVE-BUTTONS, SLEEVE-LINKS, fastenings
of various materials for wrist-bands, &c.

SLENDONG, an article of dress worn in the
eastern islands. *See* SLENDANGS in Dictio-
nary.

SLEWARD, a man employed in a silk throw-
ing mill.

SLEY, a weaver's reed.

SLING, a drink composed of equal parts of
spirit and water sweetened.

SLIP, a long narrow piece; a twig, separated from the main stock, for planting; in America, applied to a pew or seat in churches, and to an opening between wharves or at a dock; a clay cream or cement for attaching pieces to crockery ware.

SLOAT. See **SLAT** in Dictionary.

SLOP-SELLER, a vender of cheap ready-made clothing for seamen.

SLUBBER, a wool spinner.

SMALL ARMS, on ship board, weapons of offence and defence, muskets, pistols, &c., contradistinguished from great guns.

SMALL BEER, weak beer.

SMALL COAL, **SMALLS**, the coal which passes through the screens about the size of a small hazel nut.

SMALL CRAFT, vessels below the size of ships and brigs, intended for foreign trade.

SMITT, fine clay or ochre made up into balls, for marking sheep.

SMOKE-SAIL, a small sail hoisted before the funnel of a vessel's galley, to prevent the smoke being blown aft by the wind.

SMOOTH-BARK HICKORY, the *Carya glabra* of North America.

SMUT MILL, a machine for cleaning grain from smut.

SNEAD, the handle of a scythe, generally made of ash wood.

SNEEZE WOOD, a sapindaceous tree of South Africa, the *Pterocarpus utilis*, yielding a kind of ash wood of great beauty, usefulness, and durability.

SNOOK: the South African snook is the *Thysites atun*, which is much prized locally, and salted and dried for export.

SNOWDS, **SNOWDING**, thin cords made of hemp, generally about six feet long, suspended to the deep sea fishing-lines at various distances, to which fish hooks are attached.

SOAP-FRAME MAKER, a manufacturer of the shapes in which soap is run or cast.

SOAP-STUFF, melted fat, kitchen grease, &c. made in Central America.

SOBRES, the second quality of Spanish indigo, made in Central America.

SOCKET CHISEL, a strong chisel used by carpenters for mortising.

SOCOTRINE ALOES, a kind of aloes brought from Socotra, in the Indian ocean.

SODA MERCHANT, a wholesale dealer in alkali and crystallized soda ash.

SODA WASTE, a compound of lime and sulphate of calcium, obtained as a by-product in the process of making carbonate of soda from common salt.

SODA-WATER-ENGINE MAKER, a manufacturer of the apparatus used for making aerated water.

SODOM-APPLE, the fruit of *Solanum Sodomum* imported from the North of Africa as galls.

SOF-A-BED, a bed within a frame in the seat of a sofa, which can be used at night.

SOFTMAN, a workman employed in a steam flour mill.

SOLAZZI, a fine kind of liquorice juice from Italy in sticks.

SOLE, a plate of iron attached to that part of the plough which runs on the ground; in Scotland a potato basket.

SOLE-SKIN DEALER, a vender of the dried fish skins used by brewers, and for clarifying coffee.

SONCHY, another name for caper tea.

SOCK, a street or in street appropriated to a particular trade in Turkish towns.

SOONTOOL, the fruit of the *Sandoricum Indicum* of the Malay Isles, which is of a pleasant acid, and made into syrups, jellies, and preserves.

SORREL, **INDIAN**. See **INDIAN SORREL**.

SOUBAHDAR, a viceroy or governor of a province in India.

SOUBAT, in Jersey, a small bundle of neatly cut straw, about 3 or 4 pounds in weight.

SOUH, in Scotland, the quantity of pasture required for one cow, or five sheep; the swimming bladder of the cod dried for food.

SOWANS, flummary; paste used by weavers, for stiffening their yarn.

SOWLE BREAD, an esculent substance, prepared in South Wales from seaweed.

SOWNER (Scotch), a sumpter horse, one that carries a sowme or load.

SPADE-TREE MAKER, a workman who forms the handles of spades.

SPAIRGE, **SPARGE** (Scotch), to plaster.

SPALDING, **SPELDING**, in Scotland, a small fish, split and dried in the sun.

SPALE, a lath, a shaving of wood.

SPANISH STRIPES, a woollen fabric made in England, for the Eastern Islands' markets.

SPEN-FISH, a trade term for the third class of cured herrings, when the fish have spawned. They are also called Shotten fish.

SPICE-WOOD, the *Benzoin odoriferum* of North America.

SPIGELIA-ROOT, an anthelmintic. See **PINK-ROOT** in Dictionary.

SPIRLING, a name for the smelt.

SPLASHER. See **SPLASH-BOARD** in Dictionary.

SPLASH-FLUKE, a name in Scotland for the plaice (*Pleuronectes platessa*).

SPLIT, a weaver's term for one thread in plain work.

SPLIT-RING, a ring which opens to hold keys, or to string a guard on.

SPLITTER, in the Newfoundland cod-fishery, one who opens and guts the fish; a workman who splits sheep skins. See **SPLITS** in Dictionary.

SPLITTING-MILL, a mill for cutting staves, shingles, &c.

SPLIT-WOOD, deal ends under 20 inches, shipped from Norway.

SPONGE, in gunnery, an instrument for cleaning cannon after a discharge.

SPOOK, a name in Africa for a track or clue to game or cattle.

SPRING-BACK, the cover of a hook which is not attached to the back, but yields in opening.

SPRING KNIFE-CUTLER, a trade carried on in Sheffield.

SPRUCE, in the United States this name is applied to *Pinus nigra*, *alba*, and *rubra*, which are used in families to give flavour to beer, either in the form of decoction or extract.

SQUARE-MAN, **SQUARE-WRIGHT**, names in parts of Scotland for carpenters and joiners.

SQUARE-MAN acres.

SQUATTER, scotles or

STAY-HOLE error.

STAYMAN, throwing

STAGING, a support.

STAMPING, pastes in

for crush

STANCE (Scotch)

STAPLE, the

or flax

STAB, a name

used in the

in the m

STAB-FISH, obtained

for land.

STATS, in going

aboard ship with

STEAM JAC with stea

&c., to p

STEEL-TRA for secur

STEINBLAC of flax.

STERKOH

STERKOME ing the

STERN CHA

part of a

STILLION, a

STINGO, old

STINKWOOD

South A

unpleasa

STOCK, the

with a c

breast of

which t

frearm

mettle a

supply o

See **STO**

STOCKY.

STOCKER, locks.

STOPING, in a space

worked

STORE-CA

STOUT, str

STOWER, a

founded

cattle.

STOW, to a

STRAINER, for layi

STRAINE

STREAMON

of poison

in chips.

STRIKER, the man

the supe

a measu

SQUARE-MILE, a land measure of 640 English acres.

SQUATTER, in the United States, one who settles on new land without right or title.

STABT-HOLDER (Dutch), a lieutenant or governor.

STAFFMAN, a workman employed in silk-threading.

STAGING, a structure of posts and boards for support, as for building.

STAMPING MILL, an engine consisting of pebbles moved by water or steam power for crushing ore.

STANCE (Scotch). See **BUILDING-STANCE**.

STAPLE, the thread or pile of wool, cotton, or flax. See **STAPLE ARTICLES** in Dictionary.

STAR, a radiated mark, an asterisk, thus *, used in printing as a reference to a note in the margin, &c., or to fill a blank.

STAR-FISH, species of *Asteria*, which, when obtained in quantity, are used as manure for land.

STARS, in seamanship, the operation of going about, or changing the course of a ship with a lifting of the sails.

STEAM JACKET, **STEAM CASING**, a space filled with steam surrounding any vessel, pipe, &c., to preserve heat.

STEEL-TRAP, a kind of gin or spring-trap, for securing intruders on private grounds.

STEINPLACHS (German), the finest quality of flax.

STEINKOHLEN, (German), pit-coal.

STEREBOMETER, an instrument for determining the specific gravity of bodies.

STEEN CHASER, a camon placed in the after part or stern of a ship.

STILLION, a stand for casks.

STINGO, old strong beer.

STINKWOOD, a useful ornamental wood of South Africa, which has, however, a most unpleasant odour for a long time.

STOCK, the part of a tool for boring wood with a crank, whose ends rest against the breast of the workman; the wood in which the barrel of a basket or other firearm rests; a fund, capital; the domestic animals belonging to a farm; a supply or store of any articles of trade. See **STOCKS** and **STOCK-IN-MADE** in Dictionary.

STOCKER, a man engaged in making stock-lacks.

STOPING, in mining, filling in with rubbish a space from which the ore has been worked out.

STORE-CANDLES, dips.

STOUT, strong porter.

STOVER, a woman employed in an iron foundry; in the United States fodder for cattle.

STOW, to arrange, to lay up; to pack cargo.

STRAINER, a cullender or sieve; a tool for laying down carpets. See **CARPET STRAINER**.

STRAMONIUM, a medicinal plant (the *Datura*) of poisonous properties, used for smoking in pipes, or in cigars, &c.

STRIKER, a helper or inferior ship-wright, the man whose business it is to strike off the superfluous quantity from the top of a measure; a seaman's name for a harpoon.

STRING BOARD, a board with its face next the wall-holds in a wooden staircase, which receives the end of the steps.

STRING PIECE, a piece of timber in bridges.

STRIPPINGS, the last milk drawn from a cow at a milking.

BTROMMING, a small kind of herring taken in the northern seas of Europe.

STRUT, in building, a support beam on which masonry rests.

STUBTAIL, **STUMPTAIL**, names in North America for flour made out of damaged wheat and good wheat ground together.

STUVER, a Dutch money worth one penny.

SUBSCRIBER, one who enters his name for one or more copies of a book, periodical, or serial; or as a member, &c.

SUCCEDANEUM, a substitute.

SUCKLEA, calves sold with their mothers.

SUDBERG, an Indian name for *Rosa centifolia*.

SUGEE, a name in India for impure carbonate of soda.

SUMAC, of North America, the *Rhus typhina*; the bark is used for dyeing and tanning.

SUMMERHEAD, a Chinese umbrella.

SUMPTAN, a tube usually 8 or 10 feet long, through which the Dyaks of Borneo throw poisoned arrows.

SUNGHOORA, in India a preparation of potash and cutch.

SUNGOMANGI, a name in central Africa for pigeon egg beads.

SUPERFINE, a term formerly used in the United States to designate the best grade of flour, but now nearly obsolete in this sense.

SUPPORNE, a thick sort of porridge, made from Indian corn meal, forming the national dish in Canada and America, as oatmeal porridge did in Scotland.

SUPPOSITORY, a pill or bolus introduced into the rectum.

SURRENDER, in bankruptcy, to appear at a fixed day in the bankruptcy court, to undergo an examination respecting assets and liabilities.

SURINGEE, the flower buds of *Calyssacanth longifolium*, collected in India for dyeing silk yellow.

SURMULLET, the *Mullus barbatus*.

SURVEYING CHAIN, a measuring chain 66 feet long, with iron rings and links.

SWALLO, an Eastern name for tripan or beche-de-mer.

SWAMP-OAK, the *Quercus prunus*, var. *discolor* of Canada.

SWANDOWN, a kind of twilled fustian, like moleskin.

SWATS, pieces of wood about four feet long and one inch thick, employed for thatching houses and premises, being chiefly used with tar line for binding together the eaves and different parts of the roof.

SWEDISH TURNIP, the *Brassica campestris*, var. *Suecica*.

SWEET FERN, **SWEET GALE**, names in Canada for the *Comptonia asplenifolia*, the leaves of which are used to make a diet drink.

SWEET PEA, a garden flower, the *Lathyrus odoratus*.

SWEET-SOP, a tropical fruit, the *Anona squamosa*, allied to the custard apple.

SWEET WILLIAM, a garden flower, the *Dianthus barbatus*.
SWEET-WOOD, a timber obtained in Jamaica from *Oreodaphne exaltata*.
SWING-TREE, the draught bar of a plough.
SWING-WHEEL, the wheel of a timepiece which drives the pendulum; the crown wheel.
SWORD-BEAN, a name for species of *Entada*,

owing to the large pod; also for the *Cenavalia gladiator*.
SWORD-FISH, the *Xiphas gladius*, a fish which is eaten fresh in many localities, and pickled and shipped from Massachusetts.
SYNDICAT, an additional impost of 3 per cent. on the Customs' duties payable in Holland.

T

TABAHII (Arabic), a cook.
TABLA, a name in Fern for cinchona bark peeled from the trunk of the tree, which is of a higher value than that from the branches.
TABLING, letting one timber into another in shipbuilding; a broad beam made on the skirts of sails.
TABLATE, to reduce to tables or synopses.
TAGBAR, the ton in Bussorah = 2,800 lbs.
TAGWERK, the acre of Bavaria, of 40,000 square Bavarian feet, or 38,608 square English feet.
TAKAH, an African cloth measure of 2 tobe or dotl = 24 feet.
TAKE, among fishermen, the quantity of fish captured at one haul of the net. See TAIL.
TAL, a name in Bengal for the palmyra palm.
TALIPOT. See TARA.
TALLICOONAH, a medicinal oil made in Sierra Leone from the seeds of *Carapa Tallicoonah*; it is also known as kundali oil.
TALLY, the account kept by a meter or registrar, usually in this form /, the fifth, or cross mark X, being called the tally.
TAMARAC, another name in North America for the hackmatack or American larch, *Larix Americana*, in great demand for shipbuilding.
TAMARISK GALLS, small wrinkled galls formed on *Tamarix Paras*, &c. which enter into commerce for the tannin they contain.
TAMBANG, a sharp built sampan boat used at Singapore.
TAMPUL, the edible fruit of *Hedyocarpus Malayanus*; a product of the East.
TANERAKA BARK, the bark of *Phyllocladus trichomanes*, which is used for tanning in New Zealand.
TAN-FAT, a technical name for the bark liquor in tan pits.
TANG, a Siamese dry measure, = 15 quarts.
TANGHADI, a name for *Cassia auriculata*, the bark of which is used in tanning in India.
TANNIC ACID, the principle of astringency in vegetable substances which converts raw hides into leather. See TANNIN in Dictionary.
TAP, a term applied by machinists, to the tool by which female screws are cut; it has a square or oblong head for fixing in the wrench, but the body may be of any number of sides from 3 to 8.
TAPIZ, a kind of scarf or shawl of silk and cotton wrapped tightly round the loins, and worn by the native females in the Philippines.

TARANTELO, salted tunny fish.
TARROOSH, a red woollen scull cap, with a blue silk tassel, worn by the Egyptians, Turks and Arabs.
TAUTOG, a North American fish, the *Labrus tautoga*, valued for food; also called black fish.
TAWAI-BARK, the bark of *Weinmannia racemosa*, used for tanning in New Zealand.
TCHERISH, a shoemaker's paste, made from a bulbous root, used in Turkey; it is exported from the port of Samsoun to the value of £2,000 to £3,000 a year.
T. CLOTHS, domestics; a grey stout cotton fabric made in lengths of 24 yards, of various widths.
TEA-OIL, an oil obtained from the seeds of the *Camellia sasanqua* in China.
TEASING, combing the wool with a teaser or devil, still further to open and clean it after wilying.
TECKA PALANKEEN, a Jired palankeen.
TEESOO, a yellow dye obtained in India from the flowers of *Butea frondosa*.
TEFF, an African corn plant, the *Poa Abyssinica*.
TELINGA POTATO, the root of *Amorphophallus campanulatus*, esteemed a very wholesome food in Travancore. See CHANA.
TENDERS, proposals sent in for performing a service advertised for.
TENTER, TENTERER, in manufacturing districts, one who has the charge or direction of a machine, an engine-tenter, drawing-frame tenter, bobbing and fly tenter, &c.
TEPOY, a name in the Sooloo islands and some parts of the Eastern archipelago for mother-of-pearl shell.
TERBAINT, a name for the land tortoise in the Southern States of America.
TERRINE (French), an earthen pan.
TERSADO, a swordlike hedge knife used in Brazil.
TEWAI, larger kind of New Zealand canoe than the kopapa, and pointed at each end.
THEYA a name in Burmah for the *Shorea robuta*.
THITSEE, a beautiful red dye-wood from Burmah.
THITSEE, the varnish tree of Burmah, *Melorrhoea usitatissima*.
TREN, a name in Konigsberg for spent herrings, contradistinguished to crown or full brand, which are the best quality.
TILOS, a name for spent herrings in the Prussian ports.
TIRBAVE, a term in Derbyshire for twenty-four sheaves.
THREAD-MANUFACTURER, a maker of fine line or yarn for sewing.

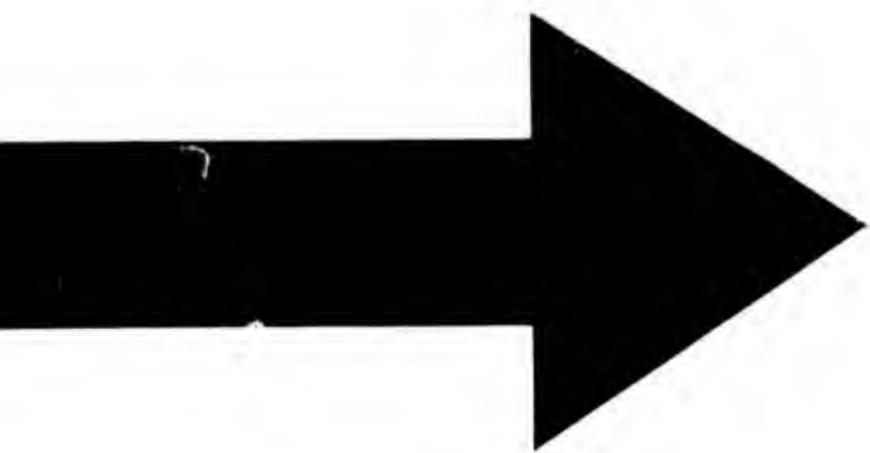
THREE-P
 in 1800
 curatio
 the Inc
THREE, a
 into sh
THROSTL
 room o
THROWE
THRAUSTI
 for the
 curd ha
THUS-GU
 from th
 evapor
THUYA, a
Calitris
 T. H. W.
 Trinity
TIANGCE
 Philipp
TICKLES,
 to extr
TIGER, a p
 feeding
TIKOU, a
 from th
TILER, a u
 building
 attenda
TILL-OIL,
TILLOT, a
TIMBER Y
 plank a
 for sale
TIMBERS, t
TIN, the A
TINDAL, a
TIP, a bot
 from a g
TITA, a Ne
 the tev
 loured v
TOBE, a ch
 12 feet.
TOCUSO, a
 the *Elez*
TOCULO, a
 Americ
TOKEN LA
TOKOO, a
 10d.
TOLLA, a
 coasts o
 of the mar
TOLL CE
 Custom
TOLOSA V
 Tasm
TOM COE
 Americ
TOM COE
 handke
 trade, 2
 of 15 h
TOMMY S
TON, a D
 English
TOONA, a
 in Indi
TOOTLAI
TOPANA,
 tubers

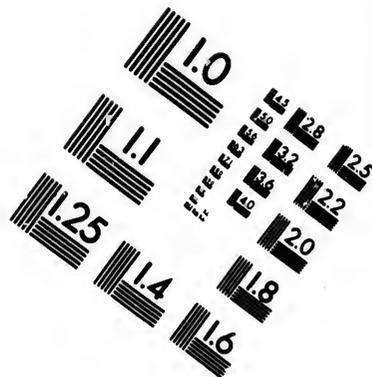
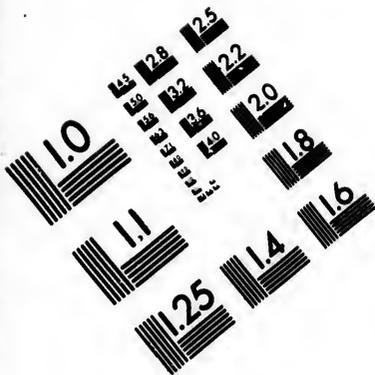
for the *Cen-*
adius, a fish
 on localities,
 in Massachu-
 setts.
 post of 3 per
 cent payable in
 advance.
 h. a
 full cap, with a
 band, the *Labrus*
 also called black
 sea bream.
innamnia race-
New Zealand.
 made from
 it is ex-
 amoon to the
 year.
 stout cotton
 of 24 yards, of
 from the seeds of
 China.
 with a tesser or
 and clean it
 in
 in India from
osa.
 the *Poa Abyss-*
Amorphophal-
 a very whole-
 See CHANA.
 for performing
 manufacturing dis-
 charge or direction
 center, drawing-
 and fly tenter, &c.
 also islands and
 archipelago for
 land tortoise in
 America.
 ten pan.
 ge knife used in
 New Zealand canoe
 shed at each end.
 for the *Shorea*
 dye-wood from
 of Burmah, *Me-*
 bersberg for spent
 shed to crown or
 best quality.
 herrings in the
 shire for twenty-
 a maker of fine

THREE-HALFPENNY PIECE, a silver coin struck in 1860, to the number of 159,896, for circulation in Ceylon, where it represents the Indian anna.
TRIOE, an instrument for splitting wood into shingles.
THROSTLE-SPINNER, an operative in the card-room of a cotton factory.
THROWER, a workman in a pottery.
THRAUSTINGS, a name in the cheese districts for the white whey extracted after the curd has been salted.
THUS-GUM, solidified turpentine, as picked from the tree, from which the spirit has evaporated.
THUYA, an ornamental wood of the
Calitris quadrivalvis, Vahl.
T. H. W. M., a nautical mark of the Trinity High Water Mark.
TIANGSEE, the name for a
 Philippines.
TICKLES, an instrument used by plumbers to extract bungs from casks.
TIGER, a pneumatic box or pan used in sugar-refining.
TIKOR, a kind of arrowroot made in India from the tubers of *Curcuma leucorrhiza*.
TILER, a man whose occupation is to cover buildings with tiles; a doorkeeper or attendant at a lodge of freemasons.
TILL-OIL, an Indian name for Gingelle oil.
TILLOT, a bale or bundle.
TIMBER YARD, a place where timber or planks are stored or piled for seasoning, or for sale.
TIMBERS, the upright pieces of a ship's frame.
FIN, the Arabic name for a fig.
TINDAL, a thousand bushels of sprats.
TIP, a bookbinder's tool; rubbish thrown from a quarry.
TITA, a New Zealand canoe, not so large as the tawal, but having topsides, and coloured with red ochre.
TOBE, a cloth measure in Eastern Africa of 12 feet.
TOCUSSO, an Abyssinian corn plant or millet, the *Elyusine Tocusso*.
TOCUDO, a cotton fabric used in Spanish America.
TOKEN LAD, a boy employed in a coal mine.
TOKGO, a money of Ashantee, worth about 10d.
TOLLA, a kind of cod caught on the Pacific coasts of South America, and salted for the markets of the interior.
TOLL CENTNER, a weight of the German Customs Union, = 110½ lbs. See CENTNER.
TOLOSA WOOD, the *Pittosporum bicolor* of Tasmania.
TOM COD, the *Morrhua pruinosa* of the American seas.
TOM COFFEE, a kind of coloured cotton handkerchief piece used in the African trade, 29 inches wide, and made in lengths of 15 handkerchiefs.
TOMMY SHOP, a rag and waste dealer's.
TON, a Danish land measure: 4 tons = 5½ English acres.
TOOMA, a species of *Mimosa* used for tanning in India.
TOOTIAN, a name for blue vitriol in Bengal.
TOPANAI, a name in Greece for the edible tubers of *Bunium feruicuum*.

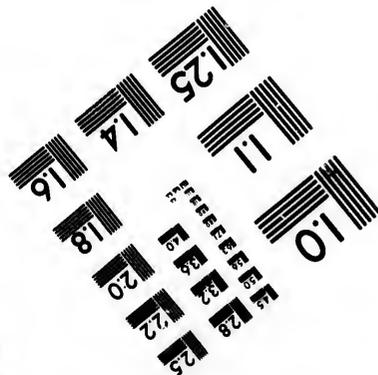
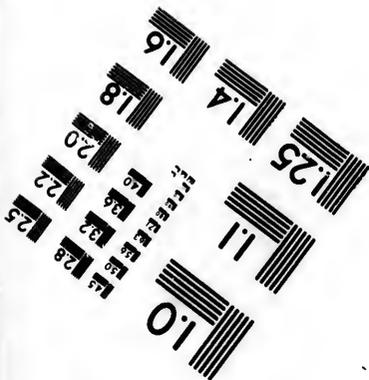
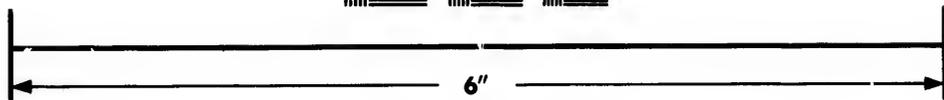
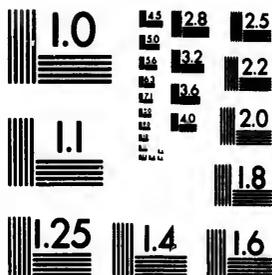
TOPPIES, militia artillerymen in Turkey.
TOPO, a land measure in Peru of 500 varas, or about 1½ acre.
TORMENTIL, the *Potentilla Tormentilla*, the root of which is used in medicine as a powerful astrigent and tonic. In the Orkneys it is employed for tanning, and in Lapland for dyeing red.
TORONJIL, a Spanish name for the *Citrus decumana*, Linn.
TOWN-TRAVELLER. See TRAVELLER in Dictionary.
TRADE CENTNER. See CENTNER in Dictionary.
TRADE MARK, a distinguishing mark used by a manufacturer on his goods or labels the legal right in which is recognized by law.
TRANSFERRING, moving grain from one vessel to another by means of an elevator, and at the same time weighing it. The charge throughout the United States is 50 cents per 100 bushels; the boat receiving pay for one half the expense, and the one delivering the other moiety.
TRANSPLANT, to remove and plant shrubs, trees, &c., in another place.
TRAP, a slang term for a vehicle.
TRAPONG-FRY, a name in Jamaica for a species of anchovy.
TREIALA, a saccharine insect product, formed by the *Larvina subrugosus*, used as food in Turkey.
TRENCH, a shoemaker's name for cutting up skins for the uppers and leg parts of shoes or boots.
TRESADO. See TERSADO.
TUBELT, a mould for making tubes on.
TUGO (Spanish), wheat.
TUNGMALEE WOOD, a Ceylon wood, obtained from *Berrya amomilla*, much employed for the masts and surf boats of Malacca, on account of its lightness and strength.
TRINITY PILOT, a pilot licensed from the Trinity House.
TAIP-HAMMER, a large hammer used in forges. See TILT-HAMMER in Dictionary.
TROENE, a name in Egypt for privet-berries used for colouring wine.
TROSA, a sesquicarbonate of soda, found in Africa and other quarters.
TROTTER-OIL, an oil obtained in boiling sheep's feet, considered useful in rheumatism, &c.
TRUSS, in seamanship, a rope confining a lower yard.
TRUSSELL. See TRENTLE in Dictionary.
TRYST, a cattle-fair in Scotland.
TSHEREBA, a herd of horned cattle in Russia, varying in number from 100 to 800.
TUBE-MAKER, a manufacturer of hollow rods or pipes.
TUMAN, TOMAN, a Persian money worth 94 2½.
TUMBEKY. See TOMBEKI in Dictionary.
TUMIKA-OIL, a concrete fixed oil obtained from the seeds of the wild mangosteen, *Embrjopteris glutinifera*.
TUNE, a useful timber tree, found in the Straits, Siam and Cambodia, and from which the wood oil, used for caulking and varnishing vessels is obtained.







**IMAGE EVALUATION
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic
Sciences
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WERSTER, N.Y. 14580
(716) 872-4503

1.5 2.8 2.5
2.0 3.2
3.6 4.0
4.5 5.0
5.6 6.3
7.1 8.0
9.0 10.0

11
10
0.5
0.7

TUN-LIQUOR, a name for the mother liquor of the roach alum.
TUPPAL (Hindustani), a packet of letters; the post.
TURB BOAT, a boat employed for conveying peat soda in Ireland.
TURKEY STONE, another name for the oil-stone used for hones, &c.
TURKISH BATH, a bath where the person is subjected to several degrees of temperature, and the body well rubbed.
TURNSOLE, a dye obtained from *Crocophora*

tinetoria, a native of the South of Europe; a stiff paste, in squares of a blue colour; the concentrated dyes of lichens, thickened with chalk, &c.
TURBERTOLE, a light purified paraffine spirit.
TURWAR, a tanning bark obtained in India from *Cassia auriculata*.
TWINE-SPINNER, a workman in a flax mill.
TYPE-PUNCH CUTTER, a mechanic who makes dies for casting printing-type.
TYRE, the iron rim fixed on the outer circumference of a wheel.

U

UGGUR-OIL, an oil distilled in Silhet, from the fragrant wood of *Aquilaria agallocha*.
UNBOUND, wanting a durable cover; a book in sheets, or merely in a paper cover.
UNCKET, applied to new books, the folded sheets of which have not been separated for reading.
UNDERWAY, in nautical parlance a vessel loosed from her anchor or moorings, and making progress.
UNEMPLOYED, disengaged, having no occupation.
UNFINISHED, not completed, imperfect, as an unfinished house, engraving, &c.
UNFURNISHED, a house or apartment empty, not supplied with furniture.
UNGLAZED, destitute of glass.
UNGUENT, an ointment.
UNICORN-ROOT, the root of *Helonia dioica*, used in North America as an anthelmintic.
UNION-CLOTHS, woollen fabrics with cotton warps.
UNLOCATED LANDS, in the United States new or wild lands that have not been surveyed or appropriated.
UNPOLISHED, wood or cabinet furniture in the rough state, not varnished.

UNPUBLISHED, a manuscript or book that has not been printed, or else only issued for private circulation.
UNRATED, in custom house definition, gums, seeds, and other articles not specially defined or classed.
UNRAVEL, to disentangle, to unfold.
UNRULED, blank paper not lined or ruled.
UNSLACKED, not saturated with water, as unslackd lime.
UNSTAMPED papers, not impressed with the official stamp or die.
UNTERREFFE, Bavarian yeast.
UPHOLDER, an undertaker, one who provides funerals.
UPPER-CASE, the top one of a pair of compositor's cases, generally containing the capitals, small capitals, and figures.
UPSET-PRICE, the lowest fixed price at which an article is to be sold at auction; a starting price.
URBAN, belonging to a city.
URBURGE, a name for chenna (*Oler arifinum*).
UYA URSI, the leaves of *Arctostaphylos Uva ursi*, which are used in many places medicinally; in Russia, and by the Indians of North America, for tanning.

V

VALENCIAS, raisins prepared by dipping the bunches of grapes into a hot lye made of wood ashes, oil, and lime, and then dried in the sun. They are used for pastry, whilst the Muscatels, dried on the vine, are eaten uncooked for dessert.
VALLI, a Turkish governor-general.
VALINCE, a tube for drawing liquors from a cask by the bung-hole.
VALUE, the *bona fide* worth of any thing.
VALUER, an appraiser; one who rates or estimates the worth of any thing.
VEHICLE, the simpler articles in which apothecaries mix up more powerful drugs, &c.
VEINER, a sewer of mualin in the neighbourhood of Belfast.
VELLOMARDOO, an Indian wood, the *Terminalia alata*.
VELVET CORK, the best kind of cork bark, which is of a reddish colour, not less than 1/4 inch in thickness, supple and not woody or porous.

VELVET-WIRE DRAWER, a manufacturer of the metal wire used in velvet making.
VENATICA, one of the shipbuilding woods recognised at Lloyds. See **VINATICO**.
VENDA (Spanish), a store or sale room.
VENEERING, overlaying an inferior wood with thin leaves of a choice or ornamental kind.
VENTIAN CHALK, a white compact talc or stearite, used for marking on cloth, &c.
VENT-HOLE, an air hole. See **VENT**.
VERGI, a house or family tax in Turkey.
VERNACCIA, a white wine of Sardinia.
VESTRY CLERK, an officer chosen by a vestry, who keeps the books and parish accounts.
VESEVIAN, a kind of cigar light.
VIDANGE, a manure tank in Flanders.
VIDONIA, a superior wine resembling Madeira.
VIDRO, a Polish liquid measure, = 3/4 English gallons.
VINAQRILLA, a name in Chile for cakes of

pounded
 which a
 acid drin
VINATICO,
 Madeira
VIN-DE-F
 boiled w
 which i
 makers
VINE-BLA
VINO SANT
VINTAGE,

WAGGON
 abou
WAGE, a S
WAKA-TA
 some of
 beam, w
 carved
 with a p
WAKE, the
 water.
WALL, a
 feet 10 h
 about 40
WANGPA,
 China at
 of the grap
WARP, in
 the wine
WARPAGE
 ping in
WARPING
WARREE,
Panicum
WASHING
 any cas
 paying
WASH-TU
 waste, i
WASK, a v
WASTEMA
WATANAB
WATCH, th
WATERMA
 rivers, i
 gulched
 the high
WATER-P
 use wat
WATER-T
 which t
 best sec
WATTLE,
 species
 Tasman
A. dealb
WAX-END
 and cov
 in sewi
 wax can
WAY, in r
WAYWISE
 riage-w
 violation
WEATHER
 ward; t
 wind bl

South of Europe
of a blue colour,
richness, thickened
paraffine spirit,
obtained in India
in a flax mill.
manic who makes
type.
the outer circum-

or book that has
only issued for

definition, gums,
not specially de-

not unfold,
lined or ruled.
with water, as

expressed with the

est.
one who provides

f a pair of com-

containing the
nd figures.
ed price at which

auktion; a start-

anna (*Oicer aris-*

ctostaphylos Uva
any places medi-
the Indians of

manufacturer of
ivet making,
pbnilding woods

See VINATIO.
or sale room.

inferior wood
ce or ornamental

compact tatic or
x on cloth, &c.
See VENTA.

ax in Turkey.
of Sardinia.

chosen by a ves-

sicks and parish

light.
Flanders,
resembling Ma-

asure, = 3½ Eng-

hle for cakes of

pounded and dried herbs, species of *Oxalis*, which are infused in water to make an acid drink.

VINATIO, a coarse mahogany obtained in Madeira from *Persea Indica*.

VIN-DE-FINES, the juice of elder-berries boiled with cream of tartar and filtrated, which is used on the Continent by wine makers to give a rose tint to white wine.

VINE-BLACK. See BLACKS in Dictionary.

VINO SANTO, a full-bodied Italian wine.

VINTAGE, the produce of the vine for the

season; the wine produced by the crop of grapes.

VIOLET-WOOD, a turnery wood of Guiana, the produce of *Andira violacea*.

VLOOK, a Polish land measure, equal to 41-48 acres.

VODKA, a Russian name for brandy.

VODOVICK, a decked boat in Russia.

VOG, a Norwegian weight of 40 lbs.

VOLAILES-ET-GERMERS (French); poultry and game.

VOMIGUIER (French); the *Ignatia amara*

W

WAGGON TRIMMER, a person employed about a colliery.

WAH, a Siamese long measure of 78 inches.

WAKA-TAUA, the war canoe of New Zealand: some of these are 80 feet long by 4 feet beam, with a high stern post; this and the carved prow are both richly decorated with a profusion of feathers.

WAKE, the track which a ship leaves in the water.

WALL, a measure in Welsh flannel of 12 feet 10 inches: a piece of flannel consists of about 40 walls.

WAMPER, the fruit of *Cookia punctata* of China and Malacca, which has a flavour of the grape.

WARP, in rope-making, to run the yarn off the winches into hanks to be tarred.

WARPAGE, a charge per ton made on shipping in some harbours. [Yarns]

WARPING-MILL, a machine for making warp

WARREE, a name in India for the grain of *Panicum mikaceum*.

WASHING-STUFF, a gold-digger's term for any earthy deposit containing gold in paying quantity.

WASH-TUB, a cask cut in two; a tub for waste, in which clothes are washed.

WASK, a weight in Persia of 7 lbs.

WASTEMAN, a workman in a coal mine.

WATANAH, a name in India for pease.

WATCH, the portion of a ship's crew on duty.

WATERMAN, a person who piles for hire on rivers, lakes, and canals, contradistinguished from seamen who are engaged on the high seas.

WATER-PRIVILEGE, in America, the right to use water for mills, &c.

WATER-TWIST, a kind of cotton-twist, of which there are common, seconds, and best seconds.

WATTLE, a name in Australia for various species of *Acacia*; the black wattle of Tasmania is *A. mollissima*, the silver wattle *A. dealbata*.

WAX-END, a thread pointed with a bristle, and covered with shoemaker's wax, used in sewing shoes; a short piece left from a wax candle.

WAX, in nautical parlance, progress.

WAYWISER, an instrument applied to a carriage-wheel to register the number of revolutions made and distance traversed.

WEATHER, in navigation to pass to windward: the side of the ship on which the wind blows is the weather side.

WEB, a piece or roll of linen, &c.

WEBBING, a strong web put under chair and sofa bottoms, &c., and across saddle trees.

WEBBERY, a name in Zanzibar and parts of Eastern Africa, for the *Eleusine coracana*.

WEBSTOCK, another name for the marmot *Arctomys empetra*, a few hundred skins of which are annually imported for furrers' use.

WEIGHER, a grain meter in America. In some of the States he is sworn by the authorities, and is a legal officer; in others he is chosen by buyer and seller, and this is now almost the universal custom.

WEIGH-LOCK, an apparatus used on the American canals for determining the weight of a boat and cargo, in order to determine the amount of toll to be charged.

WEISS-BEER, a pale or white beer, the champagne of the north, the patriotic beverage of Prussia proper. There is also a white bitter beer of Erlangen.

WELDER, one who forges or beats hot iron.

WELMOUTH PINE, another name for the white pine. [tionary,

WHALE BEARDS. See WHALEBONE in Dictionary.

WHAMPER. See WAMPER.

WHEELER, a worker on sewed muslin.

WHEELMAN, a person employed in calico-printing.

WHEEL-RACE, the place in which a water wheel is fixed.

WHEEL-ROPE, a rope which connects the rudder with the tiller of a ship; chains are now generally used for the purpose.

WHITE ASH, the *Fraxinus Americana*.

WHITE BEECH, the *Fagus sylvatica*, which furnishes a useful timber in Canada.

WHITE BIRCH, the *Betula alba*, which furnishes a tough wood, used in turnery, and for furniture in Canada.

WHITE CAP, a name in London for the St. George's agate, which is called in France, "beule de neige."

WHITE CEDAR, the *Thuja occidentalis*, one of the most durable of Canadian woods.

WHITE CURRANT, a variety of the *Ribes rubra* or common red currant.

WHITE ELM, the *Ulmus Americana*, a majestic North American tree: the wood is much used by wheelwrights.

WHITE FISH, a small fish, the *Clupea Menhaden*, caught in immense quantities, and used for manuring land in some parts of North America.

cles of yew, *Podocarpus elongatus*. The yellow wood of New South Wales is *Ozleya xanthoxyla*.
YEMANEH, a name in Burmah for the *Gmelina arborea*, a large tree with white light wood, useful for planking and furniture.
YERBA-MATE, the name in South America for the Paraguay tea.
YOJAN, an eastern itinerary measure of five
YOKK, an Austrian land measure, — $\frac{1}{2}$ Eng-

lish acre; also an Hungarian land measure, — 106 acre.
YOLK, a local name in the Forest of Dean for masses of rotten stone intervening in the grey stone.
YOOSER (Arabic), black coral.
YORK BILLING, a name in Western Canada for the English sixpence.
YOT, a Siamese land measure, equal to 97 statute miles.

Y

ZACCATELLA, a commercial name for the black female cochineal insect of Mexico, which has died naturally after the deposition of her eggs.
ZACHUN, a fat oil pressed from the seeds of *Balanites Egyptiaca*.
ZAKKOUH-OIL, an oil obtained in Palestine from the *Eleagnus angustifolia*.
ZAPTE, Turkish police.
ZEDJIE, a Turkish tax on taverns.
ZEHNER, an Austrian money of ten krentzers.
ZEMBEEL (Arabic), a basket.
ZEPHYR YARN, a name for dyed yarn or worsted, usually called in England, Berlin wool.
ZEYSOUM, a name under which the dry flower-heads of *Santolina fragrantissima*

are sold in the shops of Cairo, as a substitute for chamomile.
ZINZEYD, a name in Persia for the fruit of *Eleagnus orientalis*, which is used as an article of dessert, being almost as large as a jujube.
ZLOT, a name for the Polish florin of 6d.
ZOL, a weight used in parts of the Eastern archipelago, of 12 gulas. See **GULA**.
ZORL, a variety of the American skunk.
ZUCKER-WURZEL, the German name for the skirret root.
ZUMPUN, a district officer in the Sutej valley, subordinate to a garkoon.
ZUPFSEIDE (German), unravelled silk.
ZURLO, **SURLO**, a Syrian weight of 138½ lbs.
ZURRUT, a name among some of the Arab tribes for durra, *Sorghum vulgare*.

THE END.

